"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, warmer today; tomorrow probably snow or rain; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,941. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1918.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

END OF STRIKES ON WAR WORK SEEN IN WILSON'S MOVE

Telegram That Crumpled Ship Walkout Reflects Co-operation Required of Labor.

HUTCHESON IN DISFAVOR

White House Closed to Carpenters' Leader Until He Accepts Full Mediation.

MEN GOING BACK TO WORK

No Shipbuilders in the East Idle by Today—Blackman's Plea to Labor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—With the striking carpenters returning to work in the shipyards of the New York and Baltimore districts, as predicted last night, Government officials and labor leaders expressed the opinion today that President Wilson, by the vigor of his course in dealing with the strikers as reflected in his telegram of rebuke to their President, William L. Hutcheson, has paved the way for a complete understanding with labor in relation to work in the shipyards. There was a growing feeling tonight that obstructive measures would not be permitted on the part of any interest to stand in the way of advancing the war program of the United States.

Apparently the only serious obstacle to such a program is the continued refusal of Mr. Hutcheson, as head of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to meet in full the President's request that he become party to an agreement, accepted by all other branches of organized labor involved, to leave in the hands of the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board the determination of all the questions involved, including the closed shop.

Mr. Hutcheson, in replying to the President, indicated he would endeavor to end the strikes, but he refrained from promising definitely that he would sign the agreement, and he renewed his request for a personal interview with the Chief Executive. It was stated on high authority today that Mr. Hutcheson's request would fall on deaf ears and that he would find no measure of favor at the White House until he had met in full the President's request.

All the reports on the subject received by the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation today indicated that the backbone of the strike had been broken; that by noon tomorrow practically all of the strikers would be found to have heeded the call of the President, and that Mr. Hutcheson's power to control the situation had been nullified by the course he had pursued.

Hutcheson in Washington Today.

Because of these developments, added interest was given to the announcement that Mr. Hutcheson would be in Washington tomorrow, when, it is understood, he will endeavor to renew relations with the White House, the doors of which have been shut against him up to this time. It is expected that he will find his only ticket of admittance a promise to join Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and the other labor leaders of the country in unqualified support of the war.

The carpenters' brotherhood, it was brought out tonight, was made a party to the creation of the Adjustment Board by the signature of its Vice President, but Hutcheson overruled his subordinate's action. This fact, according to V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Adjustment Board, is causing the present trouble at Seattle, where carpenters are trying to enforce a closed shop. All carpenters in the Western yards agreed to the Pacific Coast wage award, Mr. Macy said, until they learned recently that Hutcheson had repudiated it.

President Wilson took it for granted that he would receive the full backing of organized labor as represented by Mr. Gompers, and prepared today to extend the program which he set forth in his telegram to Mr. Hutcheson. He visited the offices of the Shipping Board at 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon to discuss with Chairman Hurley the problems involved, but found that official out. The President visited Attorney General Gregory to urge upon him the necessity for a speedy investigation of the charges of waste and extravagance at Hog Island, Philadelphia, where a great fabricating shipyard is being built by private interests with Government money.

Persons who studied carefully today the President's reply to Mr. Hutcheson were of the belief that it would form the basis of all future decisions in dealing with labor and capital, where work connected with the war program of the United States and its allies was concerned. These analysts considered that the President, in addition to giving full approval to the decisions made by the Labor Adjustment Board, had presented this basis for future negotiations with labor and capital:

Basis for Government's Policy.

1. That during the period of the war the Government will use its powers to the extent, if necessary, of commandeering shipyards and other industries to prevent profiteering or the exploitation of the employes.

2. That the Government is opposed unalterably to any effort on the part

Continued on Page Four.

"CONCENTRATION BRINGS SUCCESS" when rightly used. Book by B. W. Sears tells how. You need it. 50c stamps by mail. Money back if not satisfied. Centre Pub. Co., 126b W. 24th St., N. Y.—Advt.

Some Machine Guns to be Ready in 60 Days

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Deliveries of the newly adopted heavy type of Browning machine gun, which has been determined upon as the official heavy type of machine gun for the United States Army, will be begun in the next sixty days. A high official of the War Department said today that the Remington factory would begin to turn the Brownings out in quantities in April, while the Colt and Westinghouse plants would start deliveries in May.

ARREST SHIP PURSER AS GERMAN AGENT

Accused of Bringing Here Coupons of American Securities to be Cashed.

HIDDEN IN A CIGAR BOX

Prisoner Alleged to Have Cashed Coupons on $3,000,000 Worth of Bonds.

For months past, practically since the day that Congress declared war on Germany, the Government secret agencies have been in possession of information which showed that Germans owning American and other allied securities were able to sell those securities in this country, and, when they did not sell them, to cash the coupons, the money in practically every instance finding its way back into Germany, in violation of the provisions of the Enemy Trading act. Yesterday the first arrest involving the alleged sale of these securities was made when agents of the Military Intelligence Service of the War Department took into custody Johannes Hendrik Werkhoven, the assistant purser of the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, who, according to the Federal authorities, had cashed the coupons on approximately $3,000,000 worth of bonds since last January.

Werkhoven, who is held in $25,000 bail for a hearing before United States Commissioner Hitchcock next Monday, maintains that he bought the coupons from a Hollander in Rotterdam, and that there are no Germans interested in the deal. On the other hand, Assistant United States District Attorney Ben A. Matthews, who is in charge of the case, says that the Government has information which indicates that the coupons were German owned and that the money realized on them was destined for persons in Germany. The total amount of American money which is believed to have been taken into Germany through various secret channels since the United States entered the war is believed to total many millions of dollars.

Coupons In Cigar Box.

When the Nieuw Amsterdam arrived last week the vessel was subjected to a rigid inspection, which took in every passenger and every part of the ship and cargo, but it was not until within the last forty-eight hours that the coupons brought over by Werkhoven were discovered. The assistant purser was under suspicion when the ship arrived, but repeated inspections of his room and office failed to disclose the place where he had hidden the coupons. As a matter of fact the coupons, it was said yesterday, were in a cigar box, which the Government inspectors overlooked several times.

The complaint on which Werkhoven was arrested was made by William H. Randolph of the Military Intelligence Service, the specific charge being the attempt by Werkhoven to dispose of a $300 4 per cent. bond of the United Fruit Company. This bond he is said to have offered for sale to the banking house of Boissevain & Co. of 24 Broad Street. The total value of the coupons brought over by Werkhoven, it was said last night, was about $7,000, which represents the interest on about $175,000 worth of bonds, most of them being Imperial Japanese 4 per cent. war bonds. Since January last Werkhoven admits cashing in about $75,000 worth of coupons in New York. On a previous trip of the Nieuw Amsterdam the coupons he cashed were worth $32,000, and on another trip he cashed another batch for $12,000.

In his statement to the Federal authorities yesterday Werkhoven said that the coupons had been delivered to him in Rotterdam by a Hollander, whose name he gave as Cornelius Nederkoorn. He insisted that no Germans were interested in the transaction, a statement which is not borne out, it was officially stated, by information now in the possession of the Government. It was reported that this evidence is to the effect that the names in which the bonds concerned are held are German names.

Business Going on for Months.

When Werkhoven was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock late yesterday afternoon Assistant District Attorney Matthews said that the case was of such great importance, from the standpoint of the Government, that he desired to have bail fixed at $25,000.

"This business has been going on for months now," said Mr. Matthews, "and the Government is determined that it must end, and for that reason I ask bail in the sum of $25,000."

When asked if the report that a great proportion of the coupons which had been cashed in this country were those of Imperial Japanese war securities, Mr. Matthews said that the report was true. A number of banks and trust companies figured in the various transactions, it is understood, among them the Steneck Trust Company of Hoboken. In practically every instance the banks which cashed the coupons did not have any information to lead them to suspect that

Continued on Page Six.

Why Dearfoot Sausages Cost More Because never made from storage pork, but from the choicest parts of young pigs, killed daily at the Farm in Southboro.—Adv.

LLOYD GEORGE TO FACE HIS CRITICS IN HOUSE TODAY

Bonar Law Announces That Statement Will Be Made on Versailles Controversy.

ROBERTSON IN A NEW POST

General Accepts the Relatively Insignificant "Eastern Command" in British Isles.

BITTER PRESS WARFARE

Morning Post Calls Lloyd George "Impossible"—Premier's Defenders Offer Explanation.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The public will have to wait another twenty-four hours at least for the Government's explanation of the retirement of General Sir William Robertson and the decision of the Versailles conference.

Andrew Bonar Law, as Government leader in the House of Commons, this afternoon declined to anticipate the statement which, if Premier Lloyd George recovers from the severe chill from which he is suffering, he will make in the House tomorrow afternoon.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer did, however, make the announcement that the former Chief of the Imperial General Staff had accepted what is known as the "eastern command"—that of the eastern parts of the British Isles.

The question of the explanation was brought up by ex-Premier Asquith, who asked if the House might expect a statement from the Premier tomorrow on the communication which had appeared in the press regarding changes in the General Staff, and whether there would be full opportunity of discussion.

Bonar Law replied in the affirmative. He said that the Premier was suffering from a severe chill, but had sent him a telephone message that he hoped to be in the House of Commons tomorrow.

When, in answer to another question, he told of General Robertson's acceptance of the eastern command, James Myles Hogge interjected: "Why not the Boy Scouts?" This had reference to the inferiority of the eastern command to others which General Robertson had held.

Mr. Bonar Law refused to say whether General Robertson had resigned or was dismissed, nor would he say whether Field Marshal Haig and General Robertson had approved the findings of the Versailles Conference, explaining that he did not wish to anticipate the Premier's speech.

Mr. Bonar Law added that if there was any desire that there should be an opportunity for a vote, the Government would be willing to meet the wishes of the House. This was interpreted as an expression of readiness of the Government to meet a vote of censure; but, in view of General Robertson's acceptance of another command, the prevailing opinion in the lobby was that no serious issue would arise after the Premier's statement.

Variety of Press Comment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Daily Chronicle in an article headed "Why General Robertson Resigned—a Plain Statement of Facts," to which it gives prominence, says in regard to Robertson's relations to the Versailles Supreme War Council that they are difficult to explain, one reason being that certain phases of functions of that council are necessarily confidential. It proceeds:

"Its organization as a matter of policy did not come within Robertson's province. Since the war began the need of closer co-operation among the Allies was an admitted necessity. Lloyd George always advocated it, and at one time was inclined to place the armies in the west under a Generalissimo. If a military genius had arisen on the side of the Allies, no doubt this policy of unity in command would have been adopted long ago. In the absence of such a genius the next best plan was to set up an allied council which would secure complete unity on the political side and as near as possible unity on the military side. It is understood that a chief and insistent advocate of this policy of unified command was President Wilson.

"The establishment of a Supreme War Council was welcomed by all except a section of politicians in England who were skeptical and critical for no military reason. Robertson accepted the creation of this council. He was present at all its meetings as the Prime Minister's military adviser and Chief of the General Staff.

"Between meetings, the military staff attached to the council worked out combined plans for the western and Italian fronts. Robertson submitted his plan, and it was studied in relation to the others. If it was modified, he was given an opportunity of restating his case. So far there was no friction or difficulty, as the Versailles Council had no executive authority.

"At a recent meeting, early this month, however, again at the urgent demand of our allies, which the Prime Minister could not have resisted even if he had been disposed to do so—which he was not—a new policy was adopted for the purpose of strengthening the defense against the threatened German blow in the West. A plan for securing more common action and more unified command was decided upon.

Robertson Opposed Versailles Plan.

"It is well known that Robertson did not approve of either the policy or the plan for carrying it out. The policy

Continued on Page Three.

ARE YOU RUN DOWN? DEWEY'S DEW-FER-OL, Blood Maker, 128 Fulton St., New York. Liggett-Riker-Hiscanog or your dealer.—Advt.

Reports Turks and Bulgars Have Arrived in Belgium

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant has a report from the frontier that 30,000 Turks and Bulgarians are understood to have arrived at Verviers, Belgium, fourteen miles east of Liège, and close to the frontier.

This is the first time that Turks or Bulgars have been reported on the western front, and there has been no hint that forces from these two countries were to be used in the German offensive. The coming of Austrian troops was forecast weeks ago.

AIR FLEET AGAIN DRIVES AT LONDON

For the Third Consecutive Night the Germans Attempt an Extensive Raid.

FAIL TO REACH METROPOLIS

Attacks of Saturday and Sunday Nights Killed 27 Persons and Injured 41.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Hostile airplanes attempted a raid on London again tonight, making the third raid in as many nights. Their attack was a failure as far as the metropolis was concerned. Reports from outside towns have not yet been received. The fire of barrage guns on the outskirts of London was heavy for two hours.

An official statement issued late at night says:

Hostile aircraft crossed the coast shortly after 9 o'clock tonight and proceeded toward London. None of the raiders penetrated the defenses, and so far there has been no damage and no casualties.

Twenty-seven persons were killed and forty-one were injured in the aerial attacks of Saturday and Sunday nights. Of the victims eleven in all, including three men, five women, and three children, were slain in the first raid, while one man and three children were injured.

Sunday night's raid again proved that the air defenses of London were constantly improving. The work of both gunners and airmen seems to have been the best known. One raider, coming through Kent, met such a heavy gunfire that he abandoned his attempt to reach the capital. Another raider was beaten off by an airman, who fought him a long time, both men firing machine guns desperately until the German was compelled to abandon his attempt to get to London.

It is understood that a large number of British airmen were up along the coast and on the outskirts of London.

Six or seven German airplanes took part in last night's raid. The official report says:

Last night's air raid appears to have been carried out by six or seven enemy airplanes, of which only one penetrated into London. The first raider passed the Isle of Thanet at about 9:45 P. M. and proceeded up the Thames estuary into London, crossing the capital from southeast to northwest. Bombs were dropped in various districts between 10:40 and 10:55 o'clock.

The remaining raiders, which attempted to reach London from the northeast across Essex or from the east along the line of the River Thames, were all turned back.

One of the bombs dropped last night hit a hotel. Six or eight persons in a street nearby, watching the raid, were killed, but nobody in the hotel received worse injuries than a few scratches. Of the dead, three were servants, who went outside a few moments before, and who were struck by the wreckage.

The Germans made persistent efforts for some time to reach the capital, judging from the prolonged heavy barrage which rose and fell first on one side of the city and then on the other.

It is evident that the city is growing indifferent to these raids. Both Saturday and last night, when the bright moon caused the people to expect aerial attacks, they went about their business and their pleasures as usual. Nothing out of the ordinary happened even when the anti-aircraft guns began barking, the people remaining in the theatres, although the gunfire could be plainly heard. Last night the big restaurants were filled with diners, who calmly finished their meals and then waited for the "all clear" signal to be given, after which they returned home.

Large numbers of persons still take shelter in the subways and other places better able to resist bombs than flimsily built houses, but in the more substantially constructed hotels and residences the people remain indoors.

VENUS PENCILS—For exacting difficult work VENUS PERFECT Pencils are a necessity.—Advt.

Lieutenant Sperry and His Fiancee Fly To Governors Island Church to be Married

Lieutenant Lawrence B. Sperry, aeronautical inventor and now a navy aviator, flew yesterday evening from Massapequa, L. I., where he is stationed, with Miss Winifred Allen, his fiancée, to Governors Island, and the two were married there a few minutes after they landed by the Rev. Dr. A. B. Smith, curate of St. Cornelius's Chapel, on the island.

The pair had been engaged for some time, but Lieutenant Sperry was so busy with his duties at Massapequa that he could get only a few hours' leave for his marriage. Miss Allen, however, had full confidence in her fiancé's skill as an aviator, so arrangements were made for the wedding, and about an hour before the time set for it the two climbed into an airplane at the naval aviation station at Massapequa and started on a flight to Governors Island, which was finished in record time.

The wedding guests, including a number of army and navy officers, gathered in front of the chapel, and set up a round of cheers when the bridal couple flew down from the skies and "taxied" almost up to the door of the chapel. Lieutenant Sperry hopped out, assisted his fiancée in alighting, and led her into the chapel, where the service was held. The bridal party then made use of a more quotidian means of communication to the Governors Island ferry and a fleet of taxicabs, for a trip to the Vanderbilt Hotel, where a wedding supper was served.

The only wedding trip, in view of the shortness of the leave granted to Lieutenant Sperry, will be a flight back to Massapequa, which will begin at 6:15 o'clock this morning. Most of the wedding guests asserted at the supper that they would be on Governors Island in time to watch the beginning of the return flight.

Lieutenant Sperry is the son of Elmer A. Sperry, inventor of the airplane stabilizer. He has been associated with his father's inventions and manufactures, and has done much work in the perfection of the gyroscope himself. For some months past he has been in the Naval Aviation Service.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE Tonight and Every Night at 8. Wed. (Last Time) & Sat. Mats. Seats Secure in N.Y.—Adv.

GERMAN AIR SCOUTS KEEP BUSY SPYING OVER OUR SECTOR

American Guns, Heavy and Light, Pound Away Steadily at the Persistent Foe.

PREVENT CLOSE APPROACH

Several Americans, However, Are Wounded by Shells in the Exchange of Missiles.

FOUR KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Bursting Hand Grenades Reported to Have Caused the Death of Infantrymen.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 18, (Associated Press.)—There has been a considerable increase in aerial activity in the American sector since last night.

Enemy planes again flew over the town where a few days ago an American field hospital was located and dropped bombs, but without damage. One hostile machine was driven to earth in a damaged condition by an American aviator.

The activity of the American anti-aircraft gunners, machine gunners, and battery operators kept the enemy machines from flying low enough to get a good aim. One attempted to get lower, but was engaged and driven off. Another was chased down after it had been hit by anti-aircraft fire.

All day hostile planes were over the American position. The artillery section also was lively, and a number of casualties are reported. One shell dropped on a cook tent and wounded six men. Three men in the trenches were wounded by shrapnel. These include a Second Lieutenant. Several others were injured when a town was shelled.

Bright moonlight assisted the work of the American patrols last night, but no Germans were seen.

Part of the sector was subjected to a slight gassing by the enemy, but the men put on their gas masks and there were no casualties.

Four Killed in Grenade Explosion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Deaths of four privates of the infantry as the result of an explosion were reported by General Pershing. No details were given by the commander, but unofficial reports say that the explosion was of hand grenades. The victims were:

KOCH, HERBERT E., Ashley, Penn.
DUDA, MIKE, St. Clair, Penn.
HERRICK, PAUL H., Dunlow, Penn.
CHORBA, JOSEPH J., Kefahre, Austria, (his mother's address.)

Koch and Chorba died Saturday and Duda and Herrick yesterday.

The killing of Cadet Lindley H. De Garmo of Ridgewood, N. J., in an airplane accident Saturday and the suicide of Lieutenant Gordon Loring Rand, Lawrence, L. I., attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, were also reported by General Pershing.

These deaths from natural causes were reported:

O'BRIEN, EDWARD J., private, 316 East Thirty-third Street, New York City; subdural hemorrhage.
WRIGHT, CHARLES C., private, pneumonia, Pittstown, N. Y.
BENNETT, GARDNER H., private, pneumonia, Sutton, Vt.
SVEK, STEPHEN, private, pneumonia, Princeton, Penn.

The parents of Edward J. O'Brien of this city received word yesterday from the War Department that their son had died in France. According to his mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Brien, Edward, who was 20 years old, joined the 69th Regiment three years ago as a member of Company M. He served nine months on the Mexican border. He was formerly in the employ of the United States Steel Products Company, in the Hudson Terminal Building.

Young O'Brien's father received a letter Thursday from him, in which the young soldier said that he was well, and told the family not to worry about him. He was the oldest of five children.

PERSHING INSPECTS SECTOR.

Spends Two Days Going Through Trenches and Studying Conditions.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, Feb. 17, (Associated Press.)—General Pershing has completed a two-days' inspection of the American sector northwest of Toul. In a "tin hat" with a gas mask swung over his chest at the alert position, the American Commander in Chief walked through all the first-line trenches, splashing through the mud and

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TWO GERMAN ARMIES INVADE RUSSIA; NORTHERN TROOPS MARCH ON DVINSK; ADVANCE IN VOLHYNIA TO AID UKRAINE

Austrians Not to Fight in the North; Reluctant to Continue War Anywhere

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—An agreement has been reached between Germany and Austria-Hungary whereby, in the event of military action being necessary, the German troops will be confined to the frontier of Great Russia, and the Austrians to Ukraine only. This announcement is made in a Vienna dispatch.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A deep, serious schism has been created between Germany and Austria-Hungary by the termination of the armistice between the Central Powers and Russia and the renewal of a state of war, according to the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Austrian press, continues the correspondent, is warning Germany against the reopening of hostilities in which Austria does not wish to participate. The semi-official Fremdenblatt is silent, but the Neue Freie Presse is quoted as pointing out that the Austrian monarchy no longer borders upon Russia and is not, like Germany, compelled to resume warfare. The only thing Austria might do against its will, says the newspaper, is to protect the free connection between the monarchy and the Ukraine.

Die Zeit, which has intimate connections with the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, is reported by the correspondent as contending that Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, can continue to act as a negotiator with the West. "For our monarchy," it says, "the war is in the main finished, and for one of our antagonists it has virtually not begun. Millions of thinking people now point to Count Czernin and President Wilson." The article concludes with a sentence which the correspondent interprets as being plainly addressed to Germany, reading:

"From our side the predisposition to positive negotiation has never been interrupted, and it is to be hoped that the negotiations will not be interrupted from the other side."

TEUTONS EXPECTED TROTZKY TO YIELD

Believed He Sought Excuse to Sign Treaty—Czernin Offered a Sham Ultimatum.

NO HOPE OF GENERAL PEACE

Radek Says Teutons Think It Impossible—Found Soldiers In Revolutionary Mood.

By ARTHUR RANSOME.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15.—Carl Radek, editor of the Pravda, who has just returned from Brest-Litovsk, gave me interesting sidelights at the Foreign Office last night on the peace negotiations. The Germans believed throughout that the Russian delegates merely wanted a good excuse to sign a separate peace, and Czernin approached Trotzky with the question, "Would it help you if we were to give you an ultimatum?"

M. Radek was much amused by the horror with which the German dignitaries regarded the delegation of badly dressed journalists, who, for lack of portmanteaux, left Brest-Litovsk with huge newspaper parcels containing documents amassed during the negotiations. The Germans disliked the Russian habit of entering the conference room and shaking hands with the soldiers with the same politeness with which they greeted the representatives of the German militarist party. Radek said their relations with the soldiers were extremely friendly. The soldiers invariably declared they were not going to shoot against the Russians.

The feeling in the German army may be judged by the fact that even at Brest, when the Russians, after dinner and with the windows open, sang the Marseillaise, the song was taken up and whistled by soldiers throughout the town, the officers having to pretend not to notice it.

The first delegation dined with the Austro-Germans, but when Trotzky arrived with the second delegation he said he would prefer to dine alone.

While the Germans were pretending to agree to the Russian terms and were talking the language of the Russian revolution, the Russians reciprocated that politeness, but when the Germans removed their masks and showed themselves openly in pursuit of imperialistic aims, the difference between the two parties could not be so far hidden as to allow them to sit at meat together.

The German soldiers waited on table at the meals. Radek described their amusement when one of the delegation toasted Hoffmann as the inspirer of the Viennese strikes which were the result of Hoffmann's speech.

Radek believes the Germans really are afraid of the labor movement in Germany, hence their anxiety to get peace with Russia.

They believed the Russian peace delegates had a secret agreement with the Allies. This conviction was strengthened by a small incident in the discussion of trade relations. A German delegate spoke of the right of Germany to make special arrangements with her ally, Austria, with regard to trade in particular commodities. The Russians replied: "Certainly, and there would be nothing in that case to prevent us making special arrangements with America, for example, about the supply of corn to other countries, supposing we wished to establish a world monopoly of corn."

"That was a splendid idea," said Radek, laughing, "and it came to my head just at the right moment."

I asked Radek what was his impression with regard to German hopes of a general peace. He replied, "They

Continued on Page Two.

IN AMERICA—AN ENGLISH INN Perfect Golf in a perfect climate. The Manor, Asheville, North Carolina.—Adv.

4,000 KILLED IN TAKING OF KIEV

Streets Filled with Dead and 7,000 Wounded When Reds Captured Ukraine Capital.

COSSACKS ALSO DEFEATED

Krylenko Returns to Petrograd to Head Bolshevist Army of 100,000 Against Alexieff.

LONDON, Feb. 18, (Associated Press.)—Dispatches from Petrograd, long delayed, owing to the cutting of the wires in Finland, are now coming through and show that most sanguinary fighting has occurred in Ukraine between the troops of the Rada, which concluded peace with the Central Empires, and the revolutionary forces, which have been heavily reinforced by the Bolshevist Government at Petrograd.

From this news it appears that Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, was captured by the Bolsheviki on Friday, Feb. 8, the casualties being estimated at 4,000 killed and 7,000 wounded.

News of the capture of Kiev was contained in an official dispatch received by Bolshevist Headquarters. The Soviet forces, under General Muravieff, who defeated Kerensky at the beginning of the latest revolution, re-enetered the city, from which the Ukraine forces had fled, after releasing the Bolshevist authorities whom they had imprisoned a few days before.

The correspondents of the Petrograd papers, describing the situation at Kiev, say it can be compared only to the havoc, death, and destruction wrought by the notorious Jewish pogrom in 1905. On Thursday, Feb. 6, when the fighting was at its height, aviators were bombing the houses, and there was promiscuous shooting from windows and roofs. Killed and wounded filled the streets. Mobs of hooligans ran about unchecked. The city Duma attempted to negotiate an armistice, but failed.

"After the fall of Kiev," said an official report, "Ukrainian detachments concealed themselves in different parts of the town. Two days later they assembled under Ukrainian officers and Cossacks and opened fire in all parts of the town. During two days of terror 400 of the inhabitants were killed by this senseless firing.

"The massacre reached its climax on Feb. 5, when Ukrainians, under a Cossack General, bombarded the working class quarters. The energetic action of the revolutionary workmen and soldiers finally crushed this rising, and drove the reactionaries out of the town."

Following the capture of Kieff, a Bolshevist artillery division, with a squadron of cavalry, attacked Petchorsky Monastery, the last stronghold of the Rada's forces. The other buildings were razed and the garrison surrendered. The remainder of the Ukrainian Army, according to this report, was caught between two Bolshevist columns, and being without ammunition, surrendered.

Colonel Muravieff has telegraphed that he succeeded in uniting the Bolshevist armies in the Ukraine district with the autonomous Kharkov district regiment, combining against General Alexieff. Constant reinforcements are pouring southward to the Soviet forces which are reported to have defeated the advance guard of Alexieff's troops in a skirmish near Voronesh, but which apparently as yet have not engaged in any real battle.

The other Alexieff wing, under command of Erdelli, is reported to have advanced beyond Zerevoko after a skirmish, in which Erdelli was wounded.

The Bolsheviki have established a staff

Continued on Page Two.

You can rest and be well at Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C. Finest resort hotel in the world.—Advt.

DVINA CROSSED UNOPPOSED

Immediate Aim the Seizure of Baltic Provinces of Esthonia and Livonia.

LARGE FORCES AVAILABLE

Russians Still Have Upward of 5,000,000 Men Under Arms, It Is Said.

UKRAINE IN DIRE STRAITS

Its Army Defeated While Red Guerrillas Burn Wheat Stocks and Plow Up Crops.

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via London.)—Operations have been resumed on the Russian front. The Germans have crossed the Dvina. This announcement was made by General Headquarters tonight. The text of the statement reads:

On the Great Russia front hostilities began today at noon with an advance on Dvinsk. The Dvina has been crossed without fighting.

Called upon by Ukraine to help in their heavy struggle against Great Russia, our troops have commenced their advance from the direction of Kovel, (Volhynia.)

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18.—The Germans resumed war measures against Russia today, the Social Demokraten states. Their first objective is the seizure of Esthonia and Livonia, it declares.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—Berlin continues to send reports throughout Germany and neutral countries depicting the non-occupied parts of the Russian Baltic provinces as having been delivered up to anarchy, murder and robbery, and declaring that German settlers and others are beseeching the German troops to advance to their rescue.

The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says the Imperial Chancellor has received a telegram from a representative of the Livonian nobility and people asserting that conditions in Livonia are as desperate as in Esthonia, and reporting innumerable arrests, exhausted supplies and robberies, and adding:

"Only the immediate occupation of the country, with a simultaneous threat of the sharpest reprisals, can save the men, women and children who are still alive."

A Budapest dispatch to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung says that the Russians have evacuated the last section of Hungarian territory which they occupied in the east corner of Transylvania.

Germania learns from Ukraine that Bolshevist guerrillas are setting fire to the wheat stocks in many sections and are also systematically destroying growing crops by plowing them out.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 12, (Delayed.)—Although during the last eight months the Russian soldiers have been gradually drifting homeward, the number remaining under arms is variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000. Even if carried out in the utmost order and without interference by the Central Powers, the work of demobilization and the return of the men to the towns and villages would occupy at least a year, according to statements made by a military authority to The Associated Press.

Situation Prior to Armistice.

On Dec. 15 the Bolshevist and Central Allied powers signed an armistice at Brest-Litvosk. It was to become operative the next day and last until Jan. 14. It was then to continue unless countermanded. Day before yesterday it was countermanded. By it the Central Powers pledge themselves not to remove any of their fighting "units" from the eastern to the western front.

According to information obtained by the Entente, 75,000 troops, between the ages of 25 and 35, were removed in detachments from the various German divisions between Oct. 1 and Jan. 18. Up to Feb. 15, it is alleged, 40,000 more troops of the same kind were selected and transported west in the same way—all as the nucleus of seventy new divisions on the western front. The October transit, however, included from five to seven complete German divisions destined to take the place of those simultaneously sent from the west to aid the Austrians against Italy in an offensive which began on Oct. 21. These had been drawn from the Riga region and sent west over the Riga-Königsburg Railway, the only one having the same gauge in Russia and Germany.

With this deduction, when the armistice was signed in December, the German front beyond Riga and down to Pinsk covered 450 miles. It consisted of the Riga army, (vice Mitau,) with headquarters at Friedrichstadt, and the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 12th armies and some Bavarian detachments, in all forty-eight divisions of infantry and ten of cavalry, at their then maximum strength of 1,200,000 men. Now there are 1,065,000, without counting recruits

which are said to have been sent to this front for practice.

The last serious battles fought on the whole front began in July, when Kerensky, then Minister of War, led a drive in Galicia, which on July 15 invested Zloczow and Brzezany, forty miles east of Lemberg. From July 1 to 13 he is said to have captured 37,000 Germans, Austrians, and Turks.

Then from July 20 till Oct. 27 the Germans pressed back the Russian front at the ends. In the south they regained most of Bukowina, and even went beyond their limits reached by the great retreat of the Grand Duke Nicholas in November, 1915. In the north, on Sept. 3, they took Riga, and on Oct. 12, a naval expedition landed in Oesel Island. In the succeeding week they gained command of the Gulf of Riga, and landed on the main land. Meanwhile, striking east from Riga their land forces had gone beyond the Dvina, and even the Jaegel. And they held the right bank of the former up as far as Hulks, where they established a bridgehead against Dvinsk, which they now seek to occupy.

The Italian offensive, however, coupled with the attitude of the Kerensky Government—almost on the eve of the Bolshevist coup d'état of Nov. 7, caused the Germans to stop all military action outside of Rumania, and on Oct. 27 they even evacuated the Verder peninsula so as to better consolidate their line around Riga.

Reval, the capital of Esthonia, against which German threats have been directed since the fiasco of Dec. 27 at Brest-Litovsk, when the Bolshevist delegates learned that the Germans would not surrender occupied territory, is a naval base on the Gulf of Finland, 180 miles due north of Riga.

The Germans' occupation of Riga last Fall and the extension of their invasion northward gave them possession of a portion of the province of Livonia, including virtually all the coast on the Gulf of Riga. Its area is 18,800 square miles. Immediately to the north, bordering on the Gulf of Finland, is the province of Esthonia, 7,800 square miles in area. These two provinces, together with the province of Courland, which has for some time been in German possession, comprise the Baltic provinces, possession of which by Germany in the peace settlement has been insisted upon by the ultra-annexationist faction in the empire.

Kovel, in Volhynia, whence a column has been dispatched into the Ukraine, is a railway junction forty miles west of the old centre front and eighty miles southeast of Brest-Litovsk.

Where the German Armies Have Marched Again Into Russia

The renewed and so far unopposed invasion of Northern Russia, whose immediate objective is the Baltic provinces of Esthonia and Livonia, and ultimately Petrograd, presumably has occurred between Friedrichstadt and Dvinsk, the latter a strongly fortified city and once a great Russian artillery depot. In the previous fighting before the Russian front went to pieces the Germans were unable to capture Dvinsk despite their most desperate efforts. As indicated on the map, a railroad runs from it to Petrograd, from which it is 300 miles distant. Riga and all the islands at the entrance to the Gulf, including Moon Island, is in possession of the invaders, and it will be an easy task for them to capture Reval, the next important seaport and naval base on the Gulf of Finland.

ASSERT POLISH ARMY SEEKS TO JOIN GERMANS

Bolsheviki Say They Intercepted Offer of Submission and Complete Obedience.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10, (Delayed.)—A proposal of submission and complete obedience by the Poles to the Germans is contained in a wireless message from General Dowbormusnicki, Commander in Chief of the Polish forces, to the Supreme German Army Headquarters, which was intercepted at Minsk, according to the semi-official news agency.

General Dowbormusnicki in the dispatch ordered the Polish forces to throw off the authority of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates.

A semi-official news agency dispatch from Minsk, dated Feb. 7, says counter-revolutionary Polish legions were defeated by the Bolsheviki at Minsk Feb. 6, the Polish forces suffering heavy casualties. One detachment of 600 Poles was annihilated. The text of the dispatch follows:

"A desperate battle was fought on the 6th between Workmen's and Soldiers' forces and counter-revolutionary Polish legions consisting of 2,000 men with artillery. After bloody fighting the Workmen's and Soldiers' troops were victorious.

"A detachment of 600 men was annihilated, 2 guns were dismounted, and the Polish cavalry fell back.

"The local population received our forces warmly, supplying them with provisions. The Polish troops retired in disorder, the democratic elements leaving them and joining the ranks of the revolutionaries."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"Nothing less than a declaration of war upon Germany and Austria," the nations which "released and freed from the Yoke of Czardom," is the way the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger characterizes a recently published proclamation by the Polish Government Council, which, like the Polish Ministry, was recently reported to have resigned, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen.

The proclamation which called out this comment declared that the Central Powers, after having guaranteed the independence of Poland and promised the Polish State its friendship, help, and co-operation, nevertheless refused representation to Poland at the Brest-Litovsk peace conference and bought peace with the Ukraine by handing over a province completely Polish without consulting Poland regarding it.

The Council protests earnestly against this partition. It requests the people to maintain unity and to give the Council its support in its position.

The summary of the proclamation thus given was telegraphed to the Lokal-Anzeiger from Warsaw.

$1,000,000 BIBLE STOLEN IN LOOT OF SACRISTY

Patriarch Going to Petrograd to Head Great Church Revolt Against Bolsheviki.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 10, (Delayed.)—The Most Rev. Dr. Tikhon, Patriarch of all Russia and former representative of the Russian Church in the United States, has issued a proclamation urging faithful Russians to observe the old calendar and Church holidays which have been abolished by the Bolshevist Government. The Patriarch is coming to Petrograd from Moscow and the churches here are arranging a great procession in his honor.

The patriarchal sacristy at Moscow has been robbed of gold church plate encrusted with diamonds and other precious stones. Bibles, with jeweled gold covers, one valued at 2,000,000 rubles before the war, also have been stolen.

A gang of sixty armed men in motor lorries on Friday night visited two social clubs in Petrograd and robbed the members of 64,000 rubles and the guests of 200,000 rubles, as well as a large amount of diamonds and other jewelry. Two of the gang, while under arrest, were lynched by a crowd which took them from the police.

The peasant section of the Assembly of Councils of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, in agreement with the General Assembly, has approved the law of socialization of landed property and demands the immediate confirmation and publication of said law by the Central Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils.

All the diplomatic representatives of the four enemy allied countries and six neutrals have protested against the repudiation by the Bolshevist Government of the national debt and also against the decree respecting the confiscation of property. They have declared that these edicts have no value so far as their nationals are concerned, and they reserve the right to claim damages.

A decree has been issued calling for the confiscation of all shares owned in private banks. In order to end all capitalistic influences on the activities of the National Bank of the Russian Republic, the Council of People's Commissaries has decreed:

First, that the capital belonging to the general and special reserves of old private banks shall be transferred to the National Bank or the principal shall be completely confiscated; second, that all shares in these banks shall be canceled and the payment of dividends absolutely cease; third, that all shares shall immediately be presented at the National Bank by holders; fourth, that the holders of such shares shall present to the National Bank a list of their respective holdings; fifth, that holders failing to present a list of holdings within a fortnight shall be punished by the complete confiscation of their property, and, sixth, that all transfers of shares are absolutely forbidden.

The decree provides for breaches of these regulations a maximum penalty of three years' imprisonment.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, has issued an edict forbidding war prisoners and refugees from entering "starving Petrograd" or any of the nonproducing sections in North Russia. The edict says that the counter-revolutionists are sending refugees to Petrograd and Moscow in the hope of aggravating the food shortage. It urges a general movement of prisoners and unemployed to the producing provinces.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevist Premier, responding today to an inquiry as to what would be Russia's action in the dispute with Germany since the Bolsheviki had declared that they would not fight any more, said:

"That depends entirely upon Germany's attitude."

At a meeting of the Petrograd Soviet last night Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander in Chief, was asked by members what Russia would do if Germany advanced against her regardless of Russia's refusal to fight. Krylenko expressed doubt that Germany would take any such action, and said:

"Germany does not want Russia's enmity. Furthermore, the taking of Petrograd would lengthen the German front and prove a hindrance to her operations."

Krylenko asserted that it was his belief Germany certainly would not take any steps against Russia until the armistice ended, if ever.

Reports received here from the Moscow cotton factories indicate that such of them as are still running will exhaust their cotton supplies by Easter. A further supply is not available. Russia's cotton crop during the coming year unquestionably will be very small because of the disorganization of the country, the lack of seed, machinery and money, and the doubtful situation regarding State land rights.

LENINE'S POLICY OF RUIN.

Destruction of Russia's Foreign Credit Part of His Program.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 19.—A dispatch to The Chronicle from Petrograd says that in the decree repudiating the national debts as from Dec. 14, the third clause states that all foreign loans are cancelled unconditionally and without any exception. Simple souls may argue that without the ability to borrow foreign capital Russian industry must inevitably collapse, but Lenine desires the collapse of capitalist industry with everything else that makes our bourgeois civilization.

An article in the official Soviet organ, Izvestia, may help readers to appreciate fully the fine insouciance of Bolshevist incursions into the accustomed tastes and habits of life of the wretched bourgeois. Writing on the people's art a gentleman who is doubtless a weighty authority in Bolshevist circles describes a concert in an industrial city. Impure air and conditions of employment made the workmen present cough the whole time so that only to those in the expensive front seats were the strains of the music audible. From this the writer argues that popular music must be loud. Such incidentally is the taste of Wilhelm.

The Bolsheviki replied to the order of excommunication from the church by publishing decrees introducing the Gregorian calendar. This strategically was a very neat move because it brings the church hierarchy into conflict with the great mass of educated people. The Russian priesthood has always taken the line that the existing Russian calendar, which is thirteen days behind the European, is characteristically orthodox, while the western calendar is Roman Catholic. Already the orthodox clergy are threatening to refuse to accept the decree and promise to fight to the last ditch in defense of their thirteen days.

GERMAN SOCIALIST STAND.

Majority Definitely Disavow Sympathy with Bolsheviki.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18.—The German Majority Socialists are dissociated from any connection or sympathy with the Bolsheviki in an article in the Socialist organ, Vorwärts, of Berlin, by Otto Braun. He charges that the Russian delegates at Brest-Litovsk did not intend to utilize the truce to arrange peace, but rather to extend the revolution to the territory of the Central Powers.

"The hope of the Bolsheviki for a speedy revolution in Germany is an insane delusion," Herr Braun continues. "They apply Russian patterns to German conditions, which are about a century more advanced in economic, political, and cultural matters. There is no soil in Germany in which the revolutionary methods of the Bolsheviki can thrive."

German Socialists, says Herr Braun, sharply condemn the violent methods of the Bolsheviki. "We must draw a broad line between ourselves and the Bolsheviki," he adds.

The article is the more significant in view of the fact that previously the Vorwärts has shown a disposition to coquette with the Bolsheviki. Its Stockholm dispatches for a long time have been colored in favor of the Russian radicals.

38,000 SEEK DIVORCE.

Rush of Petrograd Couples Follows Simplification of Law.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 9, (Delayed.)—According to the Petrograd newspapers, the Bolshevist Government's action in simplifying divorce proceedings has resulted in 38,000 applications being made for divorce in the capital alone.

REPULSE GERMANS IN MESNIL SECTOR

French Drive Out Foes After They Had Gained a Footing in Recently Lost Salient.

STOP SECOND ASSAULT

Sharp Fighting Takes Place in Region Where American Gunners Aided Our Allies.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Great activity is being shown by the Germans in the Butte du Mesnil region of the Champagne, where French troops captured a salient last Wednesday in a brisk operation in which American artillerymen had a part.

Today, following a period of heavy gunfire, the Teuton forces made a strong attack on the lost position and gained a footing in parts of the trenches. A counterattack by the French drove them out, and the official report of the French War Office says the foe's losses were heavy.

The day report of the War Office says:

Violent artillery actions occurred in the regions of Mortier Wood and Vauxaillon.

In the Champagne, after heavy artillery preparation, the Germans delivered an attack on the positions captured by the French southwest of Butte du Mesnil on February 13. After a spirited engagement the French ejected Germans from parts of certain trenches where they had succeeded in gaining a footing. Prisoners remained in our hands.

Tonight's communication from the War Office reads:

Both artilleries were active in the region of the Miette River.

In the Champagne, in the course of the afternoon, the Germans made a new attempt against our positions southwest of the Butte du Mesnil. Our fire checked the enemy, who was not able to reach our lines.

The attack launched this morning in the same region was carried out by three German battalions led by shock troops. The enemy was everywhere driven back and suffered heavy losses, leaving thirty prisoners, including one officer, in our hands.

Two German airplanes were brought down by our special guns. Our bombing airplanes carried out various expeditions against the railway stations at Thiaucourt, Thionville, Metzablons, and Pagny sur Moselle, enemy establishments at Hirson, and divers aviation grounds, upon all of which numerous projectiles were dropped. Thirteen thousand kilos of explosives were dropped, causing several fires and explosions in bombed buildings.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—"A hostile raiding party was driven off during the night by one of our posts in the neighborhood of Gavrelle," says today's War Office report.

"A few prisoners were taken by the Portuguese in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle.

"Patrol encounters in which the enemy suffered casualties occurred early in the night in the Messines sector."

BERLIN, Feb. 18, (via London.)—The War Office communication today says:

Western Theatre—On many parts of the front the artillery duels were revived during the evening. The infantry activity was limited to reconnoitering engagements.

In the clear, frosty weather the aerial activity was very lively throughout the day and night. Bombs were dropped extensively on military construction works behind the enemy's front, and one airplane attacked London. In the last two days sixteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons have been brought down in aerial fighting and by gunfire.

FOE KEEPS SHELLING TO HARASS BRITISH

But There Is No Indication Yet of the Really Big Battles Expected.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS. HEADQUARTERS, Feb. 17.—Owing to the hard frost and bright sun and the keen east kind which has blown the mists away the visibility has been good for the last two days, and the airmen on both sides have been fighting for reconnoissance and the gunners have been firing more heavily than for several weeks past.

On various sectors of the front, by direct or airplane observation, the enemy's fire has been for harassing purposes over a wide extent of country from Flanders to the Cambrai area. Between 6 o'clock and midnight last night he bombarded the ground about Passchendaele heavily, and his guns were active on Friday against the Ypres-Staden railway, the British line below the Vimy ridge, the trenches from Lens to Hulluch, and those southwest of the Cambrai sector.

There was no special significance in this beyond a good try to kill something, and it gives no indication of the enemy's intentions. Nor is it the beginning of the great battles which soon must come out of the blue or out of the mists.

Yesterday I was up on the Flanders battlefields and saw once again that vast desolation through which the British fought last year for five months of enormous conflict. The weather has changed the aspect of it all since I was last there. The ground, which was a quagmire when the British troops sank up to their waists sometimes if they left the duckboard tracks on their way to the enemy's pillboxes, is now as hard as iron. All the shell craters, which were ponds then, are now filled with ice. But nothing has changed the infernal nature of this belt of ground, fifteen miles long and ten miles deep, which the British gained after months of most fierce fighting to the crest of Passchendaele, and the frost has solidified it as a perpetual reminder of an enormous conflict of men and guns which tore and gashed these slopes of earth, piercing it with millions of craters, sweeping it bare of life, and strewing it with gruesome wreckage.

And there, in this dead land, the British gunners and men are guarding it from the enemy, who may wish to come back to the slopes which he held. They live there below the frozen ground. They have their life there among the shattered pillboxes and the old upheaved trenches, and eat and sleep in this great graveyard of nature and youth.

ITALIANS HARASSING FOE IN MANY SECTORS

Rome Reports Activity in the Trentino, on Asiago, and Piave Fronts.

ROME, Feb. 18.—The Italian troops are showing much activity and are harassing the enemy all along the line. There has also been considerable artillery fighting, according to the report from General Headquarters today.

The text of the statement reads:

Between the Posina and Astico our patrols have displayed remarkable activity, and our small calibre batteries have harassed with frequent bursts of fire hostile movements in the Laghi Basin.

On the Asiago Plateau our artillery shelled enemy troops marching along Galmara Valley and made concentrations of fire on the sector of Val Frenzela and Val Brenta. The enemy repeatedly shelled our positions on the eastern edge. There was reciprocal cannonading at the salient of Monte Solarolo.

Our patrols carried out effective harassing actions against hostile advance posts at Grave di Papadopolo, in the Middle Piave.

Along the coastal region the enemy intensified his artillery fire at different points and pushed various patrols toward Cortellazzo. They were driven back, however, by the hand-grenade fire of the sailors who garrisoned the bridge-head.

LA GUARDIA STIRS ROMANS.

Aviator-Congressman Speaks on Wilson's War Messages.

ROME, Feb. 18.—Fiorello H. La Guardia, representative in Congress from New York and a Captain in the American Flying Corps, delivered a stirring address on the war to an enthusiastic audience at the Theatre Argentina tonight. The meeting was under the auspices of the Colonial Institute, being the first meeting since the war began, in which the doors of that organization were thrown open to the public.

Representative La Guardia had just returned from the French front, and made his return the occasion for accepting the traditional "Roman challenge" to answer all questions regarding the war. His remarks took the form of an analysis of President Wilson's war messages, pointing out their perfect sequence in developing his original idea of achieving a really permanent peace—of conducting a war against war. His words brought about an enthusiastic demonstration in favor of America amidst frantic cries of "Viva Wilson!" "Viva America!"

The meeting was presided over by Deputy Artom, President of the Colonial Institute. Those present included the Mayor of Rome, Prince Prospero Colonna, members of the Cabinet, Senators and Deputies, Major Ryan, commander of the American Flying Corps at Foggia; several American aviators, the entire staff of the American Red Cross in Rome, Thomas Nelson Page, American Ambassador, and the staff of the embassy.

CALLS KAROLYI TRAITOR.

Cousin Accuses Leader of Hungarian Independence Party.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—Count Emerich Karolyi, according to a dispatch from Budapest to the Frankfurter Zeitung, has submitted to the Hungarian military authorities a charge of alleged high treason against his cousin, Count Michael Karolyi, President of the Hungarian Independence Party.

The Council of the Budapest Honved district decided that the material furnished was sufficient to justify the opening of criminal proceedings against Count Michael. The final decision rests with the Honved Ministry.

BRITISH LOSSES DECLINE.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Casualties in the British ranks reported for the week ended today totaled 4,106, divided as follows:

Killed or died of wounds: Officers, 33; men, 1,005

Wounded or missing: Officers, 119; men, 2,944.

TEUTONS EXPECTED TROTZKY TO YIELD

Continued from Page One.

believe that a general peace is quite impossible."

The Turkish delegates played only a small part. Tallaat Bey is a clever man, Bakki Pasha was hampered by ignorance of French. When the delegates said "Guerre," he thought they spoke of "Terre," and so on.

The Turks declared they were guided by one principle only, "to preserve inviolate the frontier of the Ottoman Empire."

With regard to Armenia the Russians expressed an intention of evacuating it in favor of the Armenians. Bakki Pasha said: "You must give it up exactly as you took it." The Russians replied, "Not at all. We shall withdraw our troops, but leave arms and necessary munitions behind us, so that the Armenians will be able to defend their self-definition against us or any other foreigners."

With regard to the visit of the Russian delegates to Warsaw the Germans at first refused permission, saying that everything necessary was at Brest. The Russians said in that case, with a view to reciprocity, they would move the Austro-German Petrograd delegation to the fortress of Kronstadt. The Germans then agreed. Hoping to avoid a demonstration, they arranged a room for Trotzky in a side street, but the news of his presence got about and the Germans were powerless to prevent the street being blocked by a huge crowd.

HUMBERT ARRESTED ON SECRET CHARGE

French Senator Is Seized for Examination and His House Is Searched for Papers.

HAD DEALINGS WITH BOLO

At the Trial He Demanded That He Be Prosecuted or Aspersions Cease.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Charles Humbert, Senator from the Meuse and proprietor of the Journal, was arrested this morning at his château at Mesnil-Guillaume, outside Paris. He was brought to the city this afternoon for interrogation by Captain Bouchardon of the Military Court.

While the Senator was on his way Secret Service men were making a minute investigation of papers at his home in this city. Many documents were seized and put under seal.

The arrest of Senator Humbert is a sequel to the trial of Bolo Pacha, at which the Senator was a witness. At that time he demanded that the Government clear up the doubt surrounding his case, either by arresting him and placing him on trial or by ceasing to cast continual aspersions upon him which he was unable to refute, he said, without an open trial.

Bolo Pacha's attorney devoted a large part of his final argument to laying at the door of Senator Humbert the crimes charged against his client.

The exact charge against the Senator has not been made public.

Max Levy, alias Max Raymond, Director of the newspaper On Dit, was arrested today on the charge of swindling an Orleans manufacturer named Ponroy out of 722,000 francs, with which, it is asserted, he was enabled to conduct his paper.

Although the charges against Levy allege swindling and extortion, it is asserted by some that the case is another link in the chain of "affaires" which culminated in the arrest of Senator Humbert today.

Senator Humbert, now under arrest in connection with the Bolo case, has been an intimate friend and supporter of Premier Clemenceau, who is the moving force against "Boloism." He was Vice President of the Senate Army Commission, of which M. Clemenceau was Chairman. It is also understood that he supplied much of the evidence for the first steps against traitors last Summer, when the successive Premiers, Ribot, and Painlevé, were doubtful of the expediency of prosecuting Bolo Pacha, or of bringing Caillaux before the bar of justice.

Nevertheless, Senator Humbert, in October, found himself implicated in the case, because Bolo had supplied him with money to buy a controlling interest in The Journal on the understanding, it is said, that Bolo was to shape the editorial policy of the paper. Yet the only article known to have been inspired by Bolo was one in praise of an American newspaper proprietor and editor, which M. Humbert rejected on the ground that he had heard that the subject of the article had been accused of pro-German proclivities.

On Oct. 4 he issued in The Journal what have come to be known as his "apologia." It was entitled "Why I Needed Bolo's Money." He reminds his readers that he is a Lorrainer who has devoted his life to the object of national defense. For this object he entered successively the army, journalism, the Chamber, and finally the Senate. For ten years he warned France through The Journal that the great war would come.

"How well I remember," he writes, "my stupor and emotion on suddenly learning in July, 1915, that the Journal was going to be sold! A group of financiers were, it was said, about to buy the newspaper and turn it into a company. The news was doubly grave, for the purchase of a newspaper in wartime is not such an attractive business proposition that one does not feel prompted to ask the real intentions of those furnishing the funds, and a régime of "sociétés anonymes" can cloak all manner of suspicious manoeuvres.

"My life work was in danger. It was at the most decisive and critical moment of my career that at the same time the fate of my country was at stake. It was in July, 1915, when our field artillery was visibly dwindling, owing to bursting guns, at the time when the Senatorial Commission, of which he was a member, had to wring from the Government the measures which were our salvation."

M. Humbert appealed to M. Henri Letellier, proprietor of the Journal, and was assured that the paper would not be sold unless M. Humbert was among the buyers. But the buyers represented by MM. Desouches and Lenoir would not agree to this. Their money was supposed to come from the estate of the latter's father, but Humbert says that he later learned that this was not so, and that Lenoir, on the contrary, received a commission of $200,000 for the transaction. The buyers finally offered to sell Humbert 1,100 of their 2,000 shares.

Then Bolo appeared upon the scene, and M. Humbert continues:

"I needed Bolo's money, because the Journal had been sold, because its purchasers' sole object was to close my mouth, and because to maintain and continue my work I had suddenly to find the value of the shares assuring me control of the paper. As to the use made of this money not one centime went to myself or the Journal, which is self-supporting by advertisements and sales. Bolo's money was applied first to the reimbursement of my account at the Morgan bank of the first installment of $200,000 which I had made out of my private fortune, and the remainder passed from the coffers of the banks where it was deposited to those of Maître Brunet, M. Lenoir's lawyer. As for the 1,100 shares, they are in the safe custody of the Crédit Lyonnais in my name."

When the German source of the money was learned M. Humbert reimbursed Bolo, obtaining the money from his friends, to whom he swore that "no influence will ever make the 1,100 shares leave the Crédit Lyonnais while the war lasts."

ADVERTISEMENT.

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6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

REICHSTAG TO HEAR KUEHLMANN TODAY

Foreign Secretary to Speak When the Ukraine Peace Treaty Is Taken Up.

MEMBERSHIP TO BE RAISED

Bavarian Papers Urge Attempt At Agreement on Wilson's Peace Principles.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—According to the Cologne Volkszeitung, the German Foreign Secretary, Dr. von Kühlmann, will address the Reichstag on Tuesday, when the first reading of the Ukraine peace treaty will be taken up.

A bill on the composition of the Reichstag and proportional representation in the great Reichstag electoral districts, according to Berlin dispatches, passed the Federal Council on Saturday and now goes to the Reichstag. This bill raises the number of members of the Reichstag to 441. (The number at present is 397.) Berlin will elect 10 additional members; Teltow, 7; Hamburg, 5; Bochum and Leipzig, 4 each; Cologne, Breslau, Duisburg, Dortmund, Essen, Munich, and Dresden, 3 each. Numerous other districts will elect two members each.

It is pointed out in an explanatory memorandum that while every Federal State retains its present representation the districts where there has been a big increase in the population will elect more Deputies than heretofore.

Warn Hertling to Heed Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Committee on Public Information tonight made public cabled translations of editorial comment on President Wilson's last address to Congress from two of the most important newspapers of South Germany—the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten and the Münchener Post.

The Neueste Nachrichten, after professing to see in the President's speech a desire on his part to continue public discussion between Washington and the Central Powers, says that he shows himself as the only opponent with whom discussion is possible, that "it is the duty of German statesmen to secure the greatest possible benefit from this discussion," and that "if agreement with America can succeed before its war machine assumes irresistible momentum, the whole Entente will be unhinged."

The Post says it finds in President Wilson's reply to Hertling and Czernin a "strong desire for general peace," and it expects the German Chancellor to "build a new and binding bridge to America" on the basis of what the President said with respect to the Reichstag resolution of July 19.

The editorial comment of the Neueste Nacrichten, printed Feb. 13, read:

"The President's speech shows a clear desire to continue the public discussion between Washington and the Central Powers. The tone is even milder than the January speech, which shows great progress over his former messages.

"The message justified the recent articles in this newspaper written by Germans familiar with the American situation who painted a picture of Wilson other than that of our shallow daily newspapers and comics—not a bribed agent of Wall Street and champion of trust imperialism, grasping rapaciously for world supremacy, but a pacifist of extreme puritanical fanaticism, determined to use every effort to win the victory for his ideals of right and justice.

Tells of America's Resources.

"In this doctrinairism lies, perhaps, Wilson's moral greatness and suggestive strength for Americans. German statesmen will do well to realize that if Germany comes to no modus vivendi with the Wilson mentality it will find in America its most tenacious and wealthy opponent, with inexhaustible resources.

"It is important to observe how greatly Wilson differs in tone and substance from the declarations of other entente statesmen. Today it is easily understood why America is not politically represented at Versailles. It is because Wilson's present policy is not the policy of Clemenceau and Lloyd George.

"Wilson is mistaken in assuming existing differences between the military party and the German people, but his mistake is conceivable in consideration of the recent unprincipled machinations of a certain German party which hysterically cried for a military coup d'état. It is hoped that the Reichstag in close co-operation with the Government, will immediately convince Wilson of error.

"It should not be difficult for Hertling and Czernin, by defining more closely their former declarations, to come to an agreement in principle with Wilson. But the latter should also see the justice of applying this beautiful principle to the Allies.

"Altogether, Wilson shows himself as the only opponent with whom discussion is possible. Therefore, it is the duty of German statesmen to secure the greatest possible benefit from this discussion.

"If agreement with America can succeed before its war machine assumes irresistible momentum, the whole Entente will be unhinged."

Indorses Criticism of Hertling.

The Post of Feb. 13 said:

"Wilson's reply to Hertling and Czernin shows the strong desire for a general peace. It is even more emphatic in this regard than the January message, which this paper warmly supported. It must be admitted that the President is entirely right in many points of his polemic against Hertling. The latter spoke but formulated no positive program.

"The President places himself on the basis of the Reichstag resolution of July 19 and thus a general peace and reconciliation become possible. This newspaper expects the Chancellor to build a new and binding bridge to America.

"Professor Bonn recently, and properly, declared that the possibility of a general peace depended on Germany's attitude toward the American peace principles. The decision will not be difficult for the German Government if it still holds to the spirit of the July resolution, and it must then subscribe to Wilson's developed general principles for a general and just peace."

URGES EFFORT TO MEET WILSON'S PEACE TERMS

Vienna Newspaper Believes Seizures in the East Will Greatly Prolong War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.—In view of the decision of the German Government to take active military measures against the Bolsheviki, this summary of the situation by the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung in connection with President Wilson's speech and Czernin's forthcoming reply has interest:

"America demands for herself and her allies the right to share in the settlement of the fate of the former Russian frontier lands. If the Central Powers reject this condition and insist on determining the fate of Poland, Courland, and Lithuania themselves, they will make peace in the west impossible for a long time.

"For the balance of power in Europe and except under compulsion will make no peace such as will considerably change the balance of power in favor of the Central nations. Moreover, we cannot force America to make such a peace since our troops cannot march across the Atlantic. So we have the choice of making a peace acceptable to America or having a very long continuation of the war."

The paper then goes on to argue that in replying to Wilson this week Hertling must make absolutely clear how far the German Government is free from the influence of the German military and annexationist party, "whose power," it adds, "Wilson describes as the sole hindrance to peace, and is certainly one of the greatest hindrances."

The Zeitung adds that Count Czernin in turn must openly accept President Wilson's promises as a basis of negotiations and formally invite Wilson to begin preliminary negotiations on that basis.

The official German notification today that the armistice with Russia is at an end and the statements in all inspired papers of Germany that active military measures against the Bolsheviki are about to begin remove the only basis on which, according to the Arbeiter Zeitung's view, any progress is possible along the lines of Czernin's suggestion for Austro-American discussion. It is notable, however, that either owing to the vehement opposition at home or in accordance with a plan agreed upon with Germany the Austrians disclaim any share or responsibility in Germany's new moves toward the east.

Suffrage Gain in Prussian Diet.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—The Berliner Tageblatt says that a majority has been obtained in the Election Reform Committee of the Prussian Diet for equal suffrage.

4,000 KILLED IN TAKING OF KIEV

Continued from Page One.

at Odessa, from which point they are conducting the Ukrainian and Rumanian campaigns. An Odessa dispatch says the Bolsheviki at Odessa have arrested Rumanian officers, as well as a Rumanian committee sent to take up peace negotiations. Subsequently, the committee was released and sent back, with the warning that the Bolsheviki would kill one Rumanian officer for each Russian soldier killed by Rumanians in Bessarabia. Rumanians control the Akkerman district of Bessarabia and are threatening Odessa.

In a battle at Odessa on Monday between the Bolsheviki and the Moderates hundreds were killed. The city was bombarded by warships.

Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevist Commander in Chief, has decided to return to Petrograd to raise an army of 100,000 Bolsheviki, which he will command personally in operations against General Alexieff.

SEND AID TO FINN REDS.

Bolsheviki Send Icebreakers and Troops to Helsingfors.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18.—A Russian icebreaker has arrived at Helsingfors from Reval with arms and soldiers, according to a Stockholm dispatch to the National Tidende.

The Bolshevist Government, the dispatch adds, has created special forces for action in Finland, some of which have already left Petrograd with large quantities of ammunition.

BERLIN PLAN TO WIN POLES.

2,250,000 Marks for Propaganda Provided in Prussian Budget.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Prussian budget for 1918 calls for 2,250,000 marks to be devoted to German propaganda in Polish territory, according to an official dispatch today from Switzerland. It is reported that the Germans are preparing for an extensive campaign of Prussianism in Silesia, Posnia, and West Prussia.

Another dispatch says Austrian troops recently fired on Poles in Lemburg who were meeting in support of a united Poland. One man was killed, and at the funeral great crowds joined in the procession, while shops and theatres were closed and university classes suspended.

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT
A BROADWAY INSTITUTION
Into Broadway's Famous Restaurant
Extraordinary numbers of people nightly come to enjoy a phase of metropolitan life not to be experienced elsewhere in its pleasure and interest.
Here, amid a scene vibrating with life, color and gaiety, increasing numbers of discriminating people nightly derive the utmost enjoyment at dinner.
Special Dinner, $1.50
Dancing on the Main Floor
Broadway at 49th Street.
CHURCHILL'S

DESTROYER BUILDING OUTSTRIPS PROGRAM

Daniels Says Dozen Additional Contracts Are Placed and Others Will Follow.

SEEKS $230,000,000 MORE

Big Emergency Fund for President and Doubling of the Pelham Bay Station Proposed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Contracts for a number of destroyers in addition to those provided for in this year's great building program have been placed by the Navy Department. Secretary Daniels today announced this had been made possible by the unparalleled speed with which the shipyards were turning out destroyers, making way for additional ones on their stocks.

About a dozen new contracts already have been awarded and it is understood others are to follow. The exact number of destroyers now under construction never has been announced, but it is known to run into the hundreds.

The Secretary also announced that the navy contemplated doubling the capacity of the Pelham Bay (New York) naval training station to 20,000 men. Most of the $12,000,000 asked for training stations would be spent on the Pelham Bay and Hampton Roads stations, he said.

Speeding up of the production of submarine craft and an increase in the personnel of the Marine Corps were sought partly to aid in adjusting labor Congress a supplemental estimate of $230,000,000 for the needs of the Navy Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918. The proposed increases will make the total appropriations for the navy this year about $1,300,000,000.

In his estimates Secretary Daniels makes it plain that the navy will be expanded and the delivery of submarine craft expedited by his proposal that the President have a naval emergency fund of $100,000,000. This amount, he says, is "to enable the President to secure more economical and expeditious delivery of materials, equipment, and munitions and secure the more expeditious construction of ships authorized, and for the purchase of such additional torpedo-boat destroyers, submarine chasers and such other naval craft as the President may direct."

Members of the House Naval Affairs Committee were without information as to Mr. Daniels's specific purpose in requesting another unrestricted fund for the use of the President. Some of them suggested that this fund would be used partly to aid in adjusting labor troubles. Republican members of the committee declared their opposition to granting this fund until they had learned definitely how it was to be used and the need for such authority.

Increase in the personnel of the Marine Corps, first opposed by Secretary Daniels, was welcomed by the committee. There has been a feeling that the marines were not being used in the war as fully as they should and as their acknowledged efficiency justified. When Secretary Daniels appeared before the committee recently he was rigidly examined as to what use he purposed to make of the marines in France. His reply was that they were being used as liberally as possible and that if it was thought advisable to make greater use of them it was necessary to increase their number. His recommendation today was received with entire satisfaction by the committee.

The principal items in the supplemental estimates are:

Naval proving ground, Indian Head, Md., $360,000.
New batteries for ships, $10,000,000.
Ammunition for vessels, $5,000,000.
Reserve ordnance supplies, $17,000,000.
Norfolk dry dock, $2,000,000.
Auxiliary water supply, Pearl Harbor (Hawaii) naval station, $1,275.
Purchase of land for ordnance stations at Newport, Fort Mifflin, and Lake Denmark, $478,000.
Pay of navy, $16,108,812.
Provisions, $11,497,500.
Maintenance Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, $5,900,000.
Clothing and small stores, $27,000,000.
Increase of Marine Corps proposed, from 30,000 to 50,000.
Pay Marine Corps, $12,300,000.
Maintenance, $22,261,600.
Naval emergency fund, $100,000,000.

Secretary Daniels also asks an increase of $25,000 in the limit of cost of submarines authorized in the Naval act of 1916.

BILL GIVES PRESIDENT, NOT HOOVER, CONTROL

House Committee Measure on Food Production and Distribution Is Completed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Specific authority for the control of the manufacture and distribution of foodstuffs and of public eating houses would be conferred on the President by the Food Conservation bill completed today by the House Agriculture Committee.

Blanket authority asked for by Food Administrator Hoover was withheld the committee deciding to confine the measure to the features emphasized by him at committee hearings as absolutely essential in the food conservation program. A minority report is expected.

By controlling manufacture the Food Administration would be able to enforce any rules it might make for conserving wheat and other essential foodstuffs by the use of substitutes. Control of distribution would enable the Administration to relieve possible shortages in any region by shipping food from other parts of the country.

In the hearings before the committee Mr. Hoover said it was not desired to attempt general rationing, but that rigid control of public eating houses was necessary to avoid waste and also to stimulate conservation in the home, many housewives having complained of waste in hotels and restaurants. Housewives and farmers are not affected by the measure.

Wheatless weeks instead of wheatless days were imminent unless production was increased, the Senate Agriculture Committee was told today by C. H. Hyde, representing the Oklahoma State Council of Defense, who said that price-fixing by the Food Administration should be extended to wheat substitutes. He declared meatless and wheatless days had tended to decrease production in Oklahoma, the reduction in the consumption having created a surplus.

Every time an attempt was made to control food, the price of substitutes to consumers went up, Mr. Hyde said. The bill to price wheat at $2.50 a bushel, he asserted, would increase production by several hundred thousand acres.

An amendment to the Food bill to fix 1918 wheat at $2.65 a bushel, instead of $2 as now authorized, was introduced today by Senator Thompson and referred to the Agriculture Committee. Amendments fixing the price at $2.50 were introduced recently by Senator Gore, and another, naming $2.75, was presented by Senator McCumber.

NON-SINKABLE SHIP INQUIRY

Daniels's Board Will Study "Buoyancy Boxes" Especially.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary Daniels announced today the appointment of a special board of officers, headed by Rear Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, to study the whole question of nonsinkable ships, with especial reference to the construction installed on board the former Austrian steamer Lucia in an effort to make her torpedo-proof. This construction is described as consisting of a series of "buoyancy boxes."

The board will include Captain O. W. Coeseer, Naval Constructors Robert Stocker and William G. Du Bose, and one other officer to be named.

PRIVATE, AGED 73, RETURNS.

King George Praised Civil War Veteran Who Fought Germans.

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 18.—Private J. W. Boucher of the 257th Canadian Railway Battalion, has been sent home from France because he is "too old to fight." He is 73 years old and fought in the American civil war with the Twenty-third Michigan Volunteers.

Boucher faced the German lines for eight months and endured all the hardships. Then his age was discovered and he was discharged. King George heard of the case, and, anxious to see "the oldest man in khaki," summoned him to Buckingham Palace, where, in a special audience, the King praised him for his courage and determination.

Boucher arrived here today on his way to his home in Gananoque, Ont.

CRITICISES POWERS GIVEN TO WILSON

Senator Watson Opposes Their Extension for Long Time After War Ends.

CONDEMNS OVERMAN BILL

Indiana Man Will Support Railroad Measure — Vote Expected Early Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Overman bill, to give President Wilson broad power to co-ordinate and reconstruct all bureaus and departments as a war emergency, was attacked in the Senate today by Senator Watson of Indiana as "unjustified and autocratic." The Indiana member pointed out that the measure contemplated keeping this authority in the hands of the President for one year after the war.

Senator Watson contended that no unusual war power ought to be given except for the war period. He criticised the provision in the Railroad bill to extend Federal control eighteen months after the war as an imposition upon the railroads. If Congress wanted to take over the railroads after the war, he said, it ought to be done at that time.

"The Overman bill, now pending in this body, confers upon the President unheard-of powers, many of which to my mind are entirely unjustifiable," the Senator said, "but the most reprehensible feature of that measure, in my judgment, is the one that provides that this autocratic authority shall continue for one year after the termination of the war. Why this provision? Why seek in that measure, as in the Railroad bill, to perpetuate power asked to prosecute war into the days when there shall be no war?

"These are war powers. They are asked for war purposes. They are not constitutional, they are not in harmony with the spirit of our institutions, they are irreconcilably opposed to every theory of our Government, they are un-American on any other hypothesis. They have no place in our peace establishments, and every patriot should cry out against these efforts to take advantage of the extreme necessities of war to seize unlimited authority to be used for some purpose in the days of peace.

Powers After the War.

"I am willing to confer upon the President all the power necessary to win this war: I have voted for several measures, the necessity of which I doubted, because he stated that the authority sought was essential to the successful prosecution of this conflict; but I am not yet convinced that, in order to win this war, it is necessary to confer upon the President these tremendous powers for a period of peace long after the conflict shall have ceased.

"To that end let us firmly resolve that, with the proclamation of peace, the President shall surrender all the vast powers willingly conferred upon him by an aroused people, because of the exigent necessities of war; that this nation shall return to the kind of republic founded by the revered fathers of the Union, and that we shall re-establish, upon foundations too secure to ever be threatened, the three independent and co-ordinate branches of government."

Senator Watson, who is a Republican member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said he would vote for the eighteen months' extension of Federal control in the Railroad bill so as not to obstruct a measure that has been urged as imperative by Director McAdoo. He thought the war would mark a new era in railroad management.

"I believe the old system of competition is gone forever; that the Sherman anti-trust law so far as it affects railroad combinations will be repealed; that anti-pooling laws directed at railroad operations will, in so far as they affect the transportation systems of the country, be abrogated and a plan will be adopted which will give the Government practical control of American railroads without the weakness and the inefficiency incident to Government ownership," he explained.

Favors Compensation Plan.

Adoption of the standard of compensation provided in the bill also was urged by Senator Watson. He declared it "better under existing circumstances to deal generously with the railroads than to have $18,000,000,000 of property plunged into litigation."

"It may be necessary," he added, "to carry out this vast project for the President to raise the rates, and he should be given power to assume the initiative in this undertaking. It follows that their control and operation should be placed in the hands of the executive department of the Government in order properly to finance the operations of all the railroads."

An effort was made in the Senate by Mr. Smith of North Carolina, Chairman of the Railroad Committee, to obtain general consent for a final vote on the railroad bill on Thursday, but this was defeated by Senator Poindexter, who objected to debate being curtailed. Vote on the measures it is expected will be reached early next week.

The sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, which has the Overman bill in hand, will meet tomorrow to consider a redraft made by Senator Overman to comply with objections made by its opponents. Among the changes made by Senator Overman from the original draft is one greatly to limit the power of reconstruction of bureaus and to eliminate the contemplated authority to creat new bureaus. The power to be delegated the President also is made more specific, instead of the sweeping authority originally embraced in the measure.

JAPANESE APPLAUD WILSON.

His Address Commended by Tokio and Osaka Newspapers.

TOKIO, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's message to Congress on Feb. 11 was given the widest publication throughout the Japanese Empire in the afternoon newspapers of Feb. 13 and the morning papers of Feb. 14.

The message received very favorable comment this morning in the leading newspapers of Tokio and Osaka.

Both the Asahi and Jiji Shimpo are of opinion that the address was the most important utterance of the President, and that it clearly defined the peace terms of the Entente Allies. The Asahi says:

"The President's great democratic position marks the end of the old-time diplomacy, in which the will of the people was ignored, and gives assurance that henceforth the rights of small nationalities will not be overridden. The entire people of America are endeavoring to give evidence of their undivided support of President Wilson."

The Jiji Shimpo says that President Wilson's war principles constitute the only sure foundation for an enduring peace.

The Chugai, a commercial newspaper, asserts that the most important feature of the address is the question of territorial readjustment, and asks whether the settlements apply to all like, including the Far East and the South Seas. The newspaper is of the opinion that an explanation should be forthcoming as to the Japanese Government's views. It adds that it does not believe the German Government will readily agree to President Wilson's proposals, and that therefore peace is far distant.

STUDENTS AID DEMOCRACY.

Columbia University Seeks 200,000 in Educational Campaign.

A mass meeting in the Columbia University Gymnasium last night inaugurated the university's part in a drive to enroll 200,000 students in an educational campaign for world democracy. The plan is to form study groups which will spread information about the religious and democratic ideals for which this country is contending. Dr. Robert E. Speer was the speaker at the meeting.

Lehigh University has already enrolled more than half its student body in twenty groups, which meet weekly. A number of universities in California have set as their goal the enrollment of 5,700 students in study groups from a total of 9,000 students. Twelve out of fourteen fraternities at Rutgers have organized study groups, and Williams College has launched the same plan. In a day's canvass thirty students and faculty leaders in Worcester Polytechnic Institute obtained an enrollment of 60 per cent. of the students living near the campus.

DANIELS COMMENDS CAPT. R. A. BARTLETT

Praises Arctic Explorer for Navigating a Naval Vessel Through St. Lawrence Ice.

'EXCELLENT WORK,' HE SAYS

Feat Was Nothing, Bartlett Asserts, Compared with the Navy's Daily Accomplishments Abroad.

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, the arctic explorer, who commanded vessels for Admiral Peary and Stefansson, has received a letter of commendation from Secretary of the Navy Daniels for bringing the large tugboat Favorite through the ice from Quebec to Boston in January of this year. Captain Bartlett was in the Army Transport Service, but was borrowed by the navy and made a Lieutenant Commander, because a man experienced in navigating through ice was needed to bring the Favorite into the Atlantic. The letter from Secretary Daniels was as follows:

To Lieut. Commander Robert A. Bartlett, U. S. N., R. F., Naval Auxiliary Reserve, New York.

Subject—Commendation.

1. The deprtment takes pleasure in quoting below for your information an extract from a letter received from the Chief of Naval Operations, dated Jan. 26, 1918, regarding the cruise of the Favorite from Quebec, Canada, to Boston, Mass., Jan. 10-23, 1918, when the St. Lawrence River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence were filled with ice and it was the general opinion of the local pilots that a vessel would not be able to make the passage until Spring:

"The expeditious passage of the Favorite from Quebec to Boston is considered to be an extremely efficient performance."

2. The department hereby commends you for the excellent work performed by you in bringing the Favorite safely to Boston on the above-mentioned occasion.

3. A copy of this letter will be filed with your official efficiency record.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Favorite is to be used in service on the other side of the Atlantic. Captain Bartlett said last night that he had no great difficulty in making the voyage, and that his feat was nothing compared to the work performed daily by American naval officers in the war zone.

PORCHER TO BUY FOR ROADS

Appointed to Head Centralized Department of Railway Administration

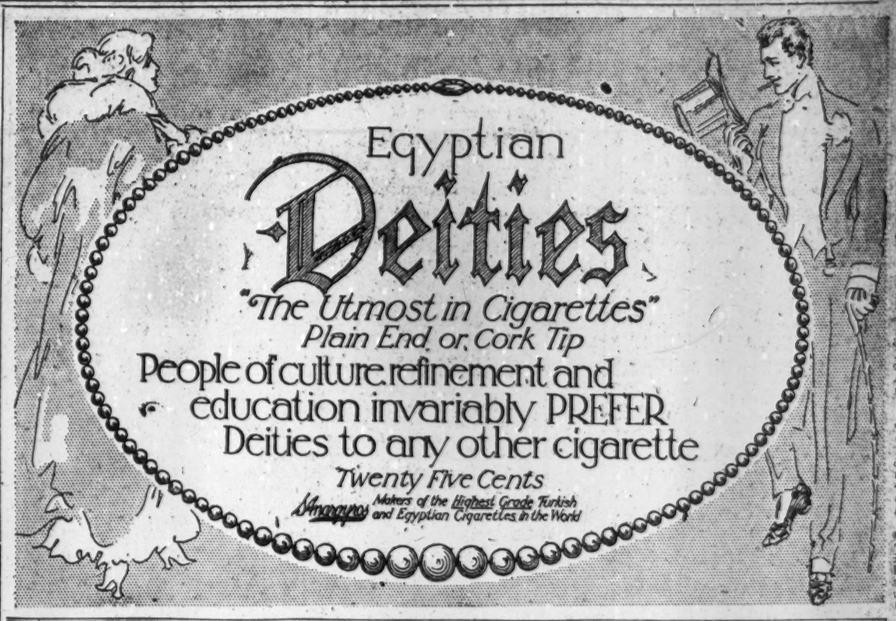
WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Centralized or co-ordinated purchasing of the millions of dollars' worth of equipment and supplies used annually by American railroads is involved in the appointment by Director General McAdoo today of Samuel Porcher of Philadelphia, General Purchasing Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, as temporary head of the Railroad Aministration's Purchasing Department. He will work under John Skelton Williams, Director of the Division of Finance and Purchases.

Mr. Porcher was instructed to undertake at once a survey of the buying methods of the principal railroads, with the view of discovering the most efficient systems and determining how they may be improved. Special attention will be given to prices charged each road by manufacturers of railway equipment and supplies.

Eventually the Railroad Administration plans to centralize its purchases and to buy on such a big scale that lower prices will result. This can be accomplished, it is said, without injuring the business of manufacturers, whose selling and other distributing costs can be reduced materially.

Mr. Porcher will be assisted in his investigation by other purchasing experts, to be added to the staff from time to time.

E. R. Richardson, an official of the Ocean Steamship Company, today assumed temporary direction of the Marine Transportation Department of the Railroad Administration, pending the arrival of W. H. Pleasants of New York, who is prevented by illness from immediately taking up his new duties as manager.


Egyptian
Deities
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain End or Cork Tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette
Twenty Five Cents
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

HEAR ISHII IS COMING.

Washington Learns That Viscount Has Been Made Ambassador.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Unofficial advices reached Washington from Tokio today stating that Viscount Kikujiso Ishii, who headed the Japanese High Commission which recently visited the United States, has been appointed Ambassador to this country to succeed Aimaro Sato, now in Japan, and not yet reassigned to any diplomatic post. At the State Department, however, it was asserted that official confirmation of the report of the appointment of Viscount Ishii had not been received.

The selection of Viscount Ishii to represent Japan in the United States would cause no surprise here, where the diplomats would regard it as the logical result of his achievement in bringing to a successful conclusion the recent mission which accompanied him to this country. The negotiation of the Lansing-Ishii agreement, by which the United States Government recognized certain special interests of Japan in the Orient, and removed the main obstacle to a frank and sincere understanding between the two Governments, was considered a signal achievement on the part of both the Viscount and of Secretary of State Lansing.

The honor bestowed upon Viscount Ishii through his appointment as Ambassador is considered all the more merited since he does not belong to the same political party as General Terauchi, the Premier of Japan.

W. M. BENNETT ON WARPATH

Arrives in Albany to Oppose Gov. Whitman's Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Ex-Senator William M. Bennett, on the warpath, reached the capital tonight. He is gunning for Governor Whitman, whom he opposed in the primaries two years ago for the Gubernatorial nomination, and is nursing a new grievance against the Governor for not supporting him for Mayor after he had defeated Mitchel in the Republican primaries.

Mr. Bennett said he would remain here for a couple of days in an attempt to defeat the Governor's nominations for the Farms and Markets Council, which have been used by Mr. Whitman's political foes with some success to foment trouble for him among the farmers. Mr. Bennett expects to confer with several of the anti-Whitman leaders here.

The ex-Senator refused to say whether he would go to Syracuse where a new agrarian party may be launched this week at the convention of the State Federation of Agriculture. Silas L. Strivings, acting Dean of the State Agricultural College at Cornell, is President of the Federation.

GERMAN AIR SCOUTS SPY ON OUR SECTOR

Continued from Page One.

slipping on the ice. He dropped down into the dugouts and visited batteries busy hurling "iron rations" at the enemy.

In all places the General asked innumerable questions, especially of the men with regard to food, how they were and how they liked conditions. All except one cook agreed that they were perfectly satisfied with everything. To the cook General Pershing said:

"You are getting enough to eat?"

"No, sir," the cook replied.

"What!" said the General. "You the cook and do not get sufficient food. I never heard of a cook in such a condition before."

"Well, sir, I did not mean that exactly. I mean not enough variety."

General Pershing asked what he had had for dinner today. The cook replied that he had corned beef, potatoes, onions, white bread, coffee, and rice pudding.

Complaint By a Cook.

"That seems like a considerable variety," remarked the General. "What else do you want?"

"Well, I would like to have some green stuff, sir."

General Pershing then turned to a long line of soldiers with mess kits in their hands and asked:

"Do you men get enough to eat out here?"

The line saluted briskly and almost in a chorus came the reply:

"Yes, sir."

The General next appeared in regimental headquarters in a dugout in a town which has been riddled by shells. The Colonel was not there at the time and the Commander in Chief called for all trench and other orders and all papers. He sat down and read through every one of them.

In the dugouts General Pershing suggested some few changes here and there and in the trenches he also directed that some small changes be made.

From a well situated point General Pershing through glasses inspected Mont Sec and the German observation posts on top of it, from which the enemy has the American lines under observation for twenty miles when the visibility is good. Because of the haze the General was unable to see the spires of Metz, which are visible on clear days from a certain place.

Many soldiers in line recognized the Commander in Chief as he passed them or stopped to question them, but others did not. One young infantryman, after General Pershing and the General in command of that particular brigade had passed, asked:

"Who is that with the four stars on his coat?"

A comrade informed him, whereupon the inquisitive one replied:

"Is that so? Whoever saw a Commander in Chief of an army walking around in a trench asking some private whether he had enough to eat or his feet were dry? It is not being done."

Doubted It Was Pershing.

It took a Lieutenant to convince the doubting soldier that it was General Pershing he had seen.

Throughout the inspection tour General Pershing limped a little, his ankle having been injured slightly a few days ago. At the batteries the General asked the artillerymen the same questions as he put to the infantrymen, making sure that they all were contented and had no cause for complaint.

Similar inspection trips will be made from time to time by General Pershing, as he is determined that the American soldiers at all times shall have the maximum of protection under the best conditions possible.

$20,414 IN BOY SCOUT FUND.

Bankers Lead Movement to Raise $100,000 This Week.

The campaign fund for the Boy Scouts of America in New York City reached $20,414 yesterday, and there was fifty-two applications for commissions as scoutmasters that the local officials at headquarters, 50 Wall Street, considered favorable. The campaign is for the purpose of raising a minimum of $100,000, and to enroll at least 400 new scoutmasters.

Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company, who is Chairman of the Boy Scouts Campaign Finance Committee, announces that subscriptions will be taken by that company and also by the Corn Exchange Bank and all of its branches. They may be sent also to Boy Scouts Local Headquarters at 59 Wall Street, where applications for scoutmasterships also should be sent.

Some of the larger contributions thus far received are $1,000 each from Edwin Gould, Cleveland H. Dodge, Alexander J. Hemphill, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, Mortimer L. Schiff, J. Pierpont Morgan, William H. Thornton, William G. Wilcox, and Manton B. Metcalf.

NEW CHANNEL RAID DENIED.

Germans Assert They Sank a Steamer Off Dover.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A German official statement received here says:

"On the night of Feb. 15 German light forces again raided the eastern part of the English Channel. The extensive patrol forces heretofore stationed in the straits were no longer there. An outpost steamer off Dover was sunk."

The British Admiralty denies that any British steamer was sunk or even fired on at the time stated, and declares that the patrols were at their posts.

THE MANHATTAN STORAGE & WAREHOUSE CO

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LLOYD GEORGE TO FACE HIS CRITICS

Continued from Page One.

impinged on the special powers which he had been granted by an Order in Council soon after he took up his position as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. It may be remembered that when he took office he made it a condition that he should have direct access to the Cabinet and issue orders over his name to commanders in the field, instead of their going through the Army Council for discussion or direction, or even the Secretary of State for War. The system was considered to be of military advantage at the time as facilitating rapidity of action. So that Robertson acted directly under the War Cabinet and not under the Secretary of State for War. The system, while contrary to the traditions of British policy and democratic Government, has been accepted well up to now; but the enlarged powers recently given to the Supreme War Council, placing executive authority in the hands of the military staff attached to it for certain functions, made a modification of the Order in Council necessary.

"Robertson felt that such a modification would lessen his authority. It was at first reported that he had agreed to it. On further consideration he decided that he could neither accept the policy adopted by the Allies nor take any responsibility for its execution. He threatened resignation. There appear to have been long and friendly and persuasive negotiations on the part of the War Cabinet. He was offered a position attached to the Versailles Supreme War Council, which he evidently considered was in some way superior to his position as Chief of the Imperial General Staff. He declined the offer. He therefore created an impasse. He would neither continue in his office as Chief of the Imperial General Staff in London under the new conditions, nor join the other chiefs at Versailles on the Supreme War Council.

Allied Opinion Against Robertson.

"The policy was the policy of the Prime Ministers of England, France, and Italy, and President Wilson's representative, as advised by their military experts. It was accepted by General Foch, Chief of the French Staff; by General Bliss, Chief of the American General Staff, and by the Deputy Chief of the Italian Staff—the Chief in this case being the commander in the field. It has the support of that brilliant soldier-statesman, General Smuts, who as military member of the War Cabinet has been present at most of the meetings of the Supreme War Council, and approves of its decisions.

"Robertson was present when the policy was adopted, but he was opposed to the plan, both on its political and military side. Haig, on the other hand, whose duty it is to carry out that policy, is not opposed to it. On the contrary, he accepts it without any reservation. Robertson evidently considers that the system would not work. He would not give way. In such a case there was no other solution but his resignation or withdrawal from the office which he has held up to now with such great success.

Hostile to Allies' Eastern Policy.

"This is not the first time, nor the most important occasion, when there has been a difference of policy between Robertson and the Cabinet. He has been opposed from the first to the Saloniki expedition. Along with Asquith, when Prime Minister, he attended many conferences and gave reasons why he was opposed to the eastern policy. He was overruled, and accepted the decision of the Cabinet and of the allied powers. On this occasion he again disagrees with the policy of the Allies and has persevered in his disagreement.

"To what extent he has been encouraged to do so by attacks on the Government, in Parliament and the press, partly in defense of himself from the mistaken notion that he was being humiliated, remains to be seen. There has been far too much inspired press controversy, both from the military and political side, and personal animosities have arisen which have created bitterness and obscured the main issue. Nothing matters except the best plan to win the war, and the Prime Ministers of the Western democracies and President Wilson's representative, backed up by their military experts, except Robertson, have decided on a policy which they consider to be a military necessity. That policy does not depend for its success on any one individual; so, while the co-operation of Robertson would have been helpful and welcomed by all, the policy in itself will not be affected. It will be carried out as originally planned."

Attacks on Robertson Deplored.

The Daily Chronicle's parliamentary correspondent writes:

"It is hoped that Robertson's retirement will not be followed by the resignation of his colleagues on the Imperial General Staff, although it is feared that all of them will not remain. Lord Derby will, however, probably remain as Secretary for War.

"These unhappy differences between the War Cabinet and the General Staff are certain to have an almost immediate repercussion in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister will make a statement on behalf of the Government on Tuesday, when the House goes into committee on the army estimates. He will probably be followed in the debate by Asquith. It is understood that the Cabinet is absolutely unanimous in the line that has been taken. The view in official circles is that Robertson was in last week's negotiations treated with the greatest consideration, and shown all the respect due to him as a distinguished soldier, and it is much regretted that he has not been able to continue in the office which he filled with marked ability. The reckless attacks upon him in the Northcliffe press have done much to aggravate the situation.

"Informed opinion regards the enlargement of the functions of the Versailles Council of War as a development on right lines, the view being that it will make for greater efficiency in the field without impairing in any way the control of Haig over the British army or of General Pétain over the army of France. Probably the Versailles decisions were only the occasion, not the cause, of Robertson's retirement. It had long been rumored that the relations between him and the Prime Minister were none too cordial, due primarily to the fact that the Chief of the Imperial General Staff had little sympathy with that school of thought which held in 1916 and 1917 that the Eastern theatre offered the most favorable field for a military decision—a school to which Lloyd George himself belonged.

Talk of a New Ministry.

"Obviously the retirement of Robertson in the present posture of affairs is highly inconvenient to the Government. Last week the House of Commons was none too friendly to the Ministers, and there is sure to be hostile criticism of them again this week. During the weekend there has been much activity in political circles. Many political personages have been in consultation and the prospects of a new administration are being discussed with remarkable freedom. A change of government would be welcomed by some members of the old military caste who irk under the supremacy of civil power, by those advanced Liberals and Labor members who think the formation of a new government would cut the tangle of secret treaties and open the door to peace by negotiation, and by some non-pacifists who dislike the atmosphere of the present administration.

"Whether these incompatible elements can be brought into temporary cohesion depends upon Asquith, who, if he cared to challenge the Government directly by a vote of no confidence, could undoubtedly precipitate a political crisis of the gravest character. Asquith may be relied upon to take no action that would be likely to be detrimental to the country's interest, and no one knows better than he does that it would be a calamity if the unity of purpose attained by the Allies at Versailles were to be broken by political discord in London. The idea of an early general election can be dismissed. A change of government could be effected without an appeal to the country, as was the case on the formation of the first coalition, in May, 1915, and the second coalition, in December, 1916."

Post's Bitter Attack on the Premier.

The Morning Post says editorially of Robertson's resignation:

"That such a soldier, having attained command and proved his worth, should be dismissed for no better reason than to satisfy the imperious temper of a volatile politician, is nothing short of a national calamity in which the enemy must find cause for great rejoicing. * * * The House of Commons will insist on knowing at once why a distinguished soldier who deserved so well of his country has been so scurvily treated, and will also insist on having the truth in place of that tissue of half-truths, misrepresentations, and concealments, which has hitherto been thought good enough for the public. * * *

"It is not Robertson, it is Lloyd George, who is shown to be impossible. We have had enough of a Prime Minister who in the manner of an Oriental potentate surrounds himself with his Janizaries—the Janizaries of the press—ready at the lift of his eyebrow to bowstring and fling into the Bosporus any distinguished soldier or sailor who dares to cross the arbitrary Sultanic will. The country cannot afford to intrust its destinies to such direction."

Government's Case "Mishandled."

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The controversy as to the position of General Robertson, whose resignation as Chief of Staff was announced last week, is the principal subject of discussion today in the morning newspapers, which give various versions of the causes which brought about a situation that is generally regretted.

The Daily Telegraph says it earnestly regrets that such a situation has arisen, but believes the Government has done the right thing. It appeals to every single-minded patriot to support the Government in the present crisis, and continues:

"We never thought, and do not now think, that this great matter has been handled in the best possible way as regards the relationship between Parliament and the Ministry. But we do urge that the actual course pursued by the Government, in co-operation with the Allies, and the general policy decided upon at Versailles are not open to legitimate attack. The time has arisen for such action as was taken at Versailles, and the complete unanimity shown at each stage of its development has been the happiest augury for the cause. It need scarcely be remarked that dissolution of the Lloyd George Ministry now would be a serious blow to the whole alliance."

The Daily Express also makes a strong appeal to the public to support the Premier and the Government and accept loyally the decision taken at Versailles.

The Daily News says that the incident is a "final and complete example of the methods of administration Premier Lloyd George has practiced since he first took office.

"If they are accepted by Parliament in this final form," the newspaper continues, "then a revolution has been effected in this country. The method is this: The Premier and his associates determine upon a certain enterprise. Parliament knows nothing about it. The same secrecy which attends its conception is observed throughout its execution. Wherever possible the victims are removed without notice. All is done by kindness. Then, at the accepted time, the mine is sprung, and Parliament is presented with a fait accompli.

"It is clear that Parliament under this system is absolutely impotent so far as any effective control of national policy goes, and if it is not to relapse finally into a position of merely indorsing the Premier it must now make a stand once and for all. There is one issue—only one—in this incident which matters. It is whether Parliamentary government is to continue to be a reality in this country."

The Times, remarking that the Premier's recent speech in the House of Commons failed to carry complete conviction, says the result has been a storm of exaggeration and political intrigue over what seems to have been a most natural and common sense arrangement. It declares that a full explanation of events obviously is overdue.

"The Government seems to have done its best to mishandle an overwhelming case," it adds. "Whatever may have been going on behind the scenes, their alternate bursts of confidence and reticence have given the impression of sheer indecision. It is almost as surprising as it is satisfactory that the Allies' military organization has emerged with its principles unimpaired."

PARISIANS DEPLORE BRITISH STAFF DISPUTE

General View Is that Robertson's Grievances Have Been Exaggerated and Exploited.

By CHARLES H. GRASTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The political situation in London is causing much anxiety in Paris. In all circles here there is regret that such a quarrel should be allowed when the only fight the Allies can afford to have is with the Germans.

After canvassing opinion carefully, I believe that French and American sentiment solidly supports Lloyd George, not on the narrow ground that he is right and Robertson is wrong in the pending dispute, but on the broad ground that the present British Government is very strong, and that it is in thorough accord with its three great allies. Wilson in Washington, Clemenceau in Paris, Orlando in Rome, and Lloyd George in London are doing team work which is the best protection against German strength and cunning. That so efficient a combination should be threatened over a petty question of personal prestige is regarded here as wicked.

General Sir William Robertson is universally esteemed at Versailles and elsewhere in France, but fear is expressed that he is permitting mischief-makers to exploit his popularity for their own ends, and is accepting their exaggerated estimate of a very small actual grievance. Robertson attended the sessions of the Versailles Council, and, while neither he nor the other military men had a vote, all participated freely in the discussion, and there was unanimity in all the decisions. When Robertson left Versailles there was not the slightest indication of personal or official dissatisfaction with the conclusions reached. The emergency of the threatened attack by the Germans necessitated slight administrative changes, which, however, did not affect deeply the authority as now allocated. As the offensive is located in France and not in London, the necessity of localization of war management is obvious.

It is believed here that the dissatisfaction with the Versailles decisions was worked up in London. On all sides I hear percussive comment on the journalistic busybodies who have been fomenting this ugly and dangerous discord. While France is shooting Bolos some people think that, instead of giving a respectable status and patient consideration to malicious trouble makers, the English Government should administer a few doses of strong medicine. Recklessness, animated by personal malice, may do even more harm than mere vulgar Boloism.

The effort to make it appear that the Versailles council acted with disingenuousness, or that any but the highest motives dictated its decision, is utterly misinformed and misleading. If Lloyd George were in a position to tell the whole story of the Versailles meeting it would immediately appear that the criticisms which led to the present dangerous position were a tissue of half-truths and malevolent fiction, with a poisonous admixture of insinuation.

While the efficiency of the military commands on all fronts is the constant and proper subject of inquiry and discussion by the various Governments and Lloyd George would have been neglectful of his duty if he had deluded himself with overconfident views, there is never at any time the least political interference in a pernicious sense.

Indeed the Lloyd George Government has been markedly free from that kind of politics. There is general belief here that the British Premier will go fearlessly to the bar of public opinion in this threatened crisis as he has done so successfully heretofore. Open fighting is his forte, and if his health permits it is believed here that he will win again on the same lines.

A change in the British Government now would be regarded as a calamity, especially if it brought back the old Liberal leadership with its policy of negativism in all matters except spoils hunting. The position in England is rendered dangerous by accumulated grievances and irritations such as short rations, inevitable labor differences, the Irish question and many others.

Added to all that is the general weariness on the part of both the public and Government. Lloyd George himself has borne a greater burden perhaps than any other man in the war. Americans can appreciate how trying his situation is if they will think of President Wilson, stripped of the fixed powers conferred by the Constitution and compelled to go before Congress at all times and fight for his life.

In such circumstances hostile scheming and unjust attack become dangerous when timed and tuned to popular waves of reaction. Probably no other man in English public life except Lloyd George would have the mental and physical resources for a sustained aggressive policy without while watching and warding off daily and hourly attack from within.

It is hoped here that all proper influences in America will be brought to the support of the Allied Governments as at present constituted, to the end that a solid front may be presented to the enemy. British solidarity and steadiness are a big element in the impending victory, and any London demoralization is quickly transmuted into Berlin enthusiasm. Wilson, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, and Orlando are names to win with. They are regarded not only as the strongest possible heads, each for his own country, but also the most efficient collectively by reason of knowledge, sympathy and confidence resulting from association together.

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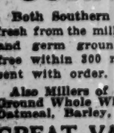

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SEES APEX REACHED IN COAL PRODUCTION

High Mark for Anthracite Is Here, Lehigh Company Official Tells Mining Engineers.

SAYS AMERICA MUST SAVE

Frequent Holidays Taken by Miners One Cause of Fuel Famine, Government Official Asserts.

Edwin Ludlow, Vice President of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, addressing the American Institute of Mining Engineers at the opening session of its 116th meeting yesterday, said that coal producers now were seeking methods of conservation rather than new markets. Industries in general, Mr. Ludlow said, were responsible for wasting coal, and by lack of economy were throwing away at least 25 per cent. of the coal consumed.

"There is little doubt in my mind," said Mr. Ludlow, "but that America has reached the high mark in her production of anthracite. Methods of economy and conservation must now be studied with a view of saving the nation's fuel supply. I do not look to see the situation as regards coal improve unless some such methods are employed. It is doubtful whether any new deposits can be located in the United States and I do not think that we will ever return to the old coal prices."

George S. Rice of the United States Bureau of Mines, who also addressed the mining engineers, asserted that the present coal shortage was due to an insufficient production at the mines as well as to the lack of transportation facilities. Mr. Rice said that so far as production was concerned, the miners themselves were largely to blame for the fuel famine. He asserted that in view of the high wages, the indifferent miners had not hesitated to take self-appointed holidays when they should be at work.

In order to avoid a greater shortage next year, the speaker went on, cities throughout the country should make provisions for storing an emergency supply of coal on their outskirts. Mr. Rice said also that American methods of taking coal from the mines were "wasteful," and he suggested that it might work to the better interests of the nation to have the Government take control of the industry.

Discusses Fuel Problems.

"The problem of the Fuel Administration is a terrific one," Mr. Rice continued. "It is not only a problem of production, but also one of transportation. In general, it may be safely asserted that the mechanical capacity of the mines in this country is amply able to take care of all its needs, but to obtain this capacity the mines must have sufficient railroad cars regularly to ship their output, and the loss of a day's output is one that cannot be made up. Some have imagined that coal can be stocked in the mine, but that is not possible, at least for more than a day's run.

"It may also be asserted that there are enough men to produce the necessary coal, in spite of the diminished numbers, if they could and would work every day. 'Could' means railroad cars and mine supplies; 'would' refers to their willingness to stay on the job every day it is possible to work. The miners on the whole have been making large earnings, first because of the regular work that has been offered to them; second, because of the increases in the labor rates, which have been very large in some parts of the country. This has caused the indifferent miner to take self-appointed holidays when he should be at work. These are serious problems to the operators and to the Coal Administration.

"This country has drafted its young men for the greatest sacrifice that a man can make. Is there any logical reason why all able-bodied males should not be compelled to do at least eight hours' work every working day until this war ceases, for which they will be paid far beyond what the man who makes the greatest sacrifice is paid?"

The convention will be continued today at the Engineering Societies Building, at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street.

Lehigh's Coal Earnings.

The annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, made public yesterday, shows net income of $3,362,400 after all deductions, including $1,286,841 for taxes. This compares with a net income of $2,788,347 for 1916. Last year's net income was equivalent to $5.85 a share on $28,736,570 capital stock, as against $5.24 a share in 1916 on $26,587,650 of stock.

President S. D. Warriner in his report to stockholders said that the production of anthracite during the year was increased nearly 10,000,000 tons over the previous year, or an increase of 14 per cent. Approximately 500 men in the employ of the company, he said, had enlisted or were called under the draft for active service in the army, and more than 1,000 of the skilled employes left during the year to go to munition factories, shipbuilding yards, and similar plants.

The company holds $4,437,950 of Liberty Loan bonds and United States certificates of indebtedness in its treasury.

STILLMUST SAVE COAL.

Administrators Urge Continued Eocnomy by City Consumers.

Under the suspension of the idle Monday order New York yesterday took up its customary tasks with a vim. Full elevator service was maintained in the big office buildings and there seemed to be more than usual activity in the business districts.

The State and City Fuel Administrators made it plain yesterday that while they believed the fuel shortage was over for the present they also believed that it still was necessary to conserve coal to the last degree. "We are not yet out of the woods," was the way Reeve Schley, the County Administrator, expressed it.

Harry T. Peters, Chairman of the Coal Conservation Committee, said that one way to prevent a recurrence next Winter of the coal famine was to store up coal this Spring and Summer so that the greatest demand would not come in Winter when railroad transportation was bad.

"Every one who can buy coal this Spring," he said, "must do so, in order that we may have a reserve on hand against the Winter shortage."

The report of Walter B. Pollock, Marine Superintendent of the port, made yesterday morning showed that in the preceding twenty-four hours twenty-two barges with 10,216 tons of anthracite and forty-one barges with 20,199 tons of bituminous coal were towed from the tidewater ports. There were ready for towing fifty-seven barges containing 22,932 tons of anthracite and twenty-six barges containing 10,504 tons of bituminous.

Joseph E. Parsons, in charge of shipping for the Federal Shipping Board, reported yesterday that seven steamships were coaled in the preceding twenty-four hours and that twenty-five steamships were waiting for coal.

NEW ENGLAND TO GET COAL.

McAdoo and Hurley Promise Transportation to Relieve the Famine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Transportation of 1,000,000 tons of coal a month was assured for New England today by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board and Director General McAdoo of the Railroad Administration. Six hundred thousand tons of the coal will go by water and four hundred thousand tons by rail.

The assurances that the coal and transportation would be furnished were given to a delegation of New England labor leaders sent here by Fuel Administrator Storrow. The labor men were received by President Wilson on Saturday and today they interviewed navy, Shipping Board, Fuel Administration, and Railroad Administration officials. They asserted that unless 1,000,000 tons of coal a month was furnished to New England, 50,000 men would be out of work within ten days, and eventually 300,000 would be idle.

L. A. Snead, assistant to Dr. H. A. Garfield, the Federal Fuel Administrator, will visit New York on Wednesday or Thursday to consult the State and County Fuel Administrators concerning the proposed program for the establishment of municipal reserve coal supplies and other problems directly affecting the consumers.

Mr. Snead will act in an advisory capacity, and will not have powers which will conflict in any way with those vested in the local authorities. It is the intention of Dr. Garfield in sending Mr. Snead on this mission to see to it that there shall not be a recurrence of the famine conditions.

After holding conferences in New York, Mr. Snead will go to New England and meet the representatives of the Federal Fuel Administration there to work out plans along similar lines.

ASKS VOTE OF FUNDS FOR LABOR PROGRAM

Co-ordination Plans in Next 16 Months Call for $2,041,811, Secretary Wilson Tells Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Secretary of Labor Wilson today asked Congress for an appropriation of $2,041,811 to put into operation the War Labor Administration worked out by the Council of National Defense and approved by the President. He said $485,451 would be needed for the present fiscal year, the remainder during the fiscal year beginning July 1 next.

"Since I submitted to you the regular estimates for the Department of Labor," said Secretary Wilson, "the President has given consideration to the whole program of labor of the Department of Labor with reference to its relation to the work of other departments, with a view of providing a service adequate to meet the country's needs created by the extreme demands of a state of war. As a result of a series of conferences on the subject of labor policies the Council of National Defense submitted to the President a program of war labor administration."

The program, as outlined by Secretary Wilson, follows:

1. Means of furnishing an adequate and stable supply of labor to war industries.
   (a) A satisfactory system of labor exchanges.
   (b) A satisfactory method and administration of training of workers.
   (c) An agency for determining priorities of labor demand.
   (d) Agencies for dilution of skilled labor as and when needed.
2. Machinery which will provide for the immediate and equitable adjustment of disputes in accordance with principles to be agreed upon between labor and capital and without stoppage of work. Such machinery would deal with demands concerning wages, hours, shop conditions, &c.
3. Machinery for safeguarding conditions of labor in the production of war essentials. This to include industrial hygiene, safety, woman and child labor, &c.
4. Machinery for safeguarding conditions of labor, including housing, transportation, &c.
5. Fact-gathering body to assemble and present data collected through various existing governmental agencies or by independent research, to furnish information necessary for favorable legislative action.
6. Public and educational division, which has the functions of developing sound public sentiment, securing an exchange of information between departments of labor administration, and promoting industrial plants locally.

END OF STRIKES ON WAR WORK SEEN

Continued from Page One.

of organized labor to use the new emergency as a weapon to force the closed shop principle.

3. That the Government will consider strikes as lacking moral right until every measure of mediation has been tried and the fact established that the Government is unable to cope with the situation.

4. That strikers will be regarded as giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

5. That the Government is prepared at all times to assume entire control of any difference between capital and labor and adjust it from the standpoint of the national welfare.

6. That the Government will withstand any demand by either capital or labor for special privilege, such as that sought by Mr. Hutcheson and his followers, in demanding the closed shop.

7. That the Government calls upon both capital and labor to join in the common cause against Prussian autocracy.

The almost universal support which has been given to his program by organized labor as represented by Mr. Gompers and his associates, has, it is felt, spelled the sure defeat of any effort to disrupt it. Mr. Hutcheson, according to the view taken here, must get into line with the patriotic policy adopted by labor.

Extension of Wage Award.

Reports were in circulation today that the Metal Trades Council of the New York district, representing the members of organized labor engaged in shipyard work, with the exception of the carpenters, had asked that the decisions of the Labor Adjustment Board affecting the Delaware River and Baltimore districts be extended to New York. V. Everit Macy, Chairman of the Adjustment Board, said no formal request had been received from the council.

"If such a request is made," he added, "we shall be glad to give it the closest consideration. It is possible that the advances granted to the workingmen in the Delaware River and Baltimore districts will prove applicable to New York, as conditions probably are much the same. We would not, however, grant such a request without a review of the facts, and the hearings have been set for March 4. I think both the employes and employers ought to be given an opportunity to be heard before any action is taken."

Added strength was given to the position assumed by President Wilson by an announcement made tonight by William Blackman, a representative of the American Federation of Labor and the Director of Labor for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in which he called upon all workingmen in the shipyards to recognize their responsibility to the nation and their fellow-workmen.

Mr. Blackman pointed out that industries employing millions of men would be paralyzed if ships were not constructed, and that the whole war program of the nation and the future of organized labor depended upon the patriotism of the workers. In view of the President's utterances he called upon all of his fellow-workers to reject any course which would destroy rather than advance the power of labor.

The statement issued by Mr. Blackman follows:

Says Ships Spell Victory.

"This war can be won through the construction this year by the United States and her allies of 9,800,000 tons of shipping. This amount will not only overcome the submarine losses, but will also leave the margin necessary to care for the transportation of 1,500,000 American troops and supplies overseas.

"Partial relief, but in a military sense only, is being obtained through the limiting of imports and the transfer of ships to army use from the less vital import trades. Under the President's order, this work is now being undertaken by joint organization on the part of the Shipping Board and the War Trade Board. While raw materials absolutely necessary to supply the country's vital necessities will, of course, be permitted to enter our ports, it is now necessary to reluctantly but drastically curtail the importation of supplies for the manufacture of nonessentials—this to enable the shipping used for this trade to be released for war purposes.

"In spite of this method for obtaining partial relief, the only real answer to the problem is ship construction. This construction not only depends for its success upon labor, but the very life of labor itself depends on this construction—this because 18,000,000 men are employed in the manufacturing plants of the United States today, of whom 6,200,000 are working on war materials and subsidiary industries alone. All of these men are threatened with forced shutdowns, and these shutdowns are absolutely inevitable unless the ships are built. Even the trades directly manufacturing war supplies and the munitions plants themselves face a limitation of their output.

"This is plain on its face, for not only are the ports and docks jammed with supplies for overseas, but there are, in the seacoast terminals alone, more than 30,000 freight cars loaded with supplies for Europe—literally mountains of materials for which there is insufficient shipping tonnage. No greater surplus supplies can possibly be permitted to accumulate in these ports, even though the estimated amount of war supplies needed this year for overseas shipment will total 8,500,000 tons.

Forced Slow-Down Inevitable.

"There is but one thing ahead—a forced slow-down in American factories until the ships are built. The situation is one in which not only the nation is vitally interested, but one which strikes at the very heart of labor itself. Interruptions to business and consequent loss of earnings to the employe will recur, or at least production will be retarded—with the same result—until we have shipping adequate to the task of clearing the port congestion.

"For this reason, then, the welfare of all labor, both organized and unorganized, to the extent of some 18,000,000 people now employed, is at stake in the shipyards.

"The coalless day and the freight embargo have already had a tremendous effect upon labor throughout the country, and the additional force of the coming necessary curtailment of raw material importation will also fall heavily upon labor within the next few weeks.

"It is only through shipyard labor that relief to labor throughout the nation can come. Therefore, uncalled-for strikes not only threaten the safety of our armies in France, but the very heart of labor itself, through the reduction in employment which is faced by millions of men not engaged directly in shipyard work.

"For this reason a shipyard strike is in effect a lockout aimed at all labor in the country and threatens the very life of organized labor itself.

"The peak load requirement for shipyard workers will be 500,000 men. On these men depends the ability of other labor to obtain steady employment. In other words, if a group of shipyard workers tie up the shipyards or fail to give a full day's work, not only will it result in the stoppage of each man's work, tie up from fifteen to twenty other yard workers, and throw them out of employment, but this stoppage will also affect the direct employment of the 6,200,000 war workers as well as the employment of the entire 18,000,000 workers throughout the country.

"Because of this fact, the labor leaders of the country, including Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, have entered into an agreement with the Navy Department, the Shipping Board, and the Emergency Fleet Corporation for the prevention of strikes, an agreement which has been kept with scrupulous care by its signers, and enforced by a board the very personnel of which insures fairness.

"I wish, therefore, now that the President has personally taken action in the carpenters' strike, to point out to employes and to the members of organized labor throughout the country that their own interests are vitally at stake in this shipping matter, and that the whole force of their mighty influence must, for their own protection, be used to keep the shipyards running full time and block any attempt to paralyze the nation's business through strikes, and trust the Labor Adjustment Board to deal fairly with them."

Nation-wide Piecework Scale.

Ways and means are now being considered for the establishment of a nation-wide piecework scale, under Government supervision, which will avoid in the future all possibility of the charge on the part of organized labor that private capital is attempting to exploit the workingmen. It is believed that Government control of piecework rates, as provided for in the decision just rendered for the Delaware River and Baltimore districts, will prove a long step in that direction and result in an appreciable speeding up in the shipbuilding program.

Reports on the shipbuilders' registration campaign received by the Department of Labor tonight indicate that New York State will exceed by many thousands its quota of 30,500 enrollments of shipyard volunteers in the Public Service Reserve. New York City alone by the end of this week, it is predicted, will have enrolled 25 per cent. more than its quota of 20,000 men.

The drive is continuing throughout the country. Enrollments in the West, where the drive was late in starting owing to the bad weather conditions, are heavy, the department announces. It is anticipated by the officials that the goal of 250,000 mechanics set for the entire country will be exceeded.

SHIPWORKERS ARE RETURNING

All Back at Work Today—Gompers Calls Hutcheson to Washington.

Two-thirds of the striking shipyard carpenters and joiners in yards on Staten Island and elsewhere in New York Harbor were on their jobs again yesterday afternoon. The appeal from representatives of William L. Hutcheson, President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, to return to work met with a ready response, and the third of the strikers who failed to return will be at work today, according to their leaders.

The day started badly in the yards of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company and some of the other shipyards, for several hundred carpenters who had remained at work announced that they had decided to join the strike. Later, when these men learned of the action taken by Mr. Hutcheson, they returned to work.

William P. Howard, National Organizer Couzzens, and other organization officials were cheered at a meeting of strikers at noon at Standard Hall in Mariner's Harbor, when they told the strikers that President Wilson had always been fair to labor and that his telegram to President Hutcheson, regardless of the sharpness of it phrases, was a recognition of their grievances and meant that they would be speedily remedied.

Samuel Gompers called up President Hutcheson on the long-distance telephone from Washington and asked him to proceed immediately to confer with officials of the Shipping Board. Mr. Hutcheson will go to Washington this morning. He was told last night that it was reported from Washington that President Wilson would not see him, unless he agreed to mediation of grievances by the Wage Adjustment Board. He said:

"I don't think President Wilson has indicated anything to that effect. I have not heard yet whether he will grant me an interview. I don't care to discuss what may happen if it is insisted that the whole matter shall go into the hands of the Shipping Board. I am afraid that, if I discuss probabilities, I may appear to be criticising or threatening the Government. I don't believe any man should put himself in that attitude."

GO BACK TO "SPEED UP."

Baltimore Strikers Heed Appeal of Leader Fresh from Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 18.—John Morgan, an organizer for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, hurried over from Washington this afternoon and faced an anxious crowd of striking shipworkers in the Labor Lyceum.

"Go back to work tomorrow morning," he shouted. "Speed up the work. Show your employers and the country that you are patriotic, and not pro-German."

"Do we get the increase?" the men cried.

"That matter will be taken up between President Hutcheson and some person or persons appointed by President Wilson, "was Morgan's answer. "Go back to work and do your best. You are patriotic men."

A card containing a poem, entitled "Our Boys Must Not Be Murdered," had been circulated through the hall before Morgan arrived. When he had finished his speech he called attention to this poem, waved an American flag, and called for cheers, which were given.

The 1,100 strikers will return to work in the shipyards tomorrow.

Buffalo Labor Patriotic.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 18.—The Executive Committee of the Central Labor Council of Buffalo today sent a telegram to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, asking him to take steps immediately to end the strike of shipyard carpenters on the Atlantic Coast. This is the time, the telegram said, when union men must sacrifice everything that the war may be won.

ROCKEFELLERS GIVE COAL.

Supplies from Pocantico Hills Tide Over Local Crisis.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Because of the action of John D. Rockefeller in coming to the relief of Tarrytown, Pocantico Hills, and Ossining the crisis in the local coal situation is passed. He voluntarily undertook to supply coal from his estate in his own trucks direct to 98 families in the immediate vicinity of Pocantico Hills. In addition, he supplied more than 100 families in Ossining through the Fuel Administrator of Westchester County, to whom he turned over 50 tons of coal.

Due to the shortage of coal in Tarrytown, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has closed his house and the work garage at Pocantico Hills for the Winter. Such other buildings on the Rockefeller estate as can be left unheated without damage from freezing have been closed. Because of the general coal shortage in the East it has been necessary for Mr. Rockefeller to send coal by motor truck from Tarrytown to his house at Lakewood, N. J., to his house in New York, which has been turned into a Red Cross workroom, and to the homes of employes in New York and Lakewood.

Crocker Mourning House
375 Fifth Ave.
During alterations
Temporarily located
at 377 (adjoining building)
Boston—Copley Sq.

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring an importation of

"Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats

for insuring safety at sea.

This should especially interest Americans about to embark for war service in Europe, inasmuch as the "Cieve" Waistcoat is conceded to be the most practical and effective life-saving device yet invented, and is in general use among the officers of the British Navy. Made on the same lines as an ordinary waistcoat, it is worn in similar fashion, while its mechanism—simple but ingenious—is readily available for immediate use.

B. Altman & Co. are the authorized distributors of the "Cieve" Life-saving Waistcoats in the United States.

(Men's Wear Department, First Floor)

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADAMS
Pure Chewing Gum

a Stick a day keeps a Grouch away

BLACK JACK

J. M. Gidding & Co.
354 356 358 Fifth Avenue AT 40TH ST.

Final "Close-out" Prices
Remaining Winter Apparel

Fur-trimmed Wraps
Formerly to $350—$45—$125—$165

Gowns and Dresses
Formerly to $225—$45 & $65

Fur-trimmed Coats
Formerly $95 to $195—$55—$75—$95

Street & Costume Suits
Formerly $150 to $575—At $65 to $250

Closing Prices on Fine Furs
Coatees—Stoles and Shoulder Capes of Kolinsky, Mole, Mink, Hudson Seal, Dyed and Natural Squirrel, ranging from $60 to $350

Fur Coats at $150—$195—$250 & $375
of Natural Muskrat—Hudson Seal and Caracul.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at 35th St.
Established 1879

Entire Stock of
Women's Fur Coats
at
"Investment" Prices

The items below are but a partial list of the garments in this sale. Considering advancing prices for next season, purchases of furs in this sale are an investment.

Formerly		Sale Price
600.	Hudson Seal coat with Hudson Bay Sable collar and cuffs.	425.00
250.	Hudson Seal cape, with vest effect.	195.00
235.	Hudson Seal coat with skunk collar and cuffs.	195.00
195.	Hudson Seal coat with skunk collar and cuffs.	167.50
495.	Moleskin coat with taupe fox collar, cuffs and border.	395.00
295.	Ocelot sport coat with Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border.	195.00
165.	Natural Muskrat coat with Hudson Seal collar, cuffs and border.	125.00
100.	Natural Muskrat coat, sport model.	85.00

All Furs Listed as Hudson Seal are fine quality seal-dyed muskrat.

CAMMEYER
Stamped on a Shoe Means Standard of Merit
34th St. New York

"Lady March"

¶Inclement weather calls for sturdy shoes—but this does not mean clumsy ones.

¶The "Lady March" model is a smart street shoe, but pretty enough for afternoons too.

¶To be had in Black, Cocoa and Mahogany. Plain or in tasteful combination with Cloth or Colored Leathers from

$6.35 to $12.00

DESCRIBE YOUR LOSS.
Description of lost property is an appeal to the honesty of the finder. It seldom fails in its effect. Telephone Bryant 1000 of your loss and next morning a brief advertisement will appear in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Wouldn't You Take Her Word?

100 young men graduate from a medical school,—then they're doctors. One perhaps specializes on babies.

In the course of years he is likely to be consulted about several thousand.

But they are not *his*. He does not watch their every movement. He does not agonize over them. He does not even live in the same house with them.

And yet the knowledge based on his transient visits, plus his books, largely makes up his stock in trade and without him we could not get along.

If a fine woman has mothered six babies in an intelligent way, wouldn't you be inclined to take her word for most of the little preventable ills and questions of diet and training and health that pertain to a baby?

More than half a million mothers, representing more babies than we would dare to state, subscribe to The Mother's Magazine. By every mail, the combined knowledge born of their watchful, tender care, pours in from mothers or from their family physicians.

Every day the scope of our Bureau of Special Research is enlarged in value by the information gained in meeting their many anxious questions.

This has been going on for more than twelve years.

Under the direction of one of the greatest baby specialists in the United States, both the facts furnished by the mothers and those elicited in answer to their questions are classified and put in simple form, to be of the best service to other mothers.

For hygiene, diet, mental or moral training, and the prevention of common ills, this mass of vital information compiled by the experts of The Mother's Magazine supplements what any ordinary practitioner can hope to gather in a lifetime.

The Mother's Magazine, besides being the only magazine of its kind, is also recognized as being the foremost authority on the care and training of children from birth to maturity.

The Mother's Magazine is for sale on the newsstands for 15 cents.

Or from the publishers direct for $1.50 a year.

The Mother's Magazine

Published by
The George E. Cook Co.
95 Madison Ave.
New York.

PORT NEWARK FIRE LAID TO NEGLIGENCE

Gregory Blames Wharf Contractors for $400,000 Blaze at the Army Depot.

DRYER FLAMES NEAR OIL

Report Recommends That Government Sue to Regain Loss—Proper Private Protection Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Announcement was made by the Attorney General today that the fire which recently caused at least $400,000 damage at the wharf of the newly established Army Quartermaster's depot at the Port Newark Terminal, N. J., was not due to incendiarism, but was caused by "gross carelessness" on the part of contractors engaged in the construction of the wharf.

The alleged negligence is declared to have been so flagrant that the agents who made the investigation of the origin of the fire for the Department of Justice have recommended that the Government institute civil proceedings to recover the cost of the damage. The investigation showed that the contractors had permitted a foreman, on the day before the fire, to build a dryer apparatus on the wharf near a fifty-gallon tank of gasoline. Not far away were several barrels of oil, and moored to the dock was a barge containing 600 barrels of crude oil.

Two investigations were made, one by agents of the Department of Justice and the other by a military commission. The report of the latter commission, similar to that made by the Department of Justice agents, has been approved by the commanding General.

The following statement regarding the results of the investigation was authorized by the Department of Justice today:

"The Department of Justice has received from its special agent, detailed to investigate the fire that occurred at the wharf of the Quartermaster's Depot at Port Newark Terminal, N. J., on Jan. 26, a report which clearly demonstrates that the suggestion of incendiarism is unfounded, and discloses gross carelessness on the part of the contractors engaged in the construction of the wharf.

Result of the Inquiry.

"The result of this investigation calls attention again to the impossibility of safeguarding waterfront facilities by means of military guards, unless the owners co-operate by taking all proper precautions. Here, as in most other cases, damage came from internal causes. In this particular case the contractors, simply because a military guard was furnished for the outside of the premises, appear to have cast aside all sense of responsibility for the internal supervision of the premises.

"The disaster emphasizes the duty of private owners to provide proper protection in the way of expert watchmen, proper lighting facilities, &c., on the premises themselves. It demonstrates anew the folly of manufacturers demanding mill guards and at the same time failing to meet the duty laid on them of taking extraordinary precautions within the plants to protect against damage. The investigation shows a gross neglect of even the most ordinary precaution and watchfulness.

"This negligence, in the opinion of the investigators, was so flagrant as to cause a recommendation for the institution by the Government of civil proceedings to recover for the damage, estimated to have been at least $400,000.

"The report discloses that the contractors had permitted a foreman on Jan. 25, the day preceding the fire, to lay on this wharf, constructed of creosoted wood, a sand and cinder drying apparatus consisting of two twenty-foot sections of pipe two and a half feet in diameter, and to build in this dryer a fire to which was fed the tops of oak piling and heavy yellow pine timber. The Superintendent admitted that he had permitted the installation of this apparatus on the dock.

Gasoline Near Dryer.

"Near the dryer was placed a fifty-gallon tank of gasoline, fuel for a concrete mixer. More distant, but not remote, were several barrels of oil that had been left on the dock by an oil company, owners of the property purchased by the Government for the depot, and moored to the dock was a barge containing 600 barrels of crude oil. The fire was drawn from the dryer at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 25; the burning of the dock was discovered shortly after midnight of that day."

Two witnesses called, employed by sub-contractors engaged on the work, testified that the fire in the pipes was burning at 10:30 o'clock that night. The direction of the wind on the evening of the fire is set forth in the report to show that it blew from a quarter that would cause the coals to be enlivened.

Arson exports of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, supported by the fire prevention expert of Newark who visited the scene of fire while it was in progress, according to the report, expressed the opinion that the fire was caused by the intense heat of the pipes having been conveyed to the cinders and coal that constituted the bed upon which the pipes lay. Testimony obtained by the department's agent showed that a hole two and one-half feet in diameter had been burned through the planking under the pipes.

GIRL MESSENGER KILLED.

Falls Seven Stories in an Elevator Accident.

Miss Sabino Flaherty, 17 years old, of 1,495 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, who for the last week has been employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company in the office of 195 Church Street, as an A. D. T. messenger, was killed by an elevator at the seventh floor of 377 Broadway yesterday afternoon while she was responding to a messenger call from a firm on that floor.

According to the operator of the elevator, William Ricci, 345 East Twelfth Street, he stopped at the seventh floor to let off a man passenger, and as he turned again to grasp the controller of the car he heard the girl shriek. She was caught between the edge of the floor of the car and the floor. As he stopped the car the girl's body fell to the pit seven floors below. The elevator operator was arrested charged with criminal negligence.

The body was removed to the Beach Street Police Station.

Even the ice cracks & smile when you serve

Club Cocktails

They go straight to the spot with a master blend, smooth as silk.

HUNDREDS DROWNED BY FLOODS IN AFRICA

Waters Wash Away Panic-Stricken Inhabitants Who Had Sought Refuge on Tops of Buildings.

DURBAN, Natal, Sunday, Feb. 17.—Sixty-three Europeans are missing and a great number of East Indians and natives probably have been lost as the result of a flood in the Umvolosi sugar district of Zululand. A terrific storm flooded the Umvolosi River. The water came down like a wall, submerging a village in the sugar area in the valley. A great bridge over the river was wrecked, the railway station and hotel were swept away, hundreds of cottages of natives were destroyed, and telegraph and telephone lines were put out of commission.

The flood has interfered with rescue work. Many survivors are stranded on top of a sugar mill. Along the coast also great damage has been done.

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal, Feb. 18.—The Railway Department has been notified that at Masude, near Somkele, Zululand, 300 persons were drowned as a result of the flood. Twenty persons taking refuge upon the roof of a hotel were washed away. Others who had climbed to the top of a mill also perished.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE'S YEAR

Varied Activities Reviewed in Annual Report Just Issued.

The varied activities of the People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue, in educating and helping the working people in 1917, the twentieth year of the organization, were reviewed in the annual year book which was made public yesterday. Under the leadership of Edward F. Sanderson, director of the institute, lectures have been given weekly in philosophy, psychology, and science, and a dramatic forum has been held every Tuesday. The Training School for Community Workers of the institute in the last year has been engaged in war activities, and has conducted Americanization courses which are now being taught in ten evening schools. The Health Department has been directing attention to the problems of undernourished children and has held luncheon tests in several public schools.

Free concerts have been given regularly in public schools by the People's Music League. The People's Institute has been working in conjunction with the Committee on Unadjusted Children and the Community Clearing House. It has also co-operated in the various food conservation movements and is planning a co-operative system of purchasing by housewives.

SUES HER FATHER-IN-LAW.

Mrs. Evelyn Von Pustau Seeks $50,000 from Importer.

Mrs. Evelyn von Pustau, wife of William M. von Pustau, filed suit in the Supreme Court yesterday against her father-in-law, Karl von Pustau, head of an importing firm at 50 East Forty-second Street, for $50,000 damages for alienating the affections of her husband. She alleges that she was married four years ago and lived happily with her husband until last August, when the defendant caused his son to abandon her.

Mr. von Pustau said last night that he would defend the case vigorously, and alleged that the plaintiff not only caused his son to be divorced by a former wife, but that the son's marriage to the plaintiff resulted in the recent death of the defendant's wife from grief.

The plaintiff denies the allegations.

MANY HURT BY EARTHQUAKE

More Than 100 Houses in Amoy Have Collapsed.

AMOY, China, Sunday, Feb. 17.—Earthquake shocks continued here last night and today. Many persons have been injured and it is estimated that more than 100 houses have collapsed.

Cable communication with Hongkong is interrupted.

War Cross for Former Yale Back.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Wallace C. Winter, Jr., a Yale back who quit school and the eleven to go to France as an aviator, has been decorated with the War Cross for bravery in a combat against German fliers in January, according to word received today by W. C. Winter, his father. Since being decorated Mr. Winter has been transferred to the American forces. The senior Winter was a tackle on the Yale team of 1890, 1891, and 1892.

KNOX DENOUNCES BRITISH OFFICER

Tells Senate Three Pittsburgh Minors Were "Kidnapped" for British Army.

ENLISTED, OFFICER SAYS

Fathers' Protests Said to Have Been Unheeded—Canada to Send Boys Back.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Senator Knox of Pennsylvania indignantly denounced, in the Senate today, the alleged "kidnapping" of three Pittsburgh youths by a British recruiting officer, who, over the protest of the boys' fathers, sent them to Canada for service in the army. The Senator announced that he had enlisted the aid of Secretary of State Lansing to obtain the release of the youths, and that the Secretary had expressed indignation over the incident.

Senator Knox told the Senate that he intended taking the matter up with the Attorney General, with the view of having the British recruiting officer prosecuted. This officer, he said, had abused the privilege given by the United States to its allies to draft resident nationals of the allied countries.

The three youths—Joseph Barbour, 16; Reed Miller, 14, and Francis McKnight, 16—according to a telegram received by Senator Knox from their fathers, were sent away to Canada on Saturday night, and are expected to reach Windsor, Nova Scotia, on Tuesday. In the telegram the fathers asked that the boys be intercepted and sent back home.

"Mr. Heinle, local recruiting officer, refuses to take action," the telegram said.

Senator Knox explained, in reading the telegram, that he had brought the incident to the notice of the Senate, not that he was apprehensive about what action the United States Government might take, but that he wanted to warn recruiting officers of the allied countries that the "spiriting away" of American citizens was contrary to law.

"I saw the Secretary of State this morning and his indignation was equal to my own," said Senator Knox. "He will take the matter up at once with the British Embassy, who, I have no doubt, will co-operate with him in obtaining the return of these children—for children they are—to their homes in Pittsburgh.

"The policy of this Government has always been that within our borders offices for the replenishing of the army of a foreign power should not be set up. But under the circumstances of this war we decided it was wise to give our allies the opportunity of reaching their own nationals within the United States by permitting them to open recruiting offices. But we re-enacted the old law in that no American citizen should be enlisted for the purpose of being sent out of the country."

Senator Poindexter asked if the boys had volunteered their services to the British recruiting officer.

"I do not know to what extent they participated in this affair," replied Senator Knox. "All I know is that they were of tender years, and that this fact was presented to the British officer and he declined to facilitate their return or to enter into any effort to have them returned."

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18.—The three Pittsburgh boys, the recruiting of whom by the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission here last Saturday the State Department was asked today by Senator Knox to investigate, will be returned to Pittsburgh upon their arrival Wednesday at Windsor Barracks, Windsor, N. S., in compliance with an order sent to the barracks late today by Lieutenant C. A. Harnies, head of the mission. The boys, all of whom are under 18 years of age, are Reed Miller, Francis McKnight, and Joseph Barbour.

"It is not always possible to determine an applicant's age," said Lieutenant Harnies when informed that the State Department purposed to investigate the case. "If a boy says he is of age and looks the part, we enlist him, provided he has other acceptable qualifications. These boys signed affidavits that they were 18 years of age."

BEDS FOR HOOSIER SOLDIERS

Daughters of Indiana to Equip Sixteen Rooms Here.

At a meeting of the Daughters of Indiana, held yesterday at the Hotel Astor, it was announced that this organization and the Indiana Society of New York, which is the men's organization, would equip sixteen beds for Indiana soldiers in the Hotel Earlington, which has been taken over by the War Camp Community Service for soldiers' lodgings. The rooms furnished by the Indiana organization will be open to Indiana men on leave in New York City at a nominal charge.

Mrs. Margaret M. Crumpacker, who has done much work in naval recruiting, told of difficulties she had experienced in the Bronx in telling what she had seen at Rheims and in other French cities which had suffered from German occupation or bombardment. "Although I myself had seen that the Rheims Cathedral had been very severely damaged and that the Archbishop's house had been entirely destroyed by German shells," she said, "I was heckled several times in the Bronx while making street speeches by bystanders who asserted that the reports of the damage were untrue."

HORSEMAN ASKS $250,000.

J. H. Lawrence Alleges Purchase of Trotter Ruined Him.

John H. Lawrence of Hoboken, N. J., well known as the owner of trotting horses, yesterday filed in the United States District Court in Brooklyn the summons and complaint in an action to recover $250,000 damages from George A. Wiggins of Floral Park, L. I. The complaint alleges false representation in the sale of a horse. According to the complaint, Lawrence, in July last, exchanged his pedigreed mare, Lena, and $750 with Wiggins for a horse which the latter told him was named "Harper," and that the animal had no record as a trotting racer.

Lawrence alleges that he placed the animal in several races as a novice. "Harper" won every race in which he was entered. The National Trotting Association investigated and found that "Harper" was really Highland Mack, a thoroughbred and well known to trotting followers. The association ordered Lawrence to return all trophies and moneys won by "Harper." Lawrence alleges in his complaint that his reputation as a trotting man was ruined.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566-568 Fifth Avenue AT 46TH ST N.Y.

are now showing

Authentic French Hats

Forwarded by their Madame Georgette who is now in Paris sending on every New Fashion as soon as it is introduced—thus constituting a comprehensive collection of the

Smartest Millinery Fashions in America

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th St.

Announce Beginning This Tuesday Morning at 9 A. M.

The Semi-Annual Sale of

Suits for Men

Formerly $30, $28, $25 and $23

Reduced to $18.50

¶ Ample selections for little, regular, medium and stout fellows, both as to styles and patterns. All this season's productions, in the pick of this year's woolens. A sale of Saks suits is an event, and not by any means a habit, and the savings in this particular instance will prove the best New York men have enjoyed this season.

A Small Charge for Alterations

A Sale of Men's Shoes at $5.95

In this season's smartest English lasts with medium and broad toes. Made of the most favored leathers for Spring, including Dark Russet, Gun Metal, Vici Kid and button model in Patent Leather. Sizes 5 to 11. Widths AA to D.

BRITISH WOMEN AT FRONT.

Public School Athletic League Hears of War Work.

Mrs. A. Burnett Smith, who has recently come to this country from England, was the speaker at the twelfth annual meeting of the Public School Athletic League at the home of Mrs. James Speyer, 1,058 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. She said that her own home in England had been entirely destroyed by a Zeppelin bomb, and that every one belonging to her was in the war, and she was free to leave England. Speaking of the suffering from the war, she said:

"With the other work that is being done in England during the war, that for the children has never been given up. Never was child life more precious to a nation. In the physical work for young girls one must be careful not to overtax their strength, so that when they become wives and mothers they may be equal to what is demanded of them. There is a great moral and mental uplift in athletic work, as well as physical exercise.

"We are proudest of all of the Women's Legion, which has gone to France to relieve the men at the base camps. These women act as cooks, waitresses, and clerks, they do signal work, and are in the repair shops. Members of this legion are doing a wonderful work in retrieving the salvage of battle. Everything that is thrown away in a big battle and which was at one time lost because there was no one to take care of it is now saved. The women mend uniforms, they mend boots, they mend rifles."

Miss Catherine S. Leverich was elected President to take the place of Miss Martha Draper, who is giving all her time to Red Cross work. Other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. S. R. Guggenheim, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Treasurer, Mrs. John Garrett Underhill; Secretary, Mrs. Gustavus Town Kirby. Miss Emily A. O'Keefe takes the place as Executive Secretary of Miss Elizabeth Burchenal, who is now in the State military work.

C. COWLES & CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Twice within two years we were called upon to erect a building for the above company, an indication of absolute satisfaction with our methods.

Built by
ABERTHAW CONSTRUCTION CO.
BOSTON

"When Broke" call on "Uncle Ben."
Est. 1870. BENJAMIN FOX
Reliable Pawnbroker
72 8th Ave., near 14th St.
LIBERAL LOANS ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, FURS, Etc.
Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, Etc.

CANADA'S WAR BILL.

How Canada has financed her war loans out of current earnings shown in The Annalist this week. On all news stands. 10 cents. $4 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th St.

Will Offer Unusual Values Today in

New Skirts for Women

At $5.95 $7.95 $9.75

A most unusual collection of skirts—new in material, coloring and styles—displaying a variety of smart features in belts and pockets. The materials include fancy Striped and Plaid Silks, Silk Faille, Silk Poplin, Velour Plaids and Stripes, Worsted Checks, Serge and Wool Poplin.

Fashionable Fur Coats, Muffs and Sets

Radically Reduced

Any piece selected will be held until Nov. 1, 1918, and stored free, on receipt of one-third the purchase price now.

Hudson Seal Coats	Were $175	$155.00
Hudson Seal Coats	Were $195	$175.00
Hudson Seal Coats	Were $210 to $225	$185.00
Kolinsky Coat	Was $425	$295.00
Ermine Coatee	Was $450 Now	$300.00
Natural Fisher Set	Was $115 Now	$90.00
Hudson Seal and Fox Set	Was $225	$185.00
Taupe Fox Sets	Were $75	$60.00
Wolf Sets	Were $70	$57.50
Wolf Scarfs	Were $25	$19.50
Beaver Muffs	Were $27.50	$24.50
Hudson Seal Muffs	Were $16.50	$12.00

Ermine Scarfs and Muffs Reduced 1/3 to 1/2

Furs listed as Hudson Seal are Seal-dyed Muskrat.

The New Regaliste Corsets

For misses and women are now being shown on the third floor, in a remarkable variety of smart materials and dainty trimmings. The many exclusive features of the Regaliste will appeal strongly to the woman of refinement everywhere. Prices $5 to $20.

A Special Regaliste Corset, $5

will be featured this week, ideally suited to slender figures. Made with low top and medium skirt, with four buttons and sport clasp. Fancy hose supporters attached. *Third Floor.*

INTRODUCING

A New "Arch Last" Boot for Women

Exclusive with Saks & Co.

One of Spring's most delightful boots, designed to give a very slender and graceful appearance to the foot. Extremely high cut, and may be obtained in

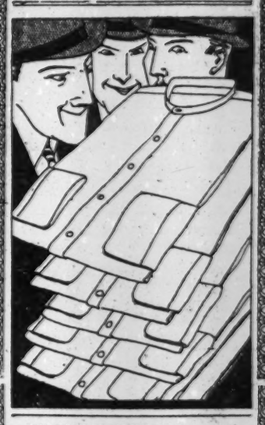
All Patent Leather at $12. All Satin at $10.
Patent Leather with Kid Quarters at $10.50

R. H. Macy & Co. Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.



SHIRTS—Approved by the Wise Men of Gotham

who, knowing wearing quality when they see it, instinctively feel the conservative smartness of these garments and recognize the good tailoring in these

Men's White Oxford Shirts at $1.89

Well made in a negligee, soft cuff model, of excellent quality mercerized, Oxford weave shirting. All sleeve lengths, including 36 in. Neck sizes 14 to 18.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

"America—The Land We Love" at 54c

This book is in reality a national survey for the whole American people. It tells in an interesting way of their history, government, wars, inventions, discoveries, great men and famous women. Illustrated.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

Attractive Desk Clocks $2.24

Some of solid mahogany, some mahogany finish—at least six different styles, one of which is illustrated. Fitted with guaranteed, one-day movement; one of these clocks will be an aid to punctuality.

Macy's—Basement, Broadway.

Men's Colored Initial Handkerchiefs

Two different styles of initials, borders in colors that harmonize with them. The handkerchiefs are made of good quality lawn. Box of 6, 79c

Macy's—Main Floor, Centre.

Of Interest to Women

A Charming Circular Veil at 94c

In addition to becomingness, they have the added advantage of being easy to adjust. These have an effective all-over scroll design and come in black, brown or taupe.

Macy's—Main Floor, B'way.

Let Us Help You Solve Your Shopping Problems

If you are in doubt about the appropriateness of any gift offering or you wish the advice of "some one who knows" about things for women folks, you will find the attendants at the Personal Shopping Bureau ready to help you. They know the store, the merchandise and the wants of people.

Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St., Broadway.

Louis Livingston, Inc.
4 West Fifty-Seventh

Strikingly Original Motifs in Spring

Footwear

The House of Livingston is presenting a most diversified selection of original and unusual models for all occasions. From $10 to $25.

INDIVIDUAL FITTING ROOMS is a distinctive feature of this new boot shop.

DUNLAP HATS

Spring and Summer 1918

Now on Sale

180 Fifth Avenue
181 Broadway
New York
22 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago
Agencies in all Principal Cities

Thin Endy Hair or Thick and Healthy?

A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually means thick, glossy hair. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap are excellent. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair or skin.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

STANDARD 8
The Magneto Equipped Eight

Standard Steel Car Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The non-skid Standard "8" proves its "sure-footedness" on the slippery streets.

TAYLOR MOTORS CORP.
1920 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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Boilers, Furnaces, Pipes, Radiators,
WITH
SMOOTH-ON IRON CEMENT No. 1
For HOUSEHOLD USE
At Hardware Stores 20c & 50c
INSTRUCTION CIRCULAR FREE.
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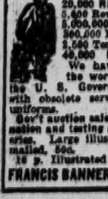

Home Guard Army Bargains

Army Officers say: "Bannerman's arsenals are a Godsend to us."

20,000 Rifles	200 Machine Guns
5,000 Revolvers	100 B.-L. Field Cannons
5,000,000 Cartridges	50 B.-L. Navy Cannons
300,000 Equipments	50,000 Explosive Shells
3,000 Tents	85,000 Uniforms (blue)
40,000 Knapsacks	15 Revolving Cannons

We have supplied from our largest in the world stock of army auction goods, the U. S. Government, many states and cities with obsolete serviceable rifles, equipments, and uniforms.

Sent auction sale terms, cash with order. Examination and lasting at our arsenals. Immediate delivery. Large illustrated 428 pp. encyclop. catalog mailed, 50c.

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FRANCIS BANNERMAN SONS, 501 B'WAY, N.Y.

CONSULTS PASTOR BEFORE HIS SUICIDE

R. B. Van Cortlandt, Banker, Cuts His Throat with a Razor in His Bath.

TIRED OF HIS LONELINESS

Friend of President Wilson and Member of Prominent Clubs Whose Fortune May Reach $7,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT KISCO, Feb. 18.—Robert B. Van Cortlandt, a retired banker and direct descendant of one of the New York's most prominent Revolutionary families, with no other apparent motive than that life had ceased to interest him, committed suicide at his Summer home at Guard Hill, Mount Kisco, early this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. His friends, his brother, and the clergyman with whom he actually discussed the right and wrong of suicide last night were shocked to hear of his act and could ascribe it to nothing more than a fit of despondency, perhaps temporary insanity, brought about by a highly nervous condition from which he had been suffering for several years.

Material concerns he had none. He was a bachelor, 55 years old, and possessed a fortune variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000. He was a member of some fourteen clubs, the most prominent in the city. He was a friend of President Wilson and was a member of the Committee of Bankers which the President sent to Europe to study and report upon the financial condition of the Allies.

For all his connections and activities, however, Mr. Van Cortlandt was a man who was constantly engaged in a desperate effort against loneliness. Only two weeks ago he returned from a trip to Japan, and he seemed to have recovered from the nervous state of mind that made him discontended with life. During the last few days, however, the old restless feeling returned, and he was advised by Dr. Vanderpoel of 56 West Fifty-second Street to spend a few days on his 400-acre farm at Mount Kisco.

Accompanied by a male nurse, John Land, Mr. Van Cortlandt arrived at Guard Hill at 5:30 o'clock last night. The sight of the hills and the freshness of the air had a bracing effect upon him, and according to the servants in the house he ate his supper in a cheerful and jovial mood. Shortly before 9 o'clock he summoned the Rev. Harold Prichard, pastor of the Mount Kisco Episcopal Church.

"Without giving me the slightest intimation that he was contemplating such a thing," said Mr. Prichard, "he asked me what I thought of suicide. I told him I thought suicide was a cowardly kind of thing. He answered that he thought it really did require a certain amount of courage, and then we passed on to other topics."

The minister left at 11:25 and about midnight Mr. Van Cortlandt expressed a desire to retire. Lamb, the nurse, gave him a massage and left him in his pajamas. That was the last seen of him alive. In the morning Mr. Van Cortlandt was found in the bathtub with his throat slashed from ear to ear and a silver-handled razor lying at his side. Coroner W. W. Mills pronounced the case a suicide, and August Van Cortlandt of 32 East Seventy-second Street, a brother, took charge of the body. Tomorrow a funeral service will be held on the hill and the body interred at Woodlawn.

Robert B. Van Cortlandt was a direct descendant of Oloff Stevense Van Cortlandt, who came to New York from Holland in 1636. The Van Cortlandts have been among the most noted men in the history of New York. By marriage they are connected with the Van Rensselaers, Schuylers, de Peysters, Jays, Livingstons and others. Jacobus Van Cortlandt was Mayor of New York for nine years and the ancestor of the Van Cortlandts of Yonkers. He married Eva Philipse, daughter of Frederick Philipse, Lord of the Manor of Philipsburg, which has long been used in Yonkers as the City Hall. Robert B. Van Cortlandt was born at Kingsbridge in 1862, the son of Augustus and Charlotte Amelia Van Cortlandt, and was graduated from Columbia University with honors at the age of 20. He devoted most of his energies to banking and land development. He was a member of the banking firm of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., from which he retired several years ago, and was President and Director of the Kean-Van Cortlandt Realty Company.

He was also a Director in the following corporations: The Detroit United Railway, the Electrical Properties Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company, the Publishers' Paper Company, the Southern Steel Company, the Toledo Railways and Light Company, the Trust Company of America, the Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, and the Westchester Trust Company. He was for many years active in Democratic politics, especially as Chairman of the Westchester Democratic County Committee. In 1908 he was a Presidential Elector from Westchester.

Among the clubs of which he was a member were the Knickerbocker, Union, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Downtown, City, Midday, Delta Phi, Brook, Turf and Field, Automobile, and New York Yacht. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the St. Nicholas Society. He took an especially active interest in the New Theatre movement.

BURY CAPT. CASTLE TODAY.

Funeral Will Be Conducted with Military Honors.

The funeral of Captain Vernon Castle of the Royal Flying Corps, who was killed by injuries suffered from a fall from an airplane at Fort Worth, Texas, last Friday, will be held with full military honors at the Church of the Transfiguration, on East Twenty-ninth Street, at 11 o'clock this morning. A military escort of Canadian and British members of the Royal Flying Corps and representatives of the American Aviation Corps will accompany the body from the Funeral Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway. The funeral will be private. Interment will be made in Woodlawn.

It was said yesterday at the home of Mrs. Castle, 120 Lexington Avenue, that she was slowly recovering from her prostration due to her husband's death.

Changes in Enemy Trading List.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The War Trade Board announced today that the following name has been removed from the Enemy Trading list: Brasil: Line, Jose & Co., Rio de Janeiro. The following names have been added to the Enemy Trading list: Cuba: Michaelson, Hermann, Santiago de Cuba; Schumann & Co., Cristina Alta 9, Santiago de Cuba.

Woman and Child Interned.

GLOUCESTER, N. J., Feb. 18.—The first woman and child in the Eastern States to be interned as enemy aliens were placed in the detention camp at Gloucester today for the duration of the war. They are Mrs. Matilda Hansen and her 12-year-old daughter. Mrs. Hansen is the wife of Captain H. H. Hansen of the interned German liner Wastenwald. The authorities did not divulge the reasons for internment.

ARREST SHIP PURSER AS GERMAN AGENT

Continued from Page One.

they belonged to Germans and that their negotiation was in violation of the Enemy Trading act.

The penalty facing Werkhoven in the event of conviction is five years in prison, a fine of $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the Judge.

Werkhoven was unable to give bail last night and was sent to the Tombs.

Rient Sobering, chief steward of the Nieuw Amsterdam, is also a Federal prisoner on the suspicion that he brought over a certain document, which is in code, and the nature of which has not been disclosed. Sobering will come up before the United States Commissioner in Newark for a hearing next Saturday.

CHARGE DR. STRAUS WAS DERNBURG'S AID

Federal Prisoner Said to Have Used Jewish Paper to Advance German Propaganda.

The Department of Justice, according to a statement made yesterday in the office of The American Jewish Chronicle, 33 West Forty-second Street, has taken charge of the files of that publication, and is now going over them for the purpose of ascertaining whether the paper is more friendly to the German than it is to the American cause in the present war. Dr. Isaac Straus, founder and Treasurer of the publication, who it was said yesterday came to the United States with Dr. Bernhard Dernburg in the Fall of 1914, is now in the enemy alien detention prison on Ellis Island, pending the completion of the investigation which the Government is making of his past activities.

A reporter went to the editorial office of The Jewish Chronicle yesterday afternoon and asked for a frank statement as to the truth of the charge that The Chronicle was pro-German and that Dr. Straus, who was said to be its principal owner, was an important cog in the German propaganda machine in this country.

"Dr. Straus is not here to answer those questions," replied the man to whom the question was addressed, "and if anything is given out the United States Government will have to do the talking. The Government has our files for the last two and a half years, and I suppose they are in a position to form an opinion, so you'd better ask the authorities."

The editor of The Chronicle is Samuel M. Melamed. It was said yesterday that when the war started, in 1914, he was the correspondent in London of a German newspaper. About a year ago Dr. Straus is said to have taken out his first papers for American citizenship.

In February of last year The American Hebrew published a two-page article dealing with the alleged activities in America of Dr. Straus. Excerpts were printed from a statement issued by the "Committee for the East," which comprised about 200 of the wealthiest and best known of the Kaiser's Jewish subjects. The committee was organized in Berlin shortly after the outbreak of the war, and its purpose was to win for Germany the sympathy of Jewry in neutral as well as hostile countries, particularly those who were citizens or alien residents of the United States.

"Since his arrival in this country, some two years ago, in the company of Dr. Dernburg, the official German agent, it has been persistently rumored," the article in The American Hebrew of Feb. 2, 1917, reads, "that Dr. I. Straus was sent here as a representative of the German Government, to make propaganda for the German cause among the Jewish masses and to influence the Yiddish press to that end. * * * Meanwhile Dr. Straus has increased his activities by the establishment of The American Jewish Chronicle, and under the disguise of independent Jewish journalism, now leads a systematic campaign of propaganda for the Central Empires, irrespective of its incompatibility with real Jewish interests."

The article also charged that Straus tried to buy one of the Yiddish dailies, but that he was unable to conclude the bargain, and it was then that he started The Jewish Chronicle. Then follows a translation of a document issued in Berlin early in November, 1915, by the Committee for the East, in which it is stated that a member of the committee "who is in close connection with the Imperial German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, and the State Secretary, Dr. Dernburg," was sent to the United States "to win over the Ghetto masses, who come mainly from Russia, and their press."

The statement issued by the Committee for the East, which was issued from Berlin, throws much interesting light on the scheme adopted by the German official propagandists to swing Jewish sentiment throughout the world in favor of Germany.

The article in The American Hebrew then makes reference to the official thanks extended the Committee for the East by General Ludendorff, ex-Foreign Minister von Jagow, and other prominent Germans "for its activities among the Jews in the interest of Germany."

Referring to "one of our gentlemen" who was sent to America, an article in The American Hebrew read:

> Dr. Straus has never disclosed in his paper that he is the gentleman "who has been—and is—active in close connection with the Imperial German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, * * * to win over the Ghetto masses * * * and their press" for the "interests of the Central Powers." His friends and associates, of course, pointed openly at Dr. Straus as the American representative of that committee. It is, however, quite unnecessary for Dr. Straus to make the disclosure, as the fact is obvious from the membership lists of the committee. Among the members of the committee who are in the service of the German Government in various quarters is mentioned "Dr. I. Straus, 226 West Seventieth Street, New York City." As the membership list does not contain any other name with an American address, it is obvious that this "one of our gentlemen" to which the document refers is none other than "Dr. I. Straus, 226 West Seventieth Street, New York City." President of The American Jewish Chronicle, prospective buyer of the Yiddish dailies, weeklies, &c.

Thirty-four Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians, who were serving in the United States Army, all of whom were in camp on Governors Island, were discharged from the army yesterday and ordered to report to United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy in order to be officially listed as enemy aliens.

Great Western Champagne

BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)

Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions

Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle, taking from six to seven years of time.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.

AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

HILLQUIT PREDICTS FULL DISARMAMENT

Super-National Parliament Is Another Promise Made by Socialist.

BOTH MUST WAIT ON PEACE

Europe, He Adds, Will Have Neither Men Nor Money to Keep Up Armies and Navies.

Complete and immediate international disarmament and the creation of a super-national parliament composed of delegates from every country on the globe are the two major planks in the platform which the International Socialist Party is going to present to the world after the war, according to Morris Hillquit, former candidate for Mayor of New York and Secretary of the International. Mr. Hillquit told the Rand School for Social Science last night that disarmament would be forced by the lack of money and men, and the super-national parliament would be established in response to the demands of the people.

"This war has demonstrated that modern wars have nothing to do with racial nor with national ideals," said Mr. Hillquit. "It has shown that they are waged in all cases for material advantages. The International Socialist Party will have but one road to travel when the fighting is over, an unalterable, unqualified opposition to all wars among all nations on any pretext. After the war Socialism will be for an immediate and complete disarmament on land and sea.

"Several facts unite in helping us toward the achievement of our ideal, considered chimerical a few years ago. In the first place, to keep up a military system after the war will mean that armies and navies will have to be maintained which will make the pre-war armaments seem like toys. To keep up these armies will demand men and money, and Europe, when the present conflict is over, will have neither."

Here the speaker pointed out that war had already cost in the neighborhood of $150,000,000,000, and its cost was mounting rapidly. He declared that after the war the larger European countries would each have a national debt, the interest on which alone would amount to a billion dollars a year.

"And then for men," he continued. It is said that England and France are already despoiled of their young men. All nations will be stripped of the most virile part of their population and there will be no men for either army or navy."

Mr. Hillquit then spoke of the federation of nations already suggested by the English Socialists. He said that the plan called for the establishment of a supernational parliament which would pass on all international questions much as Congress does on matters between States. Big and little nations would be represented in such a Parliament, said Mr. Hillquit. It would be based on a constitution the fundamentals of which would be embodied in the treaty of peace that ended the war.

"There are four principles which must be the foundations of the treaty of peace," continued Mr. Hillquit. "First, there must be absolute freedom of intercourse between nations; second, there must be complete freedom of the seas and waterways at all times to all nations; third, there must be freedom of travel over all lands to all ports, and, lastly, there must be full freedom of emigration and immigration."

Mr. Hillquit said that the constitution under which the supernational parliament ruled would above all else guarantee to small nations their freedom to dispose of themselves, in any way their people saw fit.

Negro Lynched by Georgia Mob.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ga., Feb. 18.—"Bud" Cosby, a negro, was lynched near here last night by a mob after he had attempted to rob the home of Mrs. Barney McElwaney, near Aberdeen, and kidnapped her two-year-old baby. The child was found later in a briar patch uninjured.

HYLAN'S DRUGGIST LOST JOB AS AN ENGINEER

President Dowling Objected to Dr. Kempf Serving as Examiner in Street Cleaning Department.

How Frank L. Dowling, Borough President of Manhattan, frustrated an attempt by Mayor Hylan to have the latter's family druggist made an examining engineer in the Street Cleaning Department became known yesterday. As a result of President Dowling's refusal to vote in favor of the proposition at last week's meeting of the Board of Estimate, it was said that a decided coolness has sprung up between the Mayor and Mr. Dowling. On Jan. 9 Mayor Hylan sent a letter to Acting Commissioner MacStay of the Street Cleaning Department asking him to appoint Dr. Henry J. Kempf, who keeps a drug store at 579 Broadway, Brooklyn, as examining engineer of the department in place of Raymond B. Carver, who is absent on military duty.

Mr. MacStay made the appointment and Dr. Kempf served until last Friday afternoon, when the question of retaining him came before the Board of Estimate on a report from the Committee on Salaries and Grades. When it was taken up in the Salaries and Grades Committee, President Dowling, although he knew it was a personal appointment by the Mayor, refused to vote for it on the ground that Dr. Kempf was not qualified to hold the position. Before the members of the Estimate Board had had a chance to vote word came that Dr. Kempf had suddenly resigned. The fact that President Dowling had opposed the appointment and that a report was current that a taxpayer's suit was to be started to test the right of Dr. Kempf to hold the place, induced the Mayor, it was said yesterday, to send a hurried request to Acting Commission MacStay that Dr. Kempf's resignation be received.

SAYS WAR WILL LAST 3 YEARS

Pultney Bigelow Says Kaiser's Machine Must Be Completely Broken.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Feb. 18.—The present war will last at least three years longer, according to Pultney Bigelow, of New York, a former friend of the Kaiser, who addressed the Rotary Club here tonight.

"The Prussian machine will not break until it breaks all over. A crack here and there will not destroy the machine's effectiveness. Germany cannot be starved. German efficiency is something we in America cannot comprehend," he said.

Mr. Bigelow told how he warned this Government that the General Staff of Germany had plans all drawn for the invasion of the United States.

"Every German officer seemed to know it. There was no secret about it, but the United States would not believe it. Pigeon holes at Washington today, if evacuated of the accumulations of years, would show reports similar to mine, made by the military attachés of this country in Europe, and disbelieved while Germany prepared in every known way for world conquest."

NAVAL FLIER IS MISSING.

Ensign Sturtevant's Seaplane Was Shot Down in European Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—A cablegram to the Navy Department today stated that a seaplane operating in European waters, in which Ensign Albert Dallon Sturtevant of the United States Naval Reserve force was on reconnoissance duty, had been shot down, and that, as the Ensign was still missing, it was feared that he had been killed.

Ensign Sturtevant is a son of Charles L. Sturtevant of 2110 Le Roy Place, Washington, and enrolled in the United States Naval Reserve force, Class 5, (Flying Corps), on March 26, 1917. He received his first orders to active duty on April 25, 1917, and on Sept. 4 was directed to proceed to London and report to the Naval Attaché.

Ready Shortly

DEDUCTIONS FROM THE WORLD WAR

By LIEUTENANT-GENERAL

Von Freytag-Loringhoven

DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN GENERAL STAFF

"There is much in this work of the most distinguished of German writers on Military matters to set us thinking seriously. . . . Its export has been prohibited, and comment on its conclusions in the German press rigorously suppressed. These facts bear witness to its significance. . . . Important portions of the book are those which admit explicitly or implicitly the German failures."—THE MORNING POST, London.

"The pacifist, the peace-dreamer, the believer in the democratic ideal, may alike find valuable materials for thought in these 'DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GREAT WAR.'"—THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London.

THE EXPORT FROM GERMANY IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IT WAS INTENDED THAT THE ALLIES SHOULD NOT HAVE ACCESS TO THE BOOK. IN THIS INTENTION GERMANY HAS BEEN DEFEATED.

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Make the Garments With a Yarn That Has Warmth, Strength and Durability.
These Are Combined in

The Betsy Ross Yarns

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65c per hank
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32nd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

You May Know the Clothing Situation

If you do, you'll ACT. Woolens climbing in price, woolens scarce in every market, woolens in greater and greater demand for War.

And HERE NOW (because Clearance means what it says at GIMBELS) savings like *these:*

$17.50
(Formerly $22.50 to $25)

Winter Suits in the year's most approved models; plain blue and fancy patterns. Broken sizes, but most men can be fitted.
Winter Overcoats—Chesterfield, Trench and Ulster models.
Plain Oxford Greys, grey mixtures and a few fancy coatings in all sizes. Sizes broken; may not be two of a kind. Not bought for a sale.

$29.75
(Formerly $35 to $40)

Our Finest Suits
Late models and colorings. Sizes for almost every man; plain blue, plain black, brown or grey mixtures. A few for year-round wear.

Full Satin-Lined Overcoats
Chesterfield, Ulster and Trench models. Single breasted, loose-fitting Overcoats. Dark oxford greys, fancy patterns.

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At $5.95 and $7.25

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Amount of Loan	Guaranteed Rate of Interest to Investor	Stories	Material	Type	Rental	Value of Security
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6,500	5%	3 & Cellar	Brick	Store & Apartment	1,080	11,000
15,000	5%	3 & Bas't	Frame	Apartments	2,940	25,000

Details of other offerings in various amounts, with photographs of properties, furnished upon request.
Also Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates $100 & up, paying 5½%.
Free from Personal Taxation.
Write for booklet, "The Ideal Investment," and February Investment List.

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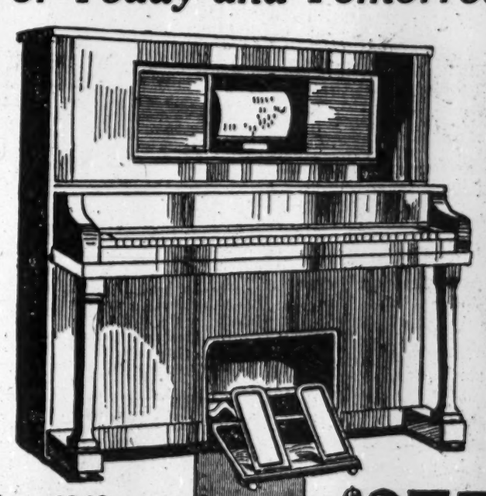


New 1918 88 Note Player Piano
With Bench, Music Roll Cabinet and 50 New Music Rolls

ALL FOR **$375**

A Unique Proposition

Saving $175 on Each of these Quality Instruments.

Ours is a direct from factory to home proposition, so that it is reasonable and easy to understand why, as well as to believe, that we can really save every one who takes advantage of this offer $175 or more on each instrument. Ours is not the offer of a retail store, and therefore all middlemen profits are eliminated.

Designed along plain lines, yet is so artistic that it is certain to satisfy the most scrutinizing buyer. It contains a five-point motor, bell metal plate, spruce sounding board, the **latest transposing device for singing,** copper wound bass strings, ivory keys and ebony sharps, hinges, finished in brass, loud and soft pedal expression device; in fact, is a model player piano.

Compare This New 88-Note Player Piano With Any $550 Player Piano Made

Terms $1.75 a Week
Immediate and Free Delivery.

Trade in Your "Silent" Piano

Story & Clark PIANO COMPANY

Out of Town Buyers Write.

12 & 14 W. 32d St., N. Y. 1100 Broadway, Brooklyn

Here's Health!

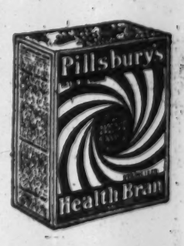
A LAXATIVE that is not medicine, but a delicious, nourishing food. The coarse, sterilized flakes of

Pillsbury's Health Bran

sweep out the intestines in a natural, mechanical manner without any of the distress which follows the use of drugs. Bran muffins, made according to the special Pillsbury recipe on the package, will surprise you with their tempting flavor! Make them the Pillsbury way and you will discover a delicious dainty, good for every meal, and a natural relief from constipation.

LARGE 15¢ PACKAGE

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

-will you lend 25¢ to Uncle Sam To Day?

Dont Think it is a Little Thing!

Twenty-five cent pieces will pile up into billions of dollars when every man, woman and child in America is saving up "quarters" for Thrift Stamps

Twenty-five cents out of this week's wages—maybe another "Quarter" before the week's out—and then another "Quarter" or more every week, as you can easily spare it—

Then, when you have saved sixteen "Quarters" in Thrift Stamps, you add a few cents to it, and the Post Office, or any bank, or any of the many stores which sell them, will give you a $5 War Savings Stamp.

If you make this exchange in February, you pay 13 cents in addition to your 16 Thrift Stamps—if in March, you add 14 cents—and so on, a cent more each month. The Government will pay you $5.00 for your War Savings Stamp on January 1, 1923.

But You Must Help

And you can, by sending your "Quarters" to the Government, and you can help most by starting today!

When you saw the Boys in Khaki marching down the street, didn't *you* wish you could help win the war? Well, *now* is *your* chance!

Every Dollar that you lend will help to smash the Kaiser and his Huns. The more dollars we send, the fewer lives will be required.

Won't You Start Today?

Maybe you have $4.13 that you can pay right down for your first W. S. S. and can then start in buying Thrift Stamps toward your second W. S. S.

You are *not* asked to *give it*—only to *lend it*—and you will be paid 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly—you will make a nice profit on every W. S. S. you own on January 1, 1923.

Those Boys "Over There" are fighting with their lives for your life and liberty.

Will you save your "Quarters" as fast as you can to help feed and clothe them, and to buy ships and shells, guns and bullets, for them to fight *your* battles, while you stay at home?

Of course you will!

Start Right Now

Go to the nearest Post Office, any Bank, or any Store that sells WAR SAVINGS STAMPS.

Hand the man a "Quarter" and say "A Thrift Stamp, please." He will give you a Stamp and a Thrift Card. Paste your Thrift Stamp on the Thrift Card and put it in your pocket until you have another "Quarter" to invest.

That's the way *every Man, Woman and Child* in America is going to FIGHT FOR Uncle Sam for the Rest of the War.

Every living one of us is going to buy THRIFT STAMPS as fast as we can save up the "Quarters"; and we're going to have a fine nest egg for ourselves; while doing our bit for our Country all the time.

Don't Be a Slacker!

Buy your first Thrift Stamp now!

Show it to your friends and prod them to *buy theirs, too!* Get busy for your "Uncle Samuel," who has made life worth living for you.

NOTE If not convenient to go to the Post Office, Bank or Store, simply address a post card to "The Post Office" and write on the other side: "Send me 1 Thrift Stamp, C. O. D.," and sign your name and address. Next day your postman will bring your Stamp and Thrift Card and you pay him 25c.

Your Money Back

Don't be afraid to tie up your money. Any Post Office will cash the War Savings Stamps—on 10 days' notice—any time you want to.

NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS COMMITTEE OF NEW YORK

In Order that All May Realize their Patriotic Duty, This Space Has Been Donated by

"A PATRIOTIC SUBSCRIBER"

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
ISSUED BY THE
UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT

W.S.S.
WAR SAVINGS STAMPS
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Perhaps your wife objects to life insurance. Do you think your widow would?

Mellor & Allen
Life Insurance
149 Broadway
New York

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MOTOR TRUCK REPRESENTATIVE IN SOUTH AMERICA

A leading truck manufacturer wants a man who is thoroughly familiar with the motor trade in South America to represent him in that territory.

Address P 54 Times.

CRITTALL
STEEL CASEMENTS AND WINDOWS
DETROIT

WURLITZER
Player Pianos
Excel All Others
113-119 WEST 40TH ST. BET. BROADWAY & 6TH

HOTELS WILL FEED 2,000 TROOPS FREE

Agree to Care for Parading Soldiers Who Have No Friends or Relatives Here.

SAYS $30,000 IS NEEDED

Treasurer Kaufman Reports Several Contributions—Unit Formations for March Announced.

Final arrangements for the parade of the 10,000 Camp Upton soldiers in New York next Friday are nearing completion, the Mayor's Committee on National Defense announced last night.

Henry MacDonald, director general of the committee, was in conference during the day with the Executive Committee of the Hotel Men's Association.

The question of feeding all troops living outside of New York City and who have no friends or relatives in New York, was discussed. It was estimated that there would be perhaps 2,000 troops who would have to be cared for by the committee, and it would be necessary for these men to receive their luncheon and dinner on Thursday, breakfast, luncheon, and dinner on Friday, and breakfast and luncheon Saturday.

The Executive Committee of the association agreed that as part of their subscription to the National Day parade and demonstration, they would themselves see that these men were fed at the leading hotels without charge or expense to the committee. The hotels that have volunteered and have made arrangements to feed the troops are the Biltmore, Woodward, Waldorf-Astoria, Belmont, and McAlpin.

The question of having the armored British tank Britannia take part in the parade was discussed at a conference of members of the British recruiting mission and the Mayor's Committee, but no decision was announced. The War Savings Stamp Committee also volunteered to co-operate with the committee in charge of the parade.

Says $30,000 Is Needed.

Louis G. Kaufman, Treasurer of the committee, yesterday received several contributions. He said that about $30,000 must be raised immediately to insure the success of the parade. The parade will start from the 69th Regiment Armory at 1 o'clock and from the 71st Regiment Armory at 1:15.

Lieutenant George A. McCook of the staff of Brig. Gen. Evan M. Johnson gave additional details of the formation of the units that will take part in the parade as follows: The 153d Brigade consists of the 305th and 306th Infantry and 305th Machine Gun Battalion. The 154th Brigade has in it the 307th and 308th Infantry and 306th Machine Gun Battalion. There will also be the 309d Engineers and about eighteen motor ambulances from the division sanitary train and also one battery of field artillery. Each of the regiments, 305th, 306th, 307th, and 308th, will have a band, and there probably will be a band for the engineers.

It will take about fourteen trains of ten cars each to transport the troops from Camp Upton to this city at a cost of about $18,000.

March with Full Equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, N. Y., Feb. 18.—General Johnson announced today to the commanders of the units he has designated to take part in the parade of the troops of this division in New York on Washington's Birthday, that the men will go to the city on Thursday and will not be required to return until Monday. This caused rejoicing throughout the camp, especially when the men learned that they would have entire freedom except for the parade. The infantry units will be slightly reduced. The soldiers will march under full equipment, consisting of rifle, cartridge belt, pack, and haversack. The machine gun battalions will bring their guns, and the field artillery their field pieces.

General Johnson announced that a census of the units which will parade shows that the majority of the men have homes in New York, which will leave but few to be quartered and fed at the committee's expense.

Exclusive of the troops that take part in the review, leave will be granted to 8,000 men to attend the military ball to be held on the evening of Feb. 22 for the benefit of the community hall which is to be built here. These men will go to town Friday and return Sunday.

Secretary Baker has been invited to review the pageant.

It has not yet been decided whether a battalion of the 367th Infantry, colored, will take part in the parade. This regiment has many drafted negroes from New York, but is not a part of this division.

TO COME HERE FOR PARADE.

Bills in Albany for Erection of Special Grandstand for Legislators.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Proposals to have legislators attend the Washington Birth day parade of the drafted men from Camp Upton in New York City came up in both houses tonight. Senator Glichrist of Brooklyn introduced a resolution embodying the project and carrying an appropriation of $5,000, of which $3,500 was to be expended in the erection of a reviewing stand.

Senate Leader Brown and Speaker Sweet of the Assembly conferred on the proposal and are said not to favor the State paying for bringing the lawmakers to New York, but might consent to an appropriation for a grand stand, which the legislators could occupy if they paid their own transportation.

Assemblyman Burtnett of Westchester offered a resolution in the Assembly tonight calling for the flying of a service flag with stars indicating the number of former Assemblymen in war service.

INDICTED FOR MINE SWINDLE

Detroit Prisoners Accused of Getting $7,500—Extradition Sought.

The police sent extradition papers to Governor Whitman last night for Edward J. Farnsworth and Elmer L. Hall, who have been arrested at Detroit by the W. J. Burns Detective Agency on charges of grand larceny made by Patrick W. Murray, a commercial traveler of Bridgeport, Conn., who says one of the defendants gained his confidence by representing himself as a nephew of J. P. Morgan and got $7,500 in a fraudulent mining deal. On the evidence supplied by Murray and Manager O. F. Robb of the detective agency Farnsworth and Hall were indicted here yesterday.

COOL TO CHINESE REVOLT.

Yangtse Governors for Neutrality—Plague Outbreak Checked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Feb. 18.—The political situation has become more uncertain in consequence of the Governors of the Yangtse provinces showing a renewed inclination toward neutrality and even independence. In this way they support the peace policy, which the President undoubtedly favors, although declaring for war against the south.

Although deaths are reported from the pneumonia plague outbreak daily, it is no worse in Chihli and Shansi. American and British missionary doctors are controlling the plague centres, with Chinese doctors at the places of origin.

The epidemic appears to be under control. Peking is so far not endangered.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 16th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 16.83 cents per pound.—Advt.

STATE MAY BUILD WAR CANAL FLEET

Senate Bill Authorizes a Plan to Relieve Traffic Congestion.

$2,000,000 TO FINANCE IT

Senator Sage Offers the Measure as Part of New York's War Contribution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—As a war emergency measure, Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, tonight introduced a bill which will enable the Canal Board to construct, equip, and, if necessary, operate canal boats and other craft. An appropriation is made to enable the State to acquire a controlling interest in corporations to be organized by the State for the purpose, the capital stock of which is limited in the aggregate to $2,000,000.

"In introducing this bill," said Senator Sage, "I wish it thoroughly understood that the money which the State may appropriate is to be treated as a part of the State's contribution toward the prosecution of the war. It is not a business proposition. It is doubtful whether the State will ever recover any part of this money. But unless some such plan as this shall be adopted the canals, representing an investment of approximately $150,000,000, and ready for operation from Lake Erie to the Hudson about the middle of May, will remain idle during this critical year of the war, and the coal and food situation next Winter will be infinitely more dangerous than it has been this Winter."

Senator Sage said that efforts had been made by the State Superintendent of Public Works to obtain the co-operation of the Federal Government in the construction of boats, but that these had proved futile.

Under the Sage bill, the State may build and equip or acquire through lease or purchase the necessary craft for barge canal traffic, and continue the ownership one year after the war, but not longer. The State may then lease the craft to individuals or corporations for operation. The year following the war, the lessees must take over the boats themselves, paying the State a fair value, not exceeding the cost of construction or purchase price.

Should the State during the war be unable to lease boats to private operators it may operate them itself through the Department of Public Works, which is empowered in the bill to fix transportation rates. To put the project into effect the Canal Board is authorized to organize one or more corporations for constructing, purchasing, or leasing the vessels desired, the total capital of all such corporations not to exceed $2,000,000, of which the State may retain 51 per cent., selling the rest of the stock at not less than par. With the approval of the Governor, however, the State may dispose of the entire issue or issues at a fair price to the public.

Other war measures urged at tonight's session included a bill to enable the Industrial Commission to establish employment offices at Utica, Binghamton, Watertown, Elmira, Jamestown, and Newburg.

The Secretary of Labor has urged upon the State administration that all these offices be opened at once. The Industrial Commission has estimated that it would cost $20,000 to maintain them until July 1, the end of the fiscal year. Governor Whitman in a special message urged that this money be made available at once.

Under an emergency message from the Governor the Assembly tonight passed a bill introduced by Assemblyman Schuyler M. Meyer of New York, to enable the Directors of corporations and of banks and trust companies and insurance companies to make gifts to the Red Cross from their surplus or assets.

FUND FOR POOR $103,654.

Drive for $200,000 Sought Will Continue Six Days.

Contributions totaling $103,654 were reported last night at a meeting of the team captains and others who are carrying on the campaign of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor to raise $200,000. It was decided last night to continue the campaign until next Monday evening, allowing six days more of active work in which it is expected fully to accomplish the object of the campaign.

The team captained by Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., heads the list so far with $21,410, more than $11,000 ahead of the nearest rival, which is one of the men's teams, headed by R. Fulton Cutting. The total for the five days of the campaign by teams is as follows:

1—R. Fulton Cutting	$10,353
2—George Blagden	4,550
3—Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.	21,410
4—Albert G. Milbank	5,375
5—Mrs. Henry Phipps	5,480
6—Harry P. Robbins	3,115
7—Mrs. Charles de Rham	5,738
8—Theodore Ketcher	1,293
9—Mrs. Victor Morawetz	2,750
10—Mrs. George S. Brewster	4,906
Through Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.	8,900
General contributions	26,000
Total for five days	$103,654

Because of the increased cost of the necessaries of life and every kind of service to the poor, as well as diminished giving to home charities, the association has been facing a deficit of $200,000.

WOMEN VOTERS TO REGISTER

Legislature Sanctions Their Participation in Special Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—A bill enabling women to register for the special Congressional elections in New York City on March 5 was rushed to final passage in both branches of the Legislature at tonight's session. The Governor is expected to sign the bill tomorrow.

Friday and Saturday will be registration days. On Friday the registration booths in the districts involved will be open from 5 to 10 in the evening. On Saturday they will remain open from 7 in the morning until 10 at night.

The bill also embodies provisions enabling women to register for local option and municipal Spring elections in some of the cities up State.

The suffrage leaders are assembling here tonight for the hearing tomorrow on the bill providing for the enrollment of the newly enfranchised women voters to enable them to vote in the primaries next Fall. Some of the suffrage leaders have objected to this bill because it provides for enrollment by mail for women voters outside of the first-class cities.

5% GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$3,250	$6,000
4,000	7,000
5,000	8,000
5,500	9,000

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RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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The discovery of one unsuspected irregularity by a HOLMES Patrolman may save you the cost of many years' subscriptions.

Fires, open doors, broken windows, broken water mains and flooded premises, lights lighted that should be out and lights out that should be lighted, are only a few examples of irregularities reported nightly.

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JAPAN

Internationalism

The provincial mind of yesterday is developing into the international mind of to-day.

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K. Saka
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D. J. R. Ushikubo
William North Duane
Howard Mansfield
Col. Robert M. Thompson
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Japan is a case in point. Closer business relations necessitate a more active interchange of general thought and educational and humanitarian ideas. The monthly Bulletins issued by the Japan Society bring to you first-hand and authentic information upon the subjects of trade, finance, current events and travel.

THE JAPAN SOCIETY, New York, is an organisation of Americans.

THE AMERICA-JAPAN SOCIETY, Tokyo, is a JAPANESE organisation.

Both Societies have a large and influential membership and are co-operating to further friendly relations.

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Quality Superb

First in War
First in Peace
First in the "Mouths"
of Our
Countrymen!

Hagopos
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World

HELMAR TURKISH CIGARETTES

ARMOUR INDORSES DECENT LIVING WAGE

Willing to Consider Eight-Hour Day Also, Packer Testifies at Chicago Hearing.

WORKERS' CLAIMS TOLD

Federation Official Says Government May Force Packers to Adopt Shorter Hours on War Contracts.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—Victor A. Olander, Secretary and Treasurer of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and Vice President of the International Seamen's Union, today made an urgent plea for adoption of the eight-hour day before Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, who is acting as arbitrator in the stockyards wage dispute.

Mr. Olander, whose testimony followed that of J. Ogden Armour, President of Armour & Co., read from reports of the Federal Department of Labor and employers of leading industries in substantiation of his contention that the shorter workday had proved successful wherever tried.

"In nearly all walks of life the eight-hour day is now recognized as the proper standard," he declared. "It is no longer an experiment and has been successful in practically every country.

"In this great world war the countries with the strongest labor organizations and which deal with these bodies in a spirit of justice are making the best showing. Before the revolution in Russia labor organizations were prohibited. We all know what happened there. In Italy, where the labor movement is comparatively weak, the Government met with defeat in battle."

Mr. Armour denied on the witness stand that the five big packing companies owned the various stockyards or that they had a combination agreement in the purchasing of livestock. He favored equal pay for women performing the same work as men, and understood this plan was being followed by Armour & Co. He said he believed in the justice of the demand that men should rest on Sunday, Christmas, and other holidays, and agreed with the representatives of organized labor that when it was necessary for employes to work on these days they should receive additional compensation. Mr. Armour expressed the opinion that the eight-hour day, as applied to the meat packing industry, was debatable, adding that he was willing to consider it.

Willing to Pay a Decent Wage.

Armour workmen, the testimony developed, work on a basis of the ten-hour day and are paid by the hourly rate.

"Are you familiar with the report of the Department of Labor that it requires $1,350 a year to insure a proper living to an American family?" Frank P. Walsh, attorney for the workmen, asked.

"No, I am not," replied Mr. Armour.

Mr. Walsh said the Armour wage rate fell $465 a year below the proper rate, and asked:

"You want your laborers to have enough to live properly, Mr. Armour?"

"Naturally," the witness answered.

"And you are willing for the arbitrator to fix wages which will make decent living possible?"

"Of course I am."

Mr. Armour said his mind was always open to progressive suggestions, but he did not think working ten hours in itself would undermine men's health or shorten life.

"I know that a very small portion of the country's workmen work eight hours," he said. He believed employes should be paid extra for working over ten hours a day, although the Armour company had never paid any compensation for overtime work.

Mr. Olander, who is Secretary of the Lake Seamen's Union and a member of the Illinois State Council of Defense, was on the stand nearly all afternoon.

"The packers may be nearer the adoption of the eight-hour day than they think," he said, after having read extracts from speeches of President Wilson and other men in public life indorsing the eight-hour principle. "The War Department is broadly interpreting the Federal statute requiring eight-hour work days on all military contracts, wit htime and a half where overtime is necessary to speed up production. If the packers have Government contracts, and I believe they have, the Government may insist upon an eight-hour day in their plants."

Poverty in Stockyards District.

The witness expressed the view that the packers were violating the spirit, if not the letter, of the eight-hour law passed by the Illinois Legislature in 1887. He quoted statistics to show that infant mortality was smallest in countries where the work day for women was shortest. He read from the Chicago school census of 1916 to support the statement that the district known as "Back of the yards," where the Chicago stockyard workers live, furnished the greatest percentage of child labor and made the largest demands upon charity organizations. He argued that this demonstrated that the packing industry did not properly support its workers.

"I am not blaming any individual; I simply point to the condition and insist that it should be remedied," he said.

Mr. Walsh, as attorney for packinghouse workmen, introduced documentary evidence showing that the Armour Grain Company paid stationary firemen 43 cents an hour, while the same class of labor in Armour & Co.'s packing plant received from 27 to 34 cents an hour.

C. L. Shamp, Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, testified that in the packing plants firemen worked eleven hours days and thirteen hours nights, and received from 27 to 34 cents an hour, on a basis of a twelve-hour day. The Standard Oil Company, he said, paid firemen 48 cents an hour and adopted the eight-hour day a year ago on orders of Mr. Rockefeller, after he had made a personal investigation.

Nelson Morris, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Morris & Co., will be the first witness called tomorrow.

BERNIER'S STEAMER SUNK.

Explorer and Crew Saved from Percesian on Way to Liverpool.

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.—The Canadian steamship Percesian, commanded by Captain Joseph Bernier, the arctic explorer, has been sunk on a voyage between Halifax and Liverpool. A message received today by the agents of the vessel read:

"Captain Bernier and crew arrived Liverpool Saturday. Percesian sunk."

The agents were of the opinion that the vessel was not torpedoed.

The Percesian left Halifax Jan. 31. She was a vessel of 782 tons, the property of the Gaspe & Baie des Chaleurs Steamship Company, Ltd. Formerly engaged in service between Montreal and Gulf ports, the vessel was recently transferred to overseas service.

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MOTOR GASOLINE

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ALLEN ST.
50-52, Allan Garage.
AMSTERDAM AVE.
133, College Garage.
AVENUE A.
370, Interborough Delivery Company.
AVENUE B.
300, Arc Garage.
BAINBRIDGE AVE.
3619, Bahrenberg's Gasoline & Service Station.
BEACH TERRACE.
605, Emperial Taxi Service.
BAILEY AVE.
3400, Van Cortlandt Garage.
3129, J. Whelan's Garage.
BELMONT AVE.
1827, Lion Garage Inc.
BERGEN AVE.
607, Bronx County Auto Company.
BOONE AVE.
1443, Zerracco's Garage.
BOSTON ROAD.
1015, The Speier Garage Inc.
1262, Ross Garage & Taxi Co.
1368, McKinley Sq. Garage Co.' Inc.
BROADWAY.
1810, Michael T. Watts.
3332, B'way Garage Inc
2444, Kesbec Sales Company.
2906, Cimiotti Garage Company.
3261, Claremont Garage.
4342, Greater New York Garage.
4816, Dyckman Auto & Repair Co.
4350, The Arthur Garage, Inc.
5015, Brickner's Auto Supply Company, Inc.
BROADWAY AND 65TH ST.
Lincoln Sq. Garage.
BROADWAY AND 70TH ST.
Winton Company.
BROADWAY AND 82D ST.
Savoy Gas Station.
BROADWAY AND 135TH ST.
135th Garage Corporation.
BROADWAY AND 218TH ST.
Ruffo's Gas Station.
BAILEY AVE.
3131, Whelan's Garage.
BROOK AVE.
1094, Wm. & Thos. Witters Garage
BROOME ST.
23, Broome Street Garage.
BROWN PLACE.
144, Dieterich-Edwards Company.
CASTLE HILL AVE.
1166, Estling's Garage, B.
CATHARINE ST.
38, Catharine Street Garage.
COURTLANDT AVE.
809, Courtlandt Garage.
CROTONA AVE.
1067, Crotona Garage.
CROTONA PARKWAY.
1982, Fairmont Garage Corp.
CHRYSTIE ST.
47-53, Metropolitan News Co.
DALY AVE.
2070, Individual Garage, Inc.
DIVISION ST.
135, H. Wilkins.
DOWNING ST.
R. Tassi Sons Garage.
DYCKMAN ST.
244, Inwood Garage.
EAST 2D ST.
79, Asens Garage.
EAST 7TH ST.
Cor. Lewis St., 7th Street Garage.
EAST 9TH ST.
216, New Royal Garage.
224, Stuyvesant Auto Trading Company, and 9th St. Garage.
366, F. Collins.
EAST 11TH ST.
732, Dry Dock Garage.
810, Dochtermann Van Company.
EAST 12TH ST.
10, Cleric and Bambi.
EAST 17TH ST.
515, N. Y. Contracting & Trucking Co.
EAST 23D ST.
141, Hoffman Taxicab Company.
EAST 31ST ST.
139, Blue Sprocket Garage.
142, 31st St. Garage.
411, Express Garage.
EAST 37TH ST.
238, 37th Street Garage, McCook & Co.
EAST 39TH ST.
150, Lexington Auto Garage.
EAST 40TH ST.
27, Murray Hill Garage.
32, McDermott Garage.
EAST 41ST ST.
Commonwealth Garage.
142 Relch Garage.
144, Republic Garage.
EAST 47TH ST.
Biltmore Garage, Inc., 205 to 213.
322-28, 47th St. Garage.
EAST 54TH ST.
218, Mercedes Garage.
418, Knickerbocker Garage.
EAST 55TH ST.
418, C. V. Cavenagh.
EAST 56TH ST.
215, Almo Garage Co.
EAST 57TH ST.
156, 57th Street Garage, J. J. O'Hara.
EAST 59TH ST.
416, Oleger's Garage, C. A. Oslager.
EAST 62D ST.
418, Central Garage.
EAST 63D ST.
H. S. Black Garage Co., Inc., 63d St. and 2nd Ave.
EAST 64TH ST.
209, Ritz Garage.
235, Terrace Garage, Inc.
420, De Lisa Garage.
EAST 65TH ST.
226, Halcyon Garage, Inc.
242, Turedo Park Garage.
EAST 66TH ST.
118, 66th St. Garage.
EAST 67TH ST.
222-226, Berwick Garage Co., Inc.
EAST 70TH ST.
184, Cor. 3d Ave., Pinehurst Garage.
EAST 72D ST.
E. River Auto Club of America.
EAST 73D ST.
182, Brooks Garage.
EAST 76TH ST.
112, Urban Garage.
115, Spengler Auto Company.
EAST 76TH ST.
61, Ely See Garage Co.
438, Lind & Co., Gus.
61, J. McEwan.
EAST 77TH ST.
159, Ardsley Garage.
EAST 81ST ST.
208, Avon Garage.
EAST 84TH ST.
115, Belmont Garage.
157, 84th St. Garage Corp.
327, Yorkville Garage.
EAST 86TH ST.
208, Yorkville Central Garage.
EAST 87TH ST.
58, Watson Club Garage, Inc.
EAST 89TH ST.
57, Niagara Garage.
EAST 90TH ST.
431, Arfman's Garage.
EAST 94TH ST.
306, Ninety-fourth St. Garage Co.' Inc.
EAST 96TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Parkview Garage.
310, J. P. Garage.
EAST 97TH ST.
51, Healy's Taxi Company.
EAST 101ST ST.
438-437, Spotless Garage.
EAST 102D ST.
406, Wicke's Garage, A. C.
EAST 104TH ST.
437, Market Auto Garage.
EAST 108TH ST.
Cor. 5th Ave., Michael T. Watts.
EAST 108TH ST.
55, Lyons' Garage, M.
402, Saratoga Garage Co.
EAST 119TH ST.
159, M. Buda & Son's Garage.
EAST 120TH ST.
154 Strahmann Auto Company.
165 Corinthian Garage.
166-172, Aranel Garage, Inc.
EAST 121ST ST.
327, Sylvan Garage.
EAST 122D ST.
410, The Excelsior Garage.
EAST 125TH ST.
213-263, 125th St. Garage, Inc.
327, Phenix Garage.
EAST 126TH ST.
104, Akron Garage.
153-155 New York & Saratoga Garage.
EAST 127TH ST.
207, Hayes Garage, Inc.
EAST 130TH ST.
110, Harlem Garage.
West 130th St. & Old Broadway, Manhattanville Garage.
EAST 132D ST.
447 Byrnes Garage.

EAST 137TH ST.
259, 137th St. Garage Corp.
EAST 144TH ST.
255, Triangle Garage.
EAST 145TH ST.
Willis Ave. & 145th St., Willis Ave. Service Station.
EAST 149TH ST.
437, Hub Gasoline Station.
EAST 152D ST.
Cor. Bergen Ave., Bronx Centre Garage.
EAST 158TH ST.
770, Woodstock Garage.
EAST 163d ST.
490, Melrose Garage.
EAST 172D ST.
535, Supreme Garage.
EAST 174TH ST.
440, Claremont Garage.
EAST 176TH ST.
419, Hewson's Garage.
941, Coryell Garage.
EAST 200TH ST.
Cor. Park Ave., Bedford Park Garage.
EAST 216TH ST.
Cor. White Plains Ave., Ruff's Garage.
EASTCHESTER ROAD
And Boston Road, Joseph McCrain.
EAST TREMONT AVE.
1576, M. Oeser's Gasoline Service Sta.
2643, Bentler's Garage.
ELEVENTH AVE.
440, New York Herald Garage.
FIFTH AVE.
Circle Gasoline Station at 110th St.
FIRST AVE.
1108, Flynn Garage.
1392, Janovic, Emil.
1834, First Avenue Auto Garage, Inc.
FORDHAM ROAD.
164, Yerdes Garage.
561, Fordham Garage, Inc.
565, Bronx Chalmers.
Grand Ave. & Fordham Road, Mountain Garage, Inc.
FOREST AVE.
1038, Keller's Garage.
FOX ST.
1107, Simpson Garage.
GERARD AVE.
Reo Motor Car Co., Gerard Ave. & 150th St.
GRAND CONCOURSE.
1536, Reya Motor Co.
1542, Blue Ribbon Garage.
1852, Wm. Moller's Gasoline Sta.
2124, Maxim Garage.
2403, Mollandt's Gasoline Station.
2431, Concourse Garage.
Cor. 176th St., Moller's Gas Sta., Wm. Bergen's Garage, Cor. Echo Pl.
R. Kerlie, Cor. 181st St.
HAMILTON PLACE.
17, Kesbec Sales Company, No.
HUDSON ST.
551, Sullivan & Dempsey.
IRVING PLACE.
69, Gramercy Park Garage.
JEROME AVE.
1934, Jerome Ave. Garage.
Cor. 167th St. Jerome Ave. Gas Sta.
LAFAYETTE ST.
393, Michael T. Watts.
3, Victor Radiero.
LEWIS ST.
60, Lewis Street Garage.
MANGIN ST.
311, Broome St. Garage.
MERRIAM AVE.
1301, Heights Garage.
MORRIS AVE.
396, Murphy's Garage.
1005, Levine Garage Corp.
Cor. 143d St. Munich and Medell.
MORRIS PARK AVE.
Cor. Mulliner Ave., Morris Park Garage.
MOTT AVE.
143d St., Longview Garage.
PARK AVE.
481, Sanford Auto Company.
485, Will tt & Co.
583, Cryder & Co.
587, Park Ave. Garage.
1691, Gus Rotholz.
2609, Aetna Garage Co. Inc.
PEARL ST.
355, J. T. Kelly.
PELHAM PARKWAY.
Cor. Williamsbridge road, Gasoline Stations, Inc.
PLIMPTON AVE.
Cor. 172d St., Conway's Garage.
PROSPECT AVE.
666, Paramount Garage Co., Inc.
SAINT GEORGE CRESCENT.
Cor. Van Cortlandt Ave., Lord's Gasoline Station.
ST. NICHOLAS AVE.
231, Hurlberg Garage.
235, Eureka Automobile Station.
641, College Garage.
647, St. Nicholas Garage.
1008, Dorsma Garage.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD.
1133, Peerless Boulevard Garage.
1161, Aaron Garage.
1982, Fairmount Garage Corp.
2073 Boulevard Auto Company.
THIRD AVE.
66, Brown's Garage.
4199, Reliance Garage.
Cor. 183d St., California Oil Works.
THOMPSON ST.
242, De Pola Garage.
TIEBOUT AVE.
2344, Overlook Garage.
TOMPKINS ST.
48, Helpenhauser Bros.
TREMONT AVE.
& Watson Ave., Valentine Garage.
907, West Farms Garage.
TRINITY AVE.
917, Trinity Garage.
UNIVERSITY AVE.
2614, Kingsbridge Garage.
University Ave. Garage, University Ave. and 170th St.
VESTRY ST.
60, Miller's Auto Express Co.
WASHINGTON AVE.
962, Yockel Bros. Corp.
WASHINGTON SQ. SOUTH.
79, Washington Square Garage.
WATER ST.
662, Cirkers, Sol.
WATTS ST.
155, Casino Garage.
WALKER AVE.
1780, Kolbe, A.
WEBSTER AVE.
1130, Fleetwood Garage.
1300, Kindermann & Sons Garage.
1818, Reliable Garage.
1826, Dussan's Webster Ave. Garage.
2660, Tyrrell & Co., Inc., Geo. H.
3134, McGe Garage, W. C.
WEST END AVE.
70, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
83, Kelly Springfield Motor Truck.
91, West End Garage.
102, United Garage.
112, Palette Garage.
WEST 3D ST.
106, Third Street Garage.
112, West 3d St. Garage.
WEST 11TH ST.
356, Donovan Trucking Co.
WEST 15TH ST.
420, Fifteenth St. Garage.
422, Piercy Contracting Company.
WEST 16TH ST.
157, Greenwich Garage.
180, P. Hein.
339, Fred Trinca Garage.
WEST 19TH ST.
428, Rich. Fitzpatrick.
WEST 20TH ST.
148, S. & T. Garage, Inc.
WEST 28TH ST.
249, Hotel Garage.
WEST 31ST ST.
140, Empire Garage.
WEST 36TH ST.
205, Garland Service Co.
256, 36th St. Garage.
524, N. Y. Automobile Garage.
WEST 37TH ST.
512, Peter White Garage.
WEST 39TH ST.
146, Opera House Garage.
WEST 40TH ST.
203, International Garage.
WEST 41ST ST.
220, Hudson Garage.
236, Packard Transp. & Repair Co.
WEST 42D ST.
348, 42d Street Garage.
621, N. Y. Auto Packard Renting Co.
WEST 45TH ST.
406, Interboro News.
502, 45th St. Garage.
WEST 47TH ST.
228, Carlened Co.
WEST 48TH ST.
215, Forty-eighth Street Garage.

WEST 49TH ST.
147, Forty-ninth Street Garage.
295, Bowman Auto Company.
301, Equitable Auto Company.
327, Sally Wisbader, Inc.
WEST 50TH ST.
218, Mason Bros., Inc.
235, People's Garage.
348, Caron Garage.
WEST 51ST ST.
139, O'Toole's Garage.
218, J. A. Ryan.
222-224, Postal Garage.
WEST 53D ST.
112, Joscelyn Garage.
115-117, Franklin J. Phillips.
146, M. W. Smith Co.
551, McNulty Bros.
630, Buick Motor Co., Thos. A. Cowan.
WEST 60TH ST.
30, Lewis, S. H.
35, Locomobile Co. of America.
40, St. Paul Garage.
WEST 54TH ST.
114, Fred. Taylor Kiss Co.
124, The Cleveland Garage.
147, Webb's Garage.
155, S. S. Garage, Inc.
235, Norman Garage.
247, Auto Club of America.
WEST 55TH ST.
139, Aero Garage.
411, Hotel Rental Service.
417, Stearns Co., F. B., of N. Y.
419, Mitchell Motor Car Company.
WEST 56TH ST.
107, Park Garage.
114, Great Northern Garage.
123, Lotos Garage.
132, Gem Garage.
159, Newport Transfer Co., M. Buckley.
155, Flint Garage, L. H. Cornish.
160, Day and Night Garage.
Cor. 8th Ave., Columbus Circle Gas & Oil Co.
WEST 57TH ST.
103, Larrk-Weil Co.
315, Clinton Garage.
318, Eagle Garage.
631, White Company.
Cor. B'way, Colt-Stratton Company.
WEST FORDHAM ROAD.
148, R. A. Myer's Gas Station.
WEST 62D ST.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Company.
WEST 64TH ST.
203, Grand Garage, Inc., L. J. Kelly.
208, Colonial Garage.
Cor. West End Ave., International Motor Company.
302, Acme Garage.
WEST 65TH ST.
39, Kesbec Sales Co.
202, Riverside Garage.
214, Long Acre Motor Company.
218, Pyramid Garage.
306, New York Auto Garage.
WEST 66TH ST.
225, Alder's Garage & Repair Co.
WEST 67TH ST.
53, West 67th St. Garage.
WEST 68TH ST.
142, Joseph A. Ryan.
241, Thomey Auto Service.
WEST 69TH ST.
244, B. & B. Garage.
246, Hetzer Bros.
263, Continental Garage.
WEST 70TH ST.
320, W. B. Thom.
340, Edson Garage, M. Edson.
WEST 75TH ST.
207, 75th St. Garage.
WEST 76TH ST.
Cor. B'way, Acon Garage.
210, Superior Motors Garage.
WEST 77TH ST.
200, D. F. D. Garage.
WEST 80TH ST.
214, Apthorp Garage, Depalina & Wilson.
WEST 81ST ST.
211, Burghardt Mills Co.
WEST 83D ST.
150, Bretton Hall Garage.
220 to 230, Savoy Service Station.
WEST 87TH ST.
211, Up-to-Date Garage.
252, Heinord Garage.
WEST 89TH ST.
123, The Bailey Stable & Garage Corp.
137, Acton Garage Corp.
171, Champion Garage.
210, West End Auto Palace.
WEST 90TH ST.
2, Kingston Garage.
132, Globe Garage.
WEST 93D ST.
55, Turin Garage & Supply Co., Inc.
WEST 95TH ST.
315, Royal Garage.
WEST 96TH ST.
315, Thedford's Garage, Inc.
WEST 100TH ST.
9-11, Century Garage.
140, Eureka Garage Corp.
WEST 101ST ST.
160, Bonair Garage and Supply Co.
WEST 102D ST.
204, Miller's Garage, J.
WEST 103TH ST.
112, Consolidated Garage & Taxi Co.
WEST 107TH ST.
102, Royal Garage, Branch B.
241, Elite Garage.
WEST 108TH ST.
234, Manchester Garage Co.
WEST 100TH ST.
254, Bona Vista Garage Co.
WEST 110TH ST.
145, Cathedral Park Garage, Inc.
WEST 118TH ST.
65, Alhambra Garage Co.
WEST 124TH ST.
206, Normal Automobile Station.
WEST 125TH ST.
523, Martin Taxi Service Co.
WEST 127TH ST.
552, Olympic Garage.
WEST 129TH ST.
303, Security Garage.
WEST 139D ST.
163, Ringwood Garage.
WEST 138D ST.
Cor. 8th Nicholas Ave., Daly Bros. Gasoline Station.
WEST 135TH ST.
206, Ideal Garage Co.
520, 135th St. Garage Corp'a.
WEST 141ST ST.
50-52, Reavis Garage.
307, Strand Auto Co.
WEST 149D ST.
Cor. 4th Ave., Baker, R. & D. Co.
WEST 144TH ST.
22, West 144th St. Garage, Inc.
30, Dolphin Garage.
88, Rockfall Garage.
WEST 154TH ST.
434, Fort Washington Garage.
WEST 161ST ST.
512, The Ansonia Garage.
519, Kay Bee Garage, Inc.
WEST 168TH ST.
554, Washington Heights Garage.
WEST 170TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, Kesbac Sales Co. No. 3.
Cor. Haven Ave., Haven Ave. Garage.
WEST 181ST ST., BRONX.
14, Mount Hope Service Station.
WEST 206TH ST.
442, Black's Inwood Garage.
WEST 234TH ST.
Cor. Broadway, McPartland's Gasoline Station P.
WHITE PLAINS AVE.
3445, Geo. W. Benjamin.
WHITE PLAINS ROAD.
2221, Gasoline Station.
3445, Benjamin, Geo. W.
WILLIAMSBRIDGE ROAD.
1483, Thompson's Garage, J.
NEAR PELHAM PARKWAY.
R. Manson & Son.

BROOKLYN

ABERDEEN ST.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
ALBANY AVE.
Albany Garage.
ATLANTIC AVENUE.
Ajax Garage, 1569.
E. H. Dunn, 2762.
Van Sicien Garage, 2314.
C. J. Williams, 2753.
W. S. Bridjette, 359.
Diuguid Bros., 975.
Mohawk Garage, 1348
Moll's Garage, 430.
R. Vendell, Atlantic Ave. & Linwood St.
United States Garage, 1690-1630.
Warwick Auto Supply Co., Atlantic Ave. & Warwick St.
I. J. Pfeuffer, 3018.
AVE. O.
Irving Garage, 1007.
BAINBRIDGE ST.
Bainbridge St Garage, 631.
BAY RIDGE AVE.
Island Garage, 245.
Mitnight Bros., 248.

BEDFORD AVE.
Bedford Ave. Auto Taxi Co., 632.
Bedford Auto Garage, 943.
Brothers & Koplik, 1149.
I. C. Kirkham, 1585.
Parkside Gaso Station, 2006.
Powell Garage, 2038.
Martin's Garage, 2460.
Slocum Motor Service, Inc., 1545.
BERGEN ST.
Elmwood Garage, 602.
BERRIMAN ST.
Coddington Garage, Berriman St. and Dumont Ave., Brooklyn.
BERRY ST.
Berry Garage, Berry and No. 1st St.
BOREUM PLACE.
Boreum Place Garage, 37.
BUSHWICK AVE.
Alvyn Garage, 262. David Parkin.
Deebach garage, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson Ave.
SIEGEL ST.
Bushwick Terminal Garage, 135.
BUTLER ST.
Buick Motor Co., 324.
CARROLL ST.
Star Garage, 119.
CHURCH AVE.
Church & Bedford Avs., J. J. Bollinger.
Premier Garage, 1616.
CLARK ST.
St. George Garage, 53.
CLARKSON ST.
E. E. Jones Garage, 313.
CLERMONT AVE.
M. S. Marlborough Sons, 470.
Clermont Ave. Garage, 483.
COLLEGE PLACE.
Zerega Garage, 22.
Brooklyn Heights Motor Cabs, 10.
Little Garage, 12.
COMMERCIAL ST.
E. G. Stache's Sons, 70.
CONEY ISLAND AVE.
Howard G. Rolston, cor. Foster Ave.
Kensington Garage, 713.
Cortelyou Garage, 736.
Nonpareil Garage, 794.
Prospect Park South Garage, 483.
Oakcrest, 1201.
COOK ST.
Cook Garage, Inc., 168.
COOPER ST.
Cooper Garage, 283.
Cypress Garage and Repair Co., 1714.
CORNELIA ST.
Cornelia Garage & Repair Corp., 3319.
CRANBERRY ST.
Pioneer Garage, 33.
CRESCENT ST.
Foot of, C. J. Wellman.
Adelphi Garage, 200.
CROPSEY AVE.
Bath Beach Garage & Machine Co., 1907.
United Auto Repair & Vulcanizing Co., 2533.
CUMBERLAND ST.
Hill Garage, 370.
DE KALB AVE.
De Kalb Garage, 796.
Star Garage & Machine Shop, 886-890.
DOBBINS ST.
Ormond Garage, W. L. Russel, Prop.
DUFFIELD ST.
Duffield Garage, 160.
Extension Garage, 60.
EASTERN PARKWAY.
I. Goodman, 1700.
Intern'l Parkway Taxi Co., 1576 Eastern Parkway.
The Silverman Garage, cor. Sterling Pl.
H. Tarrow, 1971.
Waitman Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
EAST NEW YORK AVE.
E. E. Stewart, 1730.
EAST 21ST ST. & FOSTER AVE.
Chas. Trobero.
EAST 21ST STREET.
C. Frauberg, East 21st and Foster Ave.
EAST 28TH ST.
Glenwood Garage, W. O. Baur, 635.
EAST 29TH ST.
Clarendon Garage, 253.
Goodwin's Garage, cor. Tilden Ave.
EAST 92D ST.
and Flatlands Ave., Casarsia, Fred A. Fleming.
ECKFORD ST.
Eckford Garage, 75.
EUCLID AVE.
Euclid Garage, 337.
FIFTH AVE.
Garage Colony, Inc., 8236.
Kenmore Garage, 4440.
11TH ST.
Thomas Pitbladdo, 478.
52D ST.
John F. Diokin, 1061.
54TH ST.
Bee & See Garage, 253.
Sunset Garage, 314.
55TH ST.
Bay Ridge Garage, 359.
59TH ST.
Blythebourne Garage, 1339.
FLATBUSH AVE.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Lafayette St.
Bklyn Riding & Dri. Club, cor. Plaza St.
Supreme Gas Station, Flatbush Ave. Extension and Prince St.
Extension Garage, 81 Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Victor Selling Co., 103 Flatbush Ave. Extension, cor. Tillary St.
Michael T. White, Flatbush Ave. Extension.
Supreme Gasoline Station, Flatbush Ave. Ext. and Chapel St.
H. F. Stephen's, Flatbush Ave. and Stephen's Court.
FOREST AVE.
F. J. Reiss, 47.
Plaza Bros., 67.
FORT HAMILTON AVE.
R. A. Hill, 6250.
James Quigley, 6530.
FOSTER AVE.
Lippert & Allen, 903.
14TH AVE.
14th Ave. Garage, cor. 39th St.
FOURTH AVE.
Fischer & Fischer, Fourth Ave. & 39th St.
Ernest Bosson, 581.
Salvatore Lombardi, 653.
Supreme Gas Station, Fourth Ave. and Douglass St.
Crescent Garage, 6317.
G. Ferrigno, 280.
FOURTH ST.
Bross Garage, 381
43D ST.
Chas. Dobbin, 4420.
44TH AVE.
West End Garage & Auto Co., 1843.
FROST ST.
Reliable Garage, 103.
FULTON ST.
Geo. Pool & Son, 73.
Fulton Park Garage, opposite Lewis Ave.
GATES AVENUE.
Elbram Garage, 661.
Kaufman's Garage, 614.
F. H. Free Garage, Gates & Myrtle Aves.
GREENE AVE.
Royal Garage & Machine Co., 1005.
HALSEY ST.
664, Enterprise Garage.
HAMILTON AVENUE.
Frank Sears, 128.
McKay Bros., 485.
HANCOCK STREET.
Pupki Auto Co., 426.
Saratoga Garage, 940.
Hancock Auto Corp., Hancock & Cypress Sts.
HEMLOCK ST.
Henry Kelling, Jr., 474.
HENRY ST.
Henry Garage, 546.
HERKIMER PLACE.
S. & S. Motors Co., 7.
HERKIMER ST.
A. J. C. Culliford, 238.
Herkimer Garage, 240.
Eureka Garage, 342.
American Auto Service, 681.
HIGHLAND BOULEVARD.
F. Siegman, cor. Bushwick Ave.
HOPE ST.
Nassau Garage, 120.
HOWARD AVENUE.
Howard Garage, cor. Eastern Pkway.
HUGHES ST.
Hughes Auto Repair Co., 2372.
HUMBOLDT ST.
Lasley Motor Co., Inc., 53.
HURON STREET.
Oakland Garage, 183.
IRVING AVENUE.
Irving Avenue Garage, 35.
JEFFERSON AVENUE.
P. M. Marko, 103.
JAMAICA AVENUE.
East New York Taxi Co., Inc., 77.
JUNIUS ST.
Junius Garage, 238-242.

KINGS HIGHWAY.
Geo. Doyle, 33.
Fred. Hommel Garage, Cor. Snyder Av
KNICKERBOCKER AVE.
Bush Garage, 585.
Campbell's Garage, Cor. Moffat St.
Knickerbocker Garage, 113.
KOSCIUSKO ST.
Mitchell Garage, 29.
LAFAYETTE AVENUE.
Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Co.
LEXINGTON AVE.
L. A. Disbrow, 259.
Lexington Garage, 411.
Quincy Garage, 334.
LIBERTY AVE.
L. Milchman, 1108.
LOTT STREET.
Beverley Garage, 140.
E. M. Pilzer, Lott Ave. & Watkins St.
MADISON STREET.
Sylvan Garage, 623.
MANHATTAN AVE.
Manhattan Ave. Garage, 583.
MARCY AVE.
L. Blumenthal, 633.
McDONOUGH STREET.
McDonough Garage, 406.
MEEKER AVE.
Speitz's Gasoline Stat'n, cor. Van Dam St.
METROPOLITAN AVE.
Richard Schnibbe, 109.
A. Runkel, 761.
Neuman's Metropolitan Garage, 1439.
MONROE STREET.
C. B. Crossman, Garage, 107.
MORGAN AVE.
Morgan Ave. Garage, Cor. Meserole St.
MYRTLE AVE.
Cor. New Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood.
Auto Garage.
NEW CHURCH AVE.
H. M. Dickover & Son, 5908.
NOSTRAND AVE.
Hawthorne Garage, 1187.
NORTH 6TH ST.
Yacenda's Garage, 127.
NORTH 9TH ST.
Roebling Auto Supply Co., 233.
OCEAN AVE.
Ocean Ave. Garage, 2042.
OCEAN PARKWAY.
Shelbourne Garage, foot of Ocean Pkway.
Circle Garage, 4.
Morris Levy, Ocean Parkway & Neptune Ave.
Sheepshead Bay Garage, 3156.
Cor. Prospect Ave., F. R. Welch.
OSBORNE ST.
Central Garage, 167-169.
PACIFIC ST.
Portland Garage, 670.
W. C. Quinn, 161.
PATCHEN AVE.
Marquis Garage, 305.
PARK AVE.
Park Ave. Garage, 804.
Tompkins Garage, 755.
Park Ave. Garage, Park & Clinton Aves.
PARK PLACE.
Elanel Garage, 300.
PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
East New York Garage, 85.
POWELL ST.
Cor. Sutter Ave., Powell Garage.
PROSPECT PLACE.
Healy, Prospect Garage, 731.
PUTNAM AVE.
United Motor Co., 100.
Kohlmeyer's Garage, 1738.
Brooklyn Auto Delivery Co., 101.
PRESIDENT ST.
Joseph D'Esterra, 1229.
RALPH AVE.
Ralph Garage, 199.
RIDGEWOOD AVE.
Ridgewood Ave. Garage, 293.
REID AVE.
Putnam Garage, 300.
ROEBLING ST.
Quick Service Garage, cor. Division Ave.
ROGERS AVE.
Empire Garage, 1313.
Flatbush Auto Service Co., 1345.
ROCKAWAY AVE.
Rockaway Garage, 536.
SCHOLES ST.
Graham Garage, 163.
17TH ST.
Frank De Vito, 158.
SKILLMAN ST.
Everready Garage & Service Co., 81.
ST. JOHN'S PL. & RALPH AV.
St. John's Garage.
ST. MARK'S AVE.
Armstrong Garage Co., Inc., 201.
Court Garage, 238.
Pratt, Hendricks Co., 239.
Portier & Strickland, 532.
STARR ST.
Starr Garage, 214.
Sunset Garage, Inc., 1535.
STAGG ST.
Stagg Garage, 130.
STATE ST.
Daniel F. E. Leary, 203.
75TH ST.
Shore Road Garage, 310.
SHEEPSHEAD BAY ROAD.
Bayside Garage, 1787.
SIXTH AVE.
Sixth Ave. Garage, 5618.
60TH ST.
Louis Balestina, 1302.
68TH ST.
Louis Backleroth, 455.
16TH ST.
Unique Garage, 543.
SNYDER AVE.
Brooklyn Motor Car Co., 44.
J. J. Snyder & Sons, 55.
Snyder Ave. Garage, 34.
SNEDICKER AVE.
Snedicker Garage, 337.
STERLING PLACE.
Voll's Garage, 109.
Crocker Garage, 500.
Eagle Garage, Eastern Parkway & Sterling Place.
STONE AVE.
Lux Garage, 34, near B'way.
Stone Avenue Garage, 530.
STUYVESANT AVE.
Stuyvesant Heights Garage, 98.
TILDEN AVE.
Flatbush Auto Co., 2222.
THROOP AVE.
Gayety Garage, 4.
13TH AVE.
John F. Diskin, 4420.
20TH ST.
Hollander Garden Garage, 20th St. and Railroad Ave.
Hosch Bros. Co., 231.
24TH AVE.
T. H. Joyce, 8827.
24TH ST.
American Garage & Machine Wks., 237.
UNDERHILL AVE.
Standard Garage Service Co., 105.
UNION ST.
Palace Garage, Cor. Sutter Ave.
McIntosh Bros., 811.
Park Plaza Garage, 920.
Union Garage, 754.
Academy Garage, 839.
VAN SINDEREN AVE.
Levins Garage.
VANDERBILT AVE.
Vanderbilt Garage, 267.
VERNON AVE.
M. Reichbisohn's Garage, 220.
Hohwelsner & Sons, 378.
Keystone Garage, 391.
WASHINGTON AVE.
Consumers Park Gasoline Station, Montgomery St.
WATKINS ST.
Watkins St. Garage, 332.
WAVERLY AV.
J. J. Hillis, 22.
Waverly Garage, 334.
St. James Garage, 349.
WEIRFIELD ST.
Fred Hrugel's Garage, 399.
WEST 5TH ST.
F. A. Kelsey, 2862.
WEST 37TH ST.
Seagate Garage, W. 37th St. & Mermaid Ave.
WILLOUGHBY GARAGE.
Willoughby & Knickerbocker Aves.

LONG ISLAND

ASTORIA.
Astoria Garage, Willow & Franklin Sts.
Charles Amann, 79 Fulton Av.
Brust Bros. Garage, 259, 8th Ave.
Falconer Garage Co., 183 Jamaica Ave.
Private Auto Rental Service Co., 22 Grand Ave

AGREEMENT BY PLAYERS AT THE ROOT OF HOLDOUTS IN BIG LEAGUES

CHARGES HOLDOUT PACT BY PLAYERS

Magnate Declares Numerous Unsigned Contracts Show Prearranged Scheme.

AIM TO PREVENT PAY CUT

Club Owner Tells His Fellows Major League Men Banded Together Informally to Keep Salaries High.

When the major league club owners were here last week they put their heads together and compared notes on the holdouts among their players. They were so surprised at the stubborn attitude of the players over the general cuts which were made in all salaries that one club owner believes that there is some understanding among the players to refrain from signing until they are paid the salaries they received last season.

Last year the players had an agreement not to sign because of the impending baseball strike, and they found that this threat to the club owners resulted in greater demand for their services than usual. At the close of last season when it was inevitable that war conditions would force the club owners to reduce salaries, it is stated that the players of more than one club banded together and decided to fight the reduction by taking their own sweet time about signing this Spring.

That is why there are so many unsigned players in the major leagues. Usually at this stage of the season most of the veteran players are in line, but it is significant that the only players signed in the two major leagues now are those on a few clubs whose unusually good work last year protected them from the general cut in pay.

The club owners at their meetings here discussed the salary question at some length, and they pointed out that the ball players do not seem to realize that this country is at war and that conditions are not what they would be in normal times. The public attitude toward baseball players who are holding out for more money will be much the same as a prominent baseball man pointed out yesterday, as their attitude toward striking employes in other occupations. The sympathy which is usually with them will be missing this year.

There is an understanding among the club owners that no effort will be made to compromise with the players who are holding out by prearrangement. The salary reduction decided upon by the various clubs was not carried out until after due deliberation, and it was one of the most important of several features of a general retrenchment policy which war conditions made imperative. There will be a few cases where merit of work last season may bring about a change in the attitude of a few of the club owners, but as a general rule, the magnates have decided to stand pat on their reductions.

They have no fear this year of being short of ball players because there are scores of high-class minor leaguers who are ready to take the places of the holdouts. As the training season draws near, however, encouraging moves have been made by the clubs toward their holdouts, they will be made to realize that the club owners mean business this time. Those players who have decided to go through with the refusal to accept a cut in salary may find themselves without a berth in the major leagues.

The Yankees unloaded two more pitchers onto the minor leagues yesterday. They are Dan Tipple and Clif Markle, two youngsters, who came to the club heralded as world beaters a few seasons ago. Tipple cost the Yanks a cold $8,000. Markle showed great promise for a while and showed unusually ability in beating the Boston Red Sox several times. Tipple last season was with Baltimore, and Markle was sent to Toronto but refused to play. Manager Huggins has shipped them both to the St. Paul club of the American Association.

The Baseball Players' Fraternity, through David L. Fultz, its attorney, yesterday secured from Supreme Court Justice Finch an order requiring Harry H. Frazee, President of the Boston American League Baseball Club, to show cause this morning why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

The fraternity, through the law firm of Murphy & Fultz, took judgment in November last against the Boston Americans for $2,346.56, that being the amount alleged to be due to Kurt W. Hagerman, a player, with interest and costs. Hagerman was released by the club in 1912, the fraternity claimed, in violation of contract.

As the judgment was not paid, Justice Bijur, in January, signed an order requiring Frazee to submit to examination as to the club's holdings, on Feb. 2. A copy of this order, according to an affidavit, was served upon Frazee. Fultz declared that Frazee failed to put in an appearance at the time set for questioning him.

FORDHAM PRACTICE TODAY.

Baseball Candidates to Report to Coach Keane in Gym.

Baseball practice at Fordham University will get under way this afternoon, when the candidates will report to Coach Keane in the gymnasium. Practice was originally slated to start yesterday, but as the baseball netting had not been rigged up, the initial workout was postponed.

Many freshmen have notified Joe Kingsley, the Manager, that they will try for the team. Coach Keane is expected to again have the services of Pitchers Bill Finn and Jim McQuade, and outfielders Shankey and Eustace of the 1917 nine.

BUTLER VICTOR AT SQUASH.

Defeats Casey in Class B Match at New York A. C.

Two third-round matches were played yesterday in the Class B handicap squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club, to one James Butler, Jr., playing from scratch, defeated J. S. Casey, plus two aces, at 15—8, 12—15, 15—8. Casey got a big lead in the second game at 8—1, and, while Butler played well, he could not overtake his rival. In the third game it was Casey who made a belated rally, but Butler fought him off and clinched the victory. In the other match A. Von Bernuth triumphed over W. A. Dalton at 15—11, 17—15, 15—41.

NELSON SCORES TWO FALLS

Defeats Peterson in Wrestling Match at Bothner's Gymnasium.

In slightly less than two hours of actual wrestling Louis Nelson, claimant of the welterweight wrestling championship, triumphed over Gus Peterson, the Columbia University instructor, in their bout last night at George Bothner's gymnasium in West Forty-second Street. The youthful Norwegian grappler, working in excellent form and doing the bulk of the aggressive work throughout, negotiated two falls out of three, his last and victorious fall coming shortly before midnight.

Nelson scored the first fall of the match after 1 hour 31½ minutes of grappling when he pinned Peterson's shoulders to the mat with a bar lock and body hold. After a rest of ten minutes the grapplers again took the mat, and Peterson, assuming the aggressive after the handshake, quickly forced the Norwegian lad to the mat with a body hold. After feinting for effective grips Peterson finally got a reverse arm hold and forced Nelson to concede the fall six minutes later. The third fall went to Nelson after twenty-two minutes more of grappling with a head and arm lock.

The match was one of the most interesting seen in a local gymnasium in recent years. The gymnasium conducted by the famous old mat champion held a capacity crowd of some 500, and that they enjoyed the contest was shown by the frequent cheers sent up for one or the other principal. The wrestlers were evenly matched in every physical respect, but throughout the Norwegian showed a superior knowledge of offensive work. Neither went to the mat often, but when they did Nelson generally accomplished the tumble and landed on top of the Columbia University instructor.

Negotiating the first fall produced the hardest wrestling of the match. The grapplers tussled about the mat, seldom going down, for more than an hour before any real effective hold was secured. At 1 hour and 27 minutes Nelson forced his opponent down with a body hold, but Peterson quickly turned the tumble to his own advantage by securing a leg hold, which placed the Norwegian in a precarious position. Nelson, however, bridged himself out of danger and applied his bar lock and body hold.

The second fall went to Peterson, with a dangerous reverse arm hold. Nelson conceded this fall because of the pain he was enduring. Starting for what proved to be the winning fall for Nelson, the wrestlers tugged and tussled for fifteen minutes before going down, and then Nelson landed on top with a body hold. Peterson, trying to get up, was lifted clean of the floor and slammed down by the Norwegian, with a crotch hold, and then, while the Columbia University instructor was trying for effective application of a wrist lock, Nelson deftly secured his head and arm lock and negotiated his final fall.

ROVERS WIN BY LONE GOAL.

Defeat Pan-American Soccer Eleven in Hard-Fought Match.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 18.—The Fall River Rovers, National soccer champions, defeated the Pan Americans in an exhibition game here this afternoon by the score of 1 to 0 in a hotly contested match before 400 fans. Neither team scored in the opening half, although both had several fine opportunities. Norman pushed through the only tally during a scrimmage about the middle of the second period. It was the first game played here since Dec. 8.

The lineup:

Rovers, (1.)	Position.	Pan Am., (0.)
Albion	G.	Eccles
Hennessey	R. F. B.	Greenslade
Booth	L. F. B.	Rogers
Bernier	R. H. B.	Stamand
Beardsworth	C. H. B.	A. Greenslade
Morgan	L. H. B.	West
Dunlea	O. R. F.	Gray
Norman	I. R. F.	Rego
Sullivan	C. F.	Holland
Swords	I. L. F.	Powell
Smith	O. L. F.	Martin

Goal—By Norman. Referee—Mr. Mitchell of New Bedford. Time of halves—Forty-five minutes.

TRUESDELL VICTOR AT GOLF.

Seniors' Champion, with Fownes, Leads at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 18.—More than fifty golfers took part in the two-ball foursome medal play tourney on the championship course at Pinehurst today. W. T. Truesdell, the seniors' champion, and C. B. Fownes of Oakmont took both the low net and the low gross honors. Truesdell and Fownes played their ball in 84 gross and had a net 76. R. C. Blancke of Montclair and H. H. Rockham of Detroit were second at 77.

DRUB GAINS TITLE RANK.

Fiedler's Ice Yacht to be One of Defenders in Pennant Race.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Feb. 18.—By winning from the Tyro and Daisy, Edward Fiedler's Drub, a former North American and State championship title holder, will meet I. T. Straus's Imp, another former champion, in the races tomorrow afternoon between the North Shrewsbury and Independent Ice Yacht Clubs for the third-class championship pennant of North America.

John Gibbons's Ingenue will be the other defender, and the Blanche, recently bought from Walter Content of the South Shrewsbury Club by a syndicate of Independent ice yachtsmen, will be the other challenger.

Mr. Fiedler will sail his Drub. Rube and Ensley White will handle the Ingenue. Commodore Ralph B. Sickels and Joseph Boskey are expected to sail the Imp, and the Riddle brothers will likely handle the Blanche.

While the Drub led from start to finish in the first race, the second race was close throughout, the Drub and Daisy never being more than eight seconds apart during the entire ten miles.

T. Irving Brown's Say When was fourth and John Gibbons's Arnti fifth in the first race. The Tyro and Daisy finished ten seconds apart in this event. The Say When parted a mainsheet rope in the second race and did not finish.

The summaries:

FIRST TRIAL RACE. Start, 2:38.

	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	M.S.
Drub	3:03:55	25:25	
Tyro	3:04:05	26:05	
Daisy	3:04:15	26:15	
Say When	3:07:30	29:50	
Arnti	Withdrawn.		

SECOND TRIAL RACE. Start, 3:29:40.

Drub	3:54:55	25:15	
Daisy	3:55:01	25:21	
Tyro	3:56:00	26:20	

BALKLINE EXPERTS START TITLE PLAY

Rice and White Take Opening Matches in National Class B Tourney.

Under ordinary circumstances high averages and high runs are the true index to billiard accomplishments. Yesterday, however, at the start of the national Class B 18.2 championship at the New York Athletic Club, both of these signs failed to indicate the degree of interest. The afternoon match, in which Julian Rice and Charles P. Mathews were the contenders, was particularly low in point of average, and high runs were as scarce as leaves in Winter, yet for all the contest held for a big gathering of spectators more than an ordinary amount of interest because it was a keenly waged battle from start to finish. Rice won by the narrow margin of six points, the score being 200 to 194. The evening match proved to be a run-away contest for the present Class B champion, Charles E. White of Brooklyn, who swept through to victory over David Weiner by a score of 200 to 80.

Much had been expected of the play of Julian Rice. In former national tournaments he has displayed a skill that was commendable, and has set up high averages. He was out of stroke yesterday, and the same might be said for his opponent, Mathews. Neither could get the ivories rolling to his liking.

Rice was much more confident during the opening innings, even though he was then far from being at his best. He gained a fair-sized lead by counting steadily, with an occasional pretty run of close billiards. In the middle game Mathews, who is an able shot-maker, began to crawl up and for a few points separated the players for a number of innings. It was nip and tuck right up to the close of the contest and Mathews should have won.

With his opponent needing only one point to run out the match, Mathews skillfully gathered the ivories and when he had them in fine position to run out the six points he needed for victory he tripped on a short draw shot involving a drive the length of the table. Mathews deadened the cue ball a bit too much and the ivory stopped a hair's breadth from the second object ball. From the resulting position Rice succeeded in making the point that gave him the honors.

In the evening game David Weiner, a Class B player of some two or three years ago, made his reappearance in the game against the champion White. It was once more demonstrated to the satisfaction of many that Weiner has yet much to learn of balkline billiards before he is a fitting opponent for the leading men of this present division, and his average dropped down to 2 18-31, hardly a creditable performance in Class C billiards.

White once again showed that he is a remarkable shotmaker, and, therefore, a consistent counter, but hardly a man who interests the spectators by the delicacy of his close nurse game. For all that he played the open table type of game, he averaged 6 14-31, and after the first few innings left Weiner trailing hopelessly in the rear.

The scores:

Afternoon Game.

Julian Rice.—0 4 0 0 0 4 13 4 0 14 12 4 3 1 0 13 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3 1 0 10 1 7 3 2 0 7 10 12 3 2 6 1. Total—200. Average—4 8-48. High runs—14 and 13.

Charles P. Mathews.—4 1 15 0 2 0 3 5 1 3 5 3 1 1 6 30 2 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 7 0 0 0 1 3 2 4 7 1 10 5 5 4 0 3 1 11 5 9 4. Total—194. Average—4 2-48. High runs—30 and 15.

Evening Game.

Charles E. White.—1 11 0 *0 1 6 6 3 5 5 10 30 0 27 3 0 2 2 10 2 1 15 4 5 7 1 0 1 3 16 6. Total—200. Average—6 14-31. High runs, 30 and 27.

David Weiner.—1 12 12 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 8 0 5 1 0 6 0 2 1 3 6 3 5 2 *1 3. Total—80. Average—2 18-31. High runs—12 and 12.

*One off for scratch.

Today's Matches.

Afternoon—George T. Moon, Jr., vs. Charles P. Mathews.

Evening—Julian Rice vs. David Weiner.

CONCANNON LEADS KREUTER

Pocket Billiard Champion Defends Title in Match.

Louis Kreuter, the boy wonder at the pocket billiard game, began a 1,200-point match against Joseph Concannon, the New York State professional champion, at Maurice Daly's Academy yesterday. His hope of wresting the title from Concannon, however, was somewhat dimmed after the playing of the afternoon and evening games of the series. Kreuter started off well, taking the afternoon block at 100 to 75, but in the night game Concannon, who was in fine stroke, swept the challenger out of his path in convincing manner. He defeated Kreuter by 125 to 82, so that the total for the first day's play was 200 to 182 in Concannon's favor.

Neither player broke into the realm of unusually high runs, although each counted off creditable totals at times. In the afternoon Concannon made one cluster of 29 and Kreuter brought together a count of 27. In the evening the high runs were a bit lower. Concannon's best was 25 and Kreuter's 23.

The match will be continued each afternoon and evening during the week.

Barnard Passers Triumph.

Barnard School's second basket ball team trounced the Berkeley-Irving School second quintet in a game yesterday on the former school's court, by the score of 15 to 7.

CALEDONIAN CURLERS WIN.

Capture Utica Cup by Beating St. Andrew's and Dunwoodie Teams.

Curlers of the New York Caledonian Club were victorious in the annual play for the Utica Cup, which was held yesterday on the rinks of the Hudson River Country Club at Yonkers. In the competition, held in the morning and afternoon, the Caledonians scored two successes and gained the cup from the Thistle Curling Club, which won it last year. The victorious curlers triumphed over the St. Andrew's Curling Club of New York in the morning play and in the afternoon vanquished the Dunwoodie Country Club's team. Both matches resulted in convincing victories over the regulation seventeen heads, the distance of matches stipulated in the rules of the Grand National Curling Club of America, which governed the play.

The upset of the day came in the morning round when the cup holders of last year, the Thistles, were forced to defeat by the Dunwoodie curlers. The Thistles were skipped by the veteran curler, Tom Watt, but they bowed to the team headed by W. A. Milligan. The Dunwoodie curlers placed their shots well at critical moments in the match, and at the seventeenth head when the scores were figured up the Westchester club's team had 15 against 9 for the Thistle curlers.

While this match was progressing the Caledonians, led by Tom Archibald, were disposing of the St. Andrew's Curling Club on another rink. This match produced unusually keen curling but was won by the Archibald quartet by 13 to 8.

The final match for the cup was then held over until the afternoon, with the Caledonians and Dunwoodie clubs as contenders. The New York curlers, displaying marked superiority practically over the entire seventeen heads, emerged from this match with the cup in their possession for the year by the convincing score of 18 to 9.

The summary:

MORNING MATCHES.

DUNWOODIE, (15.)	THISTLES, (9.)
1—J. MacPherson.	1—C. Black.
2—C. H. Hart.	2—C. T. McKenzie.
3—W. M. MacFarlane.	3—R. Lauder.
Skip—W. A. Milligan.	Skip—T. Watt.
CALEDONIANS, (13.)	ST. ANDREW'S, (8.)
1—William Mitchell.	1—J. Rennie.
2—C. Cooper.	2—F. Dykes.
3—D. McKaskell.	3—A. L. Roth.
Skip—T. Archibald.	Skip—T. Nicholson.

AFTERNOON MATCH.

CALEDONIANS, (18.)	DUNWOODIE, (9.)
1—William Mitchell.	1—J. MacPherson.
2—C. Cooper.	2—C. H. Hart.
3—D. McKaskell.	3—W. M. MacFarlane.
Skip—T. Archibald.	Skip—W. M. Milligan.

GOLF MEDAL TO KEELER.

Rock Island Player Leads Field in Bellair Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLAIRE, Fla., Feb. 18.—F. B. Keeler of Rock Island, Ill., led the players in the qualifying round of the annual Washington Birthday tournament with a card of 84. Many of the stars refused to hand in any cards and gave no excuse. The back tees were used, which made scoring more difficult than usual. The summaries:

F. B. Keeler, Rock Island, 84; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 86; Dr. J. A. Turfly, Brookline, 86; J. A. Roberts, Kansas City, 87; W. B. Fitch, Chicago, 87; O. Frank Woodward, Hot Springs, Va., 88; Burton Preston, Mansfield, Ohio, 88; T. W. Kennedy, Dubois, Penn., 89; Clarence Hobart, Harbor Oaks, 90; J. R. Hanley, Harbor Oaks, 90; R. S. Porter, Baltusrol, 90; P. F. Stone, Harbor Oaks, 91; D. A. Loring, Jr., New York, 91; J. B. Bennan, Brookline, 92; C. E. Vosburg, Clearwater, 94; John Dunlap, Jr., Philadelphia, 94.

BERKELEY FIVE IN VICTORY.

Gain Fifth Triumph by Defeating McBurney Team, 32 to 29.

A margin of three points gave the basket ball team of Berkeley-Irving School a victory over McBurney School yesterday in a game played on the Berkeley-Irving court. The final score was 32 to 29. It was Berkeley-Irving's fifth victory in a series of nine games. At the whistle in the first half the Berkeley-Irving players were leading by 20 to 15.

The lineup:

Berk.-Irv'g (32.)	Position.	McBurney, (29.)
McAleenan	R. F.	Comford
Byrne	L. F.	Ryan
Fish	C.	Kingsman
Riley	R. G.	Taurett
Hoeck	L. G.	Frances

Field goals—McAleenan, (3.) Byrne, (7.) Fish, (3.) Hoeck, Comford, (4.) Ryan, (3.) Kingsman, (7.) Foul goals—McAleenan, (4.) Ryan. Referee—L. Crovat, Colgate. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

WANDERERS DEFEAT NAVY YARD SEVEN

Roach Decides Hockey Tilt After Third Extra Period—Rough Game Played.

After playing three extra periods of rough and tumble hockey, the Wanderers of this city defeated the Boston Navy Yard seven in the National Hockey League series at St. Nicholas Rink last night by a score of 3 to 2, Mickey Roach shooting the winning goal after the two evenly matched teams, had been struggling on the ice for more than an hour of actual playing.

Hockey, which bubbled with speed, roughness, and occasional flashes of skill, kept the biggest crowd of the year at the top pitch of excitement, and the old rink rocked under the thunderous outburst of noise when the game had a sensational climax in a fist fight between young Tom Howard, Jr., of the navy and Bill McKinnon, a newcomer on the Wanderer seven.

The pugilistic outbreak came in the second period, when the sevens were tied and both were playing frantically to win. McKinnon tripped Howard and young Tom tried to reach him to retaliate. Both were ruled off the ice by Referee McGrath, and as they were leaving the ice hostilities broke out again. Jack Howard swung on McKinnon, and the Wanderer skater hit the ice with a thump. In half a second the United States Navy mobilized. Half a dozen sailors leaped onto the ice and the melee attracted all the special officers within call. The rebellion was put down and the game was resumed. Then it became rougher than ever.

The Wanderers had the score 2 to 0 in the first half, after goals by Roach and Dufresne, when the New York skaters started on a rough and tough three of them—Dufresne, Crovat, and Smith—were all off the ice at one time for penalties. With the seven weakened, Shaughnessy of the navy yard shot Boston's first goal. In the second half, after nearly fifteen minutes of a hurly-burly outbreak of sensational hockey, Skilton brought the crowd to its feet with a thrilling dash down the ice, and he caged the rubber for the goal which tied the score at 2 to 2. The teams then battled roughly for two extra periods of ten minutes, and then played a "sudden death" period, the first goal to win. After 5.30 minutes of play Roach shot the goal from scrimmage, which won the game.

The lineup and summary:

Wanderers, (3.)	Position.	Navy Yard, (2.)
Lewis	G.	La Croix
Dufresne	P.	Howard
McCarthy	C. P.	Skilton
Smith	R.	Geran
Roach	L. W.	Hutchinson
Crovat	L. W.	Downing
McKinnon	R. W.	Shaughnessy

Goals—First period: Roach, Wanderers, in 2:05; Dufresne, Wanderers, in 15:25; Shaughnessy, Navy Yard, in 19:40. Second period: Skilton, Navy Yard, in 14:13. First and second extra periods: No score. Third extra period: Roach, Wanderers, in 5:30. Penalties—Howard, 2 minutes, slashing; Dufresne, 2 minutes, slashing; Crovat, 2 minutes, hooking; Smith, 2 minutes, tripping; McKinnon, 2 minutes, slashing; Crovat, 2 minutes, tripping; Downing, 2 minutes, tripping; McCarthy, 2 minutes, hooking; Shaughnessy, 2 minutes, hooking; Howard, 2 minutes, tripping; Geron, 2 minutes, tripping; Dufresne, 2 minutes, roughing. Referee—John McGrath, International Skating Union. Assistant referee—Harry Demesha, Boston Navy Yard. Time of halves—Twenty minutes; also two periods of five minutes each and one of five minutes and three seconds.

Lewis Knocks Out Duffy.

TOLEDO, Feb. 18.—Ted Lewis, welterweight champion, tonight knocked out Jimmy Duffy of Lockport, N. Y., in the first round of what was to have been a 15-round bout. Duffy went down for the count of seven in the first minute of fighting and never had a chance to recover, as the champion kept close upon him and repeatedly sent him down.

C. C. N. Y. Nine Reports Tomorrow.

Joe Deering, coach of the City College basket ball and baseball teams, issued a call yesterday for candidates for the C. C. N. Y. 'Varsity baseball team to report at a meeting tomorrow in the A. A. room. It was also made known that regular practice will start March 1, weather permitting.

JACK FROST LOSES RACE.

Accident Stops Ice Yacht While It Is Far in Lead.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Feb. 18.—After leading for five miles in the eleventh race for the O'Brien Championship Cup race of the Long Branch Ice Boat and Yacht Club this afternoon, Captain James OBrien's Jack Frost lost her cleat halyard and withdrew, leaving the X L N C, Hazel L., and Atlanta to finish one of the most exciting races of the season. The X L N C, sailed by Captains E. W. Price and George Biddle, won by a margin of twenty-five seconds from the Hazel L., with the Atlanta third, only five seconds away.

The Jack Frost led the X L N C thirty-seven seconds at the end of the first lap, and had increased her lead to thirty-nine seconds when the mishap occurred. At the end of the ten-mile chase the X L N C led the Hazel L. thirty-seven seconds with the Atlanta third, fourteen seconds away.

The yachts rounded the fifth stake in the following order: X L N C first, 30:32; Hazel L., second, 31.16, and Atlanta, third, 31:16½.

The race home was exciting, both the Hazel L. and Atlanta gaining on the X L N C. The Princeton fouled the first stake and withdrew.

The summary:

Start, 3:15:16.

	Fin. Time.	Elapsed Time.
X L N C	3:52:10	36:54
Hazel L.	3:52:35	37:19
Atlanta	3:52:40	37:24

Princeton withdrew on first lap, and Jack Frost withdrew on the second lap.

Summary of the races sailed for the O'Brien Cup: X L N C, 5 firsts; Jack Frost, Atlanta, and Princeton, 2 firsts each.

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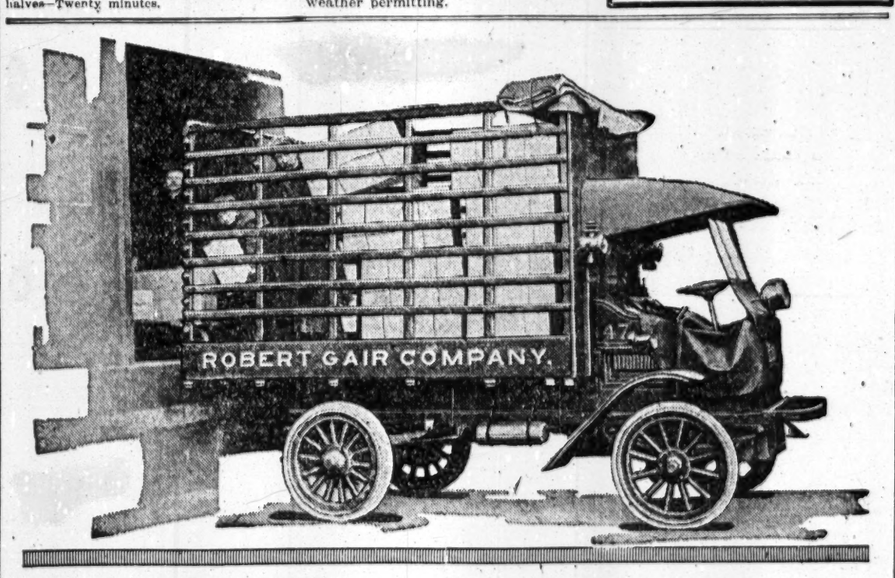

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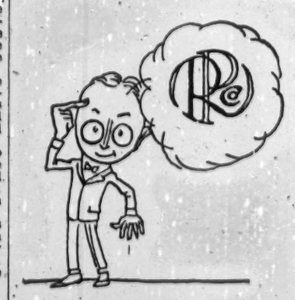

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'PURITANI' REVIVAL EARNS AN OVATION

Metropolitan's Spanish Stars Wake Bellini's Melodious Opera from Long Sleep.

TRIUMPH FOR BARRIENTOS

She Reaches in Elvira's Mad Scene a High E Flat of Ventriloqual Power—Lazaro Excels.

I PURITANI, grand opera in four acts, book in Italian by Count Pepoli, music by Vincenzo Bellini. At the Metropolitan Opera House.

Elvira ..... Maria Barrientos
Enrichetta ..... Flora Perini
Lord Arturo ..... Hipolito Lazaro
Sir Bruno ..... Angelo Bada
Sir Riccardo ..... Giuseppe Di Luca
Sir Giorgio ..... Jose Mardones
Lord Gualtiero ..... Giulio Rossi
Conductor, Roberto Moranzoni.

For the second time in the history of the Metropolitan Opera House, there was presented here last evening, more as a novelty to the present generation than as a revival, however familiar its melodious airs, an old opera, "I Puritani," of Bellini, otherwise "The Puritans and the Cavaliers." The story, laid in England, an invention of Count Pepoli, the librettist, is no great matter at this late day. Last night's representation, in respect of all the details of stage setting, costumes, and production, was elaborate enough to have made a stir in old times, when grand opera in America had less of the glitter and show of, say, the Paris stage, for which "Puritani" was composed some four-score years ago. It made no small stir with its "Victory" duet last evening, in a house dotted over as always now with military uniforms.

Where Mme. Sembrich had sung the only previous performance at the Metropolitan in the theatre's opening year, the recent return of Maria Barrientos, the Spanish coloratura soprano, furnished a main reason for "Purtani" today. Another reason was found in the young tenor, Hipolito Lazaro, who had had success in it in Italian and Spanish speaking countries of Europe, Central and South America. Messrs. De Luca and Mardones supplied the voices for a famous duet of basses, or in this case a baritone and bass, while Mme. Perini, Mr. Bada, and Mr. Rossi completed the cast, and Mr. Moranzoni conducted. The scenery was largely painted on the Metropolitan stage by James Fox, though two interior designs were from Milan. Mr. Setti rehearsed the ringing choruses, and a triple alliance was in charge of the stage.

Three Spanish Stars.

The Golden Horseshoe's most brilliant assembly in some time, reinforced by a popular crush of standees and gallery for three Spanish stars who have gained a great following of Spanish-Americans in New York, greeted Mr. Gatti's revival with applause that left no doubt of the general interest and pleasure. The stars of the Eiffel Tower topnotes, Barrientos and Lazaro, walked something more than an old opera from eighty years' sleep; they aroused a tumult of present-day auditors in the good old way, the tenor with a superb high C-sharp after his voice had been near breaking in an opening air, and a bi-natural in the love duet of the grave-Gen scene at the opera's early finish. It had been hard work getting out the qualities that are in him, but these again gave excuse for his compatriots' ovations and gained encouragement from less excitable folk on the floor and in the boxes.

Mme. Barrientos, on her mettle last night, reached in Elvira's mad scene a high E flat of ventriloqual brilliancy and power that properly brought down the house. She had never sung here in fuller voice or with surer touch, a welcome resurrection when the others faltered sometimes. The thin ice of that voice, with its peculiar charm of aristocracy, even artificiality, somehow warmed and melted in the melodious sunshine of Bellini, the "Swan of Catania." Or, by another metaphor, the filmy, lacy caress of Barrientos's tones fell aslant the great river of sweet choral and orchestral sound, like sunlit ripples by gentle zephyrs blown. She charmed her house in bridal finery from a Paris of much later than Bellini's day, first a gown of shimmering delicacy shot through with the fire of opal hues, then a shining duplicate of it in white. Flora Perini, too, as Henrietta Maria, a queenly beauty, in jetted black, with only solitaires and a rope of pearls, would have been a model for Van Dyck.

De Luca, a handsome Puritan, and Mardones, under a cloud of gray beard and wig till his singing chance came, approached with some caution the famous patriotic duet of the third act. Time and again they advanced to the footlights shouting "Victory!" while trumpets sounded to their call and the ovation grew to proportions of a riot. There were a dozen curtain calls for these stars of the subcellar voices, an unusual occurrence in any opera. What Verdi's "Di Quella Pira" is to "Trovatore's" tenor, Bellini's "Suona la Tromba" was to the bass-baritone pair, and they enjoyed their triumph. The soprano and tenor had a dozen recalls when they in turn ended a later duet in a blaze of glory, and with it the opera at 10:50 o'clock.

There was a genuine ring to the patriotic airs in "Puritani" that took hold of last night's listeners far more than all "The Daughter of the Regiment's" warlike fun. Bellini's opera also was more substantially mounted than Donizetti's village scenes. The fortress of Plymouth, with towers and drawbridges, English cliffs and hills, was well done by Mr. Fox, as was the last dark garden scene. The armory and a room "with side doors," for the prima donna's exits and entrances in her continuous mad scenes, were from Milan. Mr. Moranzoni shared deservedly the curtain calls after leading Bellini's brilliant third act. Mr. Bada, in an Van Dyke beard, and Mr. Rossi, in an Edward Siedel makeup, were others in the cast.

Bellini, the Italian Melodist.

Bellini's brief span of life suggests that of Mozart, or the even shorter career of Schubert, among the great ones beyond the Alps. The Italian melodist—for he was called "sweet singer" rather than scholar in music—was born in Sicily in 1801, and died at Paris in 1835, soon after "Puritani" was produced there. His fellow townsmen of Catania a half century later took his ashes home to Italian soil, with the same village pride that they or their fathers long ago had shown in sending the young Bellini at public cost to study music and seek his fortune in Naples. Rubini, the greatest tenor of that day, sang at Milan in the young composer's first successful opera, "The Pirate," a title reminiscent of Walter Scott, just as some of the names in "Puritani" are hauntingly like Scott's romances, with which apparently Count Pepoli's imaginary lords and ladies had no concern or connection whatever.

The significant period of Bellini's life was in the year 1831, when he produced "La Sonnambula" at Milan in March, followed by "Norma" in December. He leaped into universal favor and made a triumphal progress to London and Paris. The "Puritani" season was long remembered in European capitals. While Rubini was rehearsing his part Bellini compelled him to follow not the singer's idea but the composer's as to the style in which the arias should be sung. "Don't you know what love is?" he demanded of the tenor, adding, "Don't you know your voice is a gold mine that has not been fully explored? You are an excellent artist, but that is not sufficient. You must forget yourself and represent Gualtiero."

The French Government bestowed on Bellini the Cross of the Legion of Honor, a decoration not often awarded then, after the unequaled enthusiasm of the "Puritani" season. At his untimely death the Théâtre Italien was reopening a new term with the same opera. Musicians and audience went through the performance with sobs, according to reports of the day. He was honored with a state funeral at the Church of the Invalides and was buried in Père Lachaise. An Italian warship in 1876 took his body to Sicily, where it rests in the cathedral at his native Catania. With Donizetti as his contemporary, Bellini forms the tie between the old Italian opera and the first of the moderns, Verdi.

Both Bellini and Donizetti were influenced by the genius of Rossini, but in their best works they show individuality, warmth of color, and creative activity. Bellini, who had not Donizetti's grace or his humor, was gifted with more intensity and picturesqueness of imagination. He had extraordinary skill in writing music for the voice, not mere vocal trickery, but the genuine accents of pathos, tenderness, and passion. The orchestra score of "I Puritani," written under the influence of music in Paris, is richer and more expressive than any of his works which preceded it, and gave at the time of its original production a promise which he did not live to fulfill.

Bellini's "Puritani" was last revived in New York Feb. 20, 1900, at Oscar Hammerstein's Manhattan, which house it had also served to open two seasons before that. Mr. Hammerstein's early preference for "I Puritani" as a work to dedicate his new stage was owing to the presence in his company in its first season of a tenor who could sing the music of Bellini's hero, Arturo, florid old-school music, and of impossible range for most men's voices. The Manhattan company's later return to this opera laid more emphasis on the mellifluous woes of the Lady Elvira Walton, for in Mr. Hammerstein's third season had come Luisa Tetrazzini to put Italian opera on a par with French, till then his main drawing card. The Metropolitan's first and only "Puritani" till last night was sung Oct. 20, 1883.

"CAMOUFLAGE" AT PALACE.

Henri de Vries's One-Act Play a Novelty—Blanche Ring Pleases.

The week's bill at the Palace, which had its first showing yesterday afternoon, includes a number of acts that seemed to please the welcoming audience. "Camouflage," a one-act play, put the spectators in a state of suspense had held them there chiefly through the novelty of its staging by Henri de Vries, who invented the appliances used. The scene was a counterfeiter's workshop amazingly equipped with means for the detection of the approach of "strangers," and when the Government agents did come, by a remarkably clever and quick shifting of furniture and walls the apartment was converted into an innocent-looking sitting room. The parts in the play were taken by competent actors.

Blanche Ring, assisted by Willie White at the piano—one of the headliners of the bill—pleased the audience with old songs and new. Bessie Clayton, in her "Intimate Dance Revue of 1918," assisted by Paisley Noon, the Gliding O'Mears, Louis Mosconi and Charles F. Strickland at the piano, is staying at the Palace for her second week, and, apparently, is thoroughly welcome there.

Others on the bill are Page, Hack and Mack, Dooley and Nelson, Margot Kelly in "The Fangs of the Butterfly," Kate Elinore and Sam Williams, Fannie and Kitty Watson, Swan and Mack, and Nat Nazarro and company.

ETHEL BARRYMORE ILL.

Stricken with Bronchitis, and the Empire Theatre Is Closed.

Owing to an attack of bronchitis, Miss Ethel Barrymore, who has been appearing in "The Off Chance" at the Empire Theatre since the first performance of the play last Thursday night, was unable to take her part last night and the performance was not given. Many persons had purchased seats for the evening and they went to the theatre not knowing of Miss Barrymore's illness. The management announced that the play would be resumed on Thursday night and those holding tickets were told that they could get their money back at the box office or obtain seats for a later performance. Some chose one alternative and some the other.

Miss Barrymore, it was said last night, has been suffering from a cold since before the opening of "The Off Chance," but thought she could drive it off without interrupting her work. She went to the Lambs' Gambol at the Hudson Theatre on Sunday evening, however, and the consequent exposure caused bronchitis to develop. Early last evening her doctor warned her against attempting to act, so she telephoned to the theatre that she would not be there for the performance. The management had no time in which to prevent persons holding tickets from coming to the theatre, so the announcement had to be made to them there.

"BABY MINE" FOR FRANCE.

John Craig and Company to Act Farce for Our Soldiers.

The first company of American players to go abroad to appear for the entertainment of soldiers of the United States Army has been organized by John Craig of the Castle Square Stock Company of Boston, it was announced yesterday, and will sail within a few days. The first play to be presented will be "Baby Mine," Margaret Mayo's farce.

The Executive Committee in charge of the presentation of plays in France is headed by Winthrop Ames and Henry Miller, both of whom are now "over there." In the company which will sail with Mr. Craig is Ivy Troutman, who was in the original "Baby Mine" company. Mr. Craig volunteered his services as head of the company. His oldest son, who was a graduate of Harvard, was killed at the front last year, receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor on his deathbed, and another son will sail with his father to join the military forces as a volunteer immediately after his arrival.

ELSIE FERGUSON ON SCREEN

Her Emotional Abilities Shown in "The Song of Songs" at Rivoli.

Elsie Ferguson came to the screen of the Rivoli Theatre yesterday afternoon in "The Song of Songs," a motion picture adaptation of Edward Sheldon's play of the same name. Miss Ferguson's emotional abilities had ample opportunity in this play of "a woman of the world," and the spectators seemed more than satisfied with the results. With her in the cast were Cecil Fletcher as Stephen Bennett, Crauford Kent as Dick Laird, and Frank Losee as Senator Calkins.

The Rivoli's program this week also includes selections from "Madam Butterfly" by the orchestra; the third installment of "Hunting Big Game in the North"; Helena Morrill's singing, supported by that of the Rialto Male Quartet; the Animated Pictorial; the quartet in its own behalf; Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois" danced by a pupil of the Helen Moller School; a comedy by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew, and an organ solo played by Arthur Depew.

Arnold Daly to Give Play Repertory.

Arnold Daly, who will present "The Master" and "Democracy's King" at the Hudson Theatre tonight, announced yesterday that he intended to arrange a repertory of plays and present them in New York during the greater part of each season. After a limited run of "The Master," according to the announcement, he will produce three other plays, yet to be chosen from works by Herman Bahr, Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde, and Ibsen. Mr. Daly will appear in both of the plays to be presented tonight, and he is the author of "Democracy's King" as well. "The Master" is by Herman Bahr, author of "Josephine," the play in which Mr. Daly and Virginia Harned appeared at the Knickerbocker Theatre until the end of last week.

Ilya Schkolnik in Violin Recital.

Ilya Schkolnik, known by sight to audiences of the Symphony Society, in which he shares the first violin desk with Concertmaster Saslavsky, gave a recital last evening in Aeolian Hall, as he has done before, with much success as an individual artist. He performed a concerto for violin in A major, by Sinding, and a sonata in C minor by Leclair, assisted at the piano by Marguerite Valentine. Mr. Schkolnik also gave his own version of an adagio by Fiorillo, and other arrangements by Burnester, Herbert, and Kreisler, ending with Wieniawski's "Souvenir of Moscow," of the player's native Russia.

'THE COPPERHEAD,' NEW THOMAS PLAY

A Secret Service Tale of the Civil War Retold as a Drama.

LIONEL BARRYMORE THE SPY

One Strongly Emotional and Patriotic Scene Crowns a Straggling Play.

THE COPPERHEAD—A play in four acts, by Augustus Thomas, from a story by Frederick Landis. At the Shubert.

First Epoch.

Joey Shanks ..... Raymond Hackett
Grandma Perley ..... Eugenie Woodward
Ma ..... Doris Rankin
Captain Hardy ..... Albert Phillips
Milt Shanks ..... Lionel Barrymore
Mrs. Bates ..... Evelyn Archer
Sue Perley ..... Gladys Burgette
Lem Tolliard ..... Ethelbert Hales
Newt Gillespie ..... William Norton
Andrews ..... Harry Hadfield
Sam Carter ..... Chester Morris
Additional Characters in Second Epoch.
Madeline King ..... Doris Rankin
Philip Manning ..... Thomas Carrigan
Mrs. Manning ..... Grace Reals
Dr. Randall ..... Hayden Stevenson

If all the curtains in Mr. Thomas's new play were as strong as the final one, "The Copperhead" might be warranted to run till Johnny comes marching home. An audience that had listened all evening with respectful attention, but with interest slowly ebbing, burst into tumultuous applause which was deserved both by the dramatic moment itself and by the deep fervor and inward power with which Lionel Barrymore carried it. But in retrospect upon the play as a whole, the verdict is that of an ancient Yankee whose wife besought him to make the ball unduly high. "Woman," he said, "do ye think I'll drink through a rod of the brook to get a little rum?"

The play is the dramatic (not very dramatic) rewagging of a tale by Frederick Landis. Of the four acts two take place during the civil war, and the remainder in the present century. Several of the most interesting characters in the first part are forty years dead when the curtain rises on the third act; and the young heroine of the latter half is the daughter of a child who was seen in Act II. just emerging from her cradle. In a word, the dramaturgy is that of the chronicle history—a type of art more faithful to history than to the drama.

It may perhaps also be reckoned as a disability that, until the final curtain, the audience is not permitted to know—though the sapient may guess—the true character of the central figure. To every one in the play he is a Copperhead—a pacifist when his country is at war, a renegade to Lincoln, who is his personal friend, and a secret abettor of the South. His son, a young hero in the army of Grant, dies before Vicksburg begging that the father may never look upon his face again.

The wife sinks to the grave shunning him as a moral leper. Even after forty years he does not tell his secret until he has to do so in order to clear the name of his grandchild. Then, at the final curtain, he tells how Lincoln called him to Washington and asked him to join the Copperheads and work with them in order to learn their secrets.

It is possible that if the cat were let out of the bag to begin with, the character would seem less convincing; for, even in retrospect, the motives alleged for lifelong reticence are very thin. But certainly the interest of nine-tenths of the play is lessened by the fact that the audience does not know what it is all about. It may even be doubted whether the effect of the final scene would be lessened by letting the audience into the secret. Many who had learned it in advance, or who guessed it in the course of the action, responded to the scene with heartfelt, strong emotion.

Before telling his story the reputed Copperhead placed the life mask of Lincoln upon a table, and beside it the cast of his hand. He described the scene in which his old friend pledged him to the service, with their hands placed together on the stars of a silken flag. Then came the dying curse of his hero son, the dying abhorrence of his wife. At the end a Grand Army man, his ancient enemy, took off his blue coat and his hat with the golden cord and placed them upon the Copperhead. Not a dry eye in the house saw this with eyes undimmed.

Mr. Barrymore, whose work hitherto had seemed rather externally studied, at times even mechanical, sustained the scene with a really memorable force and fervor. With equally dramatic material throughout, his performance would have deserved to rank very high among modern achievements.

Albert Phillips and William Norton, who played two Northern soldiers, rose likewise to the emotions of this final scene. Doris Rankin, who had a dual rôle, made the wife of the "Copperhead" somewhat sepulchral and unreal, but she was sweet and winsome as his granddaughter.

CANDIDATES FOR THE BAR.

Appellate Division Announces the Names of Those Who Passed.

The Appellate Division announced yesterday the names of candidates for admission to the bar who have passed their law examinations and who are required to file with the clerk of the Appellate Division on or before Feb. 26 evidence of good moral character. Information as to the moral character and qualifications of any person on the list is requested to be sent to any member of the committee on admissions or to the clerk of the court. The names are:

Abelson, Paul, 1 West 101st St.
Barrows, Frank E., 622 West 114th St.
Blumberg, Jacob, 570 West 183d St.
Clarke, Maurice W., 2 Jane St.
Coyle, Frank James, 158 West 75th St.
Chandler, Amos H., 511 West 171st St.
Cannon, Townsend L., 303 West 76th St.
Gale, Earl Harrison, 36 West 11th St.
Kline, Joseph V., 408 West 115th St.
Kelleher, William P. A., 401 West 48th St.
McKown, James, Jr., 291 Madison Av.
Manning, Merrill M., 318 West 57th St.
Meltzer, James Lawson, 255 West 108th St.
Smith, Eliot Congdon, 141 Washington Place.
Sullivan, John J., 147 West 78th St.
Schreiber, Morris, 827 Hunt's Point Av.
Underberg, Murray, 3,210 Broadway.
Williams, Harold Vincent, 416 West 118th St.

The following persons in addition to the requirements stated must give proof that they have pursued the course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practising attorney of the court for at least a year:

Boyd, Arnold R., 420 Riverside Drive.
Biel, Leonard, 885 West End Av.
Dvorkin, Meyer, 1,223 Union Av.
Gendler, Samuel M., 60 Clinton St.
Hirsch, Lillian R., 288 West 92d St.
Iselin, Cecile, 146 Central Park West.
Letterman, Samuel E., 500 West 140th St.
McDermott, William F., 307 East 138th St.
Moskowitz, Paul, 323 East 10th St.
Myerson, Joseph G., 1,081 Kelly St.
Miller, James H., 412 West 22d St.
Peck, Israel Phelps, 58 West 57th St.
Rolvack, Nathan, 18 West 112th St.
Tankus, Isidor I., 218 Madison St.
Wallach, Maxwell M., 1,078 Stebbins Av.
Williams, Henry Eustace, 67 West 139th St.

The members of the committee are David Levintritt, Chairman; Howard Townsend, John G. Milburn, George W. Wickersham and James Byrne.

Service Tablet Unveiled at Strand.

A bronze tablet in honor of twenty Strand Theatre employes now in the military service of the United States was unveiled in the lobby of the theatre yesterday morning. The unveiling ceremony began with patriotic music by the Strand Symphony Orchestra, after which Dr. J. Victor Wilsono of the Strand staff introduced Samuel Spedon. Mr. Spedon was followed by the Rev. Dr. Waring, a Chaplain stationed on Governors Island, and the Rev. Dr. Blum, a rabbi attached to the Police Department. Harold Edel, manager of the Strand, read a letter from the Stage Women's War Relief approving the placing of the tablet and promising aid, if needed, for the men in the service.

GERMAN STAMP CODE NIPPED BY CENSORS

American Philatelists Learn from Government Why Apparently Innocent Trade Was Stopped.

Information that the Government has discovered that German agents in this country have sent military information to Berlin by means of codes derived from arrangements of postage stamps, was placed before the American Stamp Dealers' Association last night. The association met to consider the Government censor's action in holding up dealers letters, since about Dec. 1, containing stamp imports and exports. Stamps have been removed from mail consigned to or from American dealers engaged in foreign trade, and the resultant loss if this practice is continued throughout the war, would, it is asserted, seriously injure the American stamp trade.

The codes said to have been discovered by the naval authorities were forwarded from New York, letters containing pre-arranged stamps being mailed to a Central American country and there remailed to neutral ports of Europe, eventually reaching Germany. The persons responsible for this form of espionage are declared to be known. Postage stamps with their multitude of variations of sizes, colors, denominations and so on are particularly adaptable to code usage.

The association expects that the licensing system of dealers in America will be put in effect soon, as was done in England after a similar form of espionage was discovered there. Upon receipt of notice of such action, the association will, under a resolution adopted last night, appoint a committee to co-operate with the Central Executive Postal Committee, in charge of the stamp phase of the Government censorship. This committee would seek the privilege of recommending to the Government which dealers are regarded as reputable, and would aid in fighting any spy activities through the use of stamps.

WHERE NEWSPRINT IS CHEAP

Northcliffe's Newfoundland Mills Produce It at $43 a Ton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Under conditions less favorable than in the United States, Newfoundland manufacturers are able to produce news print paper at a cost running from $43 to $45 a ton, William Scott, Manager of Lord Northcliffe's Newfoundland mills, said at today's session of the Federal Trade Commission's price-fixing inquiry. These estimates range from $10 to $15 per ton below the production costs reported by American manufacturers.

For 1917, he said, the production cost of news print averaged $38 per ton; in 1916, $30, and in 1915, $26. Even under adverse working conditions and Winter weather, the production cost for December, 1917, was only $41.19, he said. The increased price of manufacturing materials has advanced operating costs a few dollars a ton in the last two months.

Mr. Scott was called to Washington to testify at the express desire of the commission, which wished to compare Newfoundland and American production costs.

A request that a time be fixed for hearing representatives of the International Brotherhood of Papermakers was tabled by Commissioner Colver until March 4. Henry A. Wise, counsel for the manufacturers, intimated that at that time data would be laid before the commission tending to show that new labor wage demands must be met, involving a material advance in production costs. The present wage agreement expires May 1.

The hearing was adjourned tonight until March 4.

LEHIGH MEN WIN PRAISE.

President Loomis Tells of Their Fidelity in Zero Weather.

Expressing his appreciation of the work done by employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad during the recent extreme weather, President E. E. Loomis has had posted on all company bulletin boards a card praising the men and thanking them for their loyalty to the company.

The poster is headed "Heroes at Home," and under a drawing showing a coal train moving through a snow-piled yard, Mr. Loomis says:

"Never have I seen more splendid devotion to duty than that manifested by Lehigh Valley Railroad men in the trying days we have experienced this Winter. With the temperature for weeks below zero, blizzards and icy blasts seemed only to spur you on to greater efforts. There have been few slackers.

"I want to express to you my sincerest thanks. That you fought a winning battle is proved by the quick recovery the Lehigh Valley has made from each fearful assault of the weather—by the fact that we are now in shape to give the Government the co-operation it rightfully expects. This would not have been possible but for the loyalty and untiring work of officers and men."

PAINTINGS OF AIR BATTLES.

130 Works of Lieut. Farre, Aviator, to be Shown for War Benefit.

Under the auspices of the French Government an exhibition of 130 canvases, paintings by Lieutenant Henri Farré, the only ones ever made on the fighting front of air battles, will be shown at the Anderson Galleries, 489 Park Avenue, at Fifty-ninth Street, from March 10 to 20, inclusive. Admission will be 50 cents, the proceeds to go to the children of French aviators killed in action. Lieutenant Farré is himself an aviator and witnessed and took part in some of the battles which he has pictured. The Lieutenant, whose title in French is "Observateur Bombardier au Groupe d'Escadrille de Bombardment," was in Buenos Aires painting portraits at the opening of the war, but, though over age—50 odd—he immediately left for France and joined the aviation corps.

In addition to the pictures, there will be interesting aerial war relics on view. Among these will be "Le Vieux Charles," the airplane of the famous French ace, Captain Guynemer, who recently was killed over the German lines, and the one with which he brought down many of the eighty-four German airplanes which he had to his credit. There also will be shown bombs and other things illustrating the aerial battle.

Paintings
Ancient and Modern
At the Galleries of
Scott & Fowles
590 Fifth Avenue
Between 47th and 48th Streets.

BILLY SUNDAY FIRES HOT SHOT AT KAISER

Evangelist Says Germany Lost When She Turned from Christ to Krupp.

NO USE FOR FAULT FINDERS

"We Are Going to Put This Thing Over," He Tells Large Audience in Carnegie Hall.

Speaking last night in Carnegie Hall Billy Sunday paid his respects to the Kaiser and gave his opinion of those who were not with the Government heart and soul. The evangelist was in good form, and he bounded about the platform, pounded upon the stand, and with hands and feet emphasized the points he made. When he ended it was a disheveled, perspiring evangelist who hammered on the stand and shouted to his audience: "Oh, let us put it over for Jesus Christ."

The meeting was given by the Sunday Campaign Choir, of which Tali Esaen Morgan is the leader. It has maintained an organization ever since the revivals last Spring. There were 700 members present, about 450 on the stage, and the remainder in the top gallery. William Speyer presided, and Mr. Sunday's choir leader, Homer Rodeheaver, was present with his slide trombone and a new patriotic song, "We'll Be Waiting When You Come Back Home."

The evangelist said that the old song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, a Hundred Thousand Strong," would have to be changed to "We Are Coming, Father Woodrow, Ten Million Strong."

"I tell you," he shouted, "it is Bill against Woodrow, Germany against America, hell against heaven. Germany lost out when she turned from Christ to Krupp, and from the Cross of Calvary to the Iron Cross."

There was a burst of applause when he declared that the German eagle had become a buzzard. He recalled that the Kaiser had said in 1914 that he would eat his Christmas dinner in Paris, and then brought down the house when he shouted: "He will be lucky if he eats his next Christmas dinner in Berlin."

The evangelist spoke of the forty years of preparation Germany made for the conquest of the world and of how ill-prepared the Allies were to resist. "Germany," he said, "was ready on the hair trigger waiting for the time to go. She was all ready and armed to the teeth. Oh, don't let any one fool you, this war is a war of self-defense. Either you are loyal or you are not, you are either a patriot or a black-hearted traitor. There is no sitting on the fence at this time.

"All this talk about us not fighting the German people is a lot of bunk," he said. "They say that we are fighting for an ideal. Well, if we are we will have to knock down the German people to get it over.

"Don't you worry. Germany may be able to lick others but she will not lick us. We have got the finest men in the United States in offices and they are all working to put this thing over. I am tired of hearing some fool knocking all the time."

Sunday told of German atrocities in his own way and he read some of the Kaiser's utterances in which the German ruler linked himself with God. The Kaiser did not show up in a good light after the evangelist had accused him of being the defender of Mohammed, a deserter from Jesus Christ, and a repudiator of the Christian religion.

Mr. Sunday spoke at a religious service in the Marble Collegiate Reformed Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, in the afternoon. His subject was "Liberalism," and he took a fling at that weazen-eyed, low-lived, bull-necked, low-down gang of cutthroats of the Kaiser." John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who took Mr. Sunday to luncheon, occupied one of the front seats.

"Liberalism in religion!" said the evangelist. "Imagine a baseball game without an umpire. Good night! These fellows say you preachers are not liberal enough in your views, and you preachers let them get away with it without going for them and showing them where they head in. That's why so many of you are preaching to wood and varnish."

The evangelist prayed for the President and asked God to guide the next gunner who sighted a U-boat so that his aim would be true and he would "get" the submarine.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, at 3 P. M.
HELEN MOLLER AND 50 OF HER OWN PUPILS
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THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY—90 MUSICIANS
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A Great Actor in a Great Play.
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"Excellent evening's entertainment. Has the charm of youth."—Eve. Post.
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CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Wash. B'day & Sat. SMARTEST OF MUSICAL COMEDIES. OH, BOY!
Prices: 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $2. POPULAR MAT. TOM'W. REG. MAT. SAT.
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CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:20. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners "HAPPINESS"
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GEO COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 M. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MAT. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in the Greatest Comedy Hit in Years "THE KING"
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1918.

LLOYD GEORGE AND GENERAL ROBERTSON.

In the background of the complication, political and military, which has eliminated General Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON from the Imperial General Staff was the smashing of the new salient in front of Cambrai by a sudden German attack, General HAIG losing about two miles of the ground he had gained in the Battle of the Tanks, Sir JULIAN BYNG in immediate command. The reverse, which is not to be minimized, and was all the more bitter because the British success had been heralded as a brilliant achievement, brought down on the Staff the anathema of the Line; also it gave the political cliques opposing the Government an opportunity to denounce it for not furnishing General HAIG with the reinforcements he had been calling for and for making a mystery of the War Council at Versailles.

There came into the discussion the question why the French reserves on a line behind the British in the second battle of Cambrai were not hurried up to "hurl back" the assaulting Germans. One answer given was that the best service the French could render was to be prepared to hold their positions in case the Germans came on in greater force in a major offensive. Their failure to seize the opportunity was technically a blunder, and the presumption is that the German commander was called to account for it. At any rate, the British line finally held. When General HAIG makes his report, the truth about what actually happened, and the reasons for it, will be spread on the record.

It must be understood that there has been a row in the army as well as a feud among the politicians. General ROBERTSON has had his critics and enemies in the army, and LLOYD GEORGE his adversaries who are determined to pull him down. In such a mêlée it is hard to get at the facts and to analyze motives. The controversy between the westerners and the easterners, those who hold that the decision must be in France and those who would mix politics with tactics on all fronts and essay to win by the combination, will never down. And the unified command—shall there be a generalissimo to direct all military operations?—is also a cause of contention. But everything leads up to the demand that LLOYD GEORGE must go. Any stick will do to beat him with. The Premier is facing the pacifists, the Tories who have never ceased to loathe him, and those Liberals who have always charged him with wrecking the Coalition Cabinet to realize a consuming ambition. Inconsistencies can be proved against LLOYD GEORGE, and it can be shown that he is habitually adroit in escaping from dilemmas, but in that respect he is like GLADSTONE, DISRAELI, and a long line of British statesmen-politicians. On the other hand, he has been a mainstay of the British Empire in the war, valiant, resourceful, energetic, sturdy, optimistic, and therefore an inspiration. Even his opponents have to admit when he is hardest pressed that it is doubtful whether a stronger man could be found to bear the brunt of the conflict and the burden of responsibility.

General Sir WILLIAM ROBERTSON will be regarded by some as no more than a pawn in the political battle raging. It is to be regretted that the right man was not found for Secretary of State for War, because General ROBERTSON had enough to do at the desk of the Chief of Staff. In that capacity he has served England with such extraordinary judgment and zeal, always clear-headed, quick, methodical, and thorough, that his retirement will be viewed by many of his countrymen as a misfortune difficult to repair. But he leaves behind him such a system that his successor will find everything ready at his right hand. It is not improbable that General ROBERTSON, with his fears that political-military control would lead to the appointment of a generalissimo, a consummation he could not approve of, was glad to be relieved of his responsibility. His assignment to a routine home command seems to be a singularly poor use to make of such talents.

The judicious will pray that the political battle in the face of the enemy, who must be gloating over it, will at least end in an armistice for sober negotiation. There could be no worse time for heartburnings in the army and for strife among the politicians at the rear. England needs unity in her home councils more than the Allies need one General to lead all their armies at the front.

NOT A CIVIL WAR.

If we continue to regard Russia as a nation, she is involved in civil war. Look at the broken bits of news of a single day: The Polish troops defeat the Bolsheviki in the Minsk district; at the same time another Polish army advances on Smolensk, two departments further east and toward Moscow; the Cossack army, far to the south, assumes such threatening proportions that KRYLENKO returns to Petrograd to raise an army of 100,000 men to cope with it; ALEXIEFF, on the Ukraine border, advances toward Kharkov and opens battle; SAVINSKY is at the head of a Kerensky army which is reported to be about to join ALEXIEFF; in the Ukraine there is furious civil war between the Rada and the Bolsheviki, and the former have captured Kiev; warships are bombarding Odessa; the Bolsheviki serve Rumania with an ultimatum to evacuate Bessarabia—this is the news of a day. Meanwhile Finland goes on with her civil war, and the momentarily silent parts of what used to be Russia, from the Caucasus to Siberia, are doubtless contributing their part.

On its face this appears to be the descent of the whole empire into the fiercest of civil wars, and it is certainly the end of the period of stagnation, of trance, in which it has lain since the March revolution. But is it civil war? These are not parts of a nation fighting among themselves; they are separate nations finding themselves through war. It is not civil but international war. Finland is no longer a part of Russia, and is settling her own destiny murderously but independently. The Ukraine is fighting as a nation against a Bolshevist Russia, and at the same time is torn by civil war. Poland is making war on Russia without disguise.

Not so long ago, as history counts time, the east of Europe was divided among a number of independent nations. The strongest of them, Russia, conquered and annexed the rest, but never assimilated them. They remained distinct peoples. The fall of the Czardom released them, and they rise again and begin the restoration of the map of the Middle Ages. By a singular irony, in all this red rebirth of dormant nations there is only one force which is contending for anything which can be called Russian, and that is the Bolshevist power, which makes a fetich of internationalism and has no use for any kind of Russian nationalism. It so happens, however, that the new nations, or rather the reviving nations, are not Bolshevist, and therefore Bolshevism makes war on them from its capital, Petrograd. The internationalist fanatics fight, whether intending it or not, for a united Russia, united in Bolshevism at least, and find themselves in opposition to new nationalist aspirations at a time when they were about to preach the funeral oration over nationalism of every kind.

No man now can hazard a guess at the map which will finally portray what was once Russia. But the thing that is going on now is the erection of nations, old and new; a process that has been repeated from the dawn of history whenever a military empire fell. It is no more a civil war than the emerging of nations from the fallen Roman Empire was a civil war.

UNITING LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The reorganization of the Labor Department approaches completion just as the shipping strike crisis emphasizes its necessity. It is better to prevent strikes than to settle them, and that is the object of the new plan. The practice has been for capital and labor to consult separately, as councils of war against each other. The shipping strike, like all strikes, emphasizes the difficulty of bringing together interests which have antagonized each other, although they should be united in the interest superior to all others, the building of ships. The best way to prevent strikes is to adopt a policy for that purpose by consultation before hostilities. The National Labor Board, whose appointment was announced yesterday, will consider the policy and the principle which should guide labor and capital in their relations to each other, and society in its treatment of both. No one strike but all strikes are included in the program to be formulated by the board of twelve members. Five are selected by the American Federation of Labor, five by the National Industrial Conference, and each five will select another to represent the general interests. They are to sit together for the first time next Monday, and the nation's good-will for their agreement is, perhaps, a little more assured than their agreement, which must be considered an aspiration until it is accomplished.

The method is characteristically American and democratic. The nearest approach is the British formation of Joint Standing Industrial Councils to consist of and to represent both wage earners and wage payers from the point of view of all in any given trade, so far as consistent with general welfare. But this regarded each trade by itself, and Government was less a party than is intended in the reorganization of our Labor Department. Our plan proposes a national program rather than a trade program, but organizes from the ground up rather than from the top down. The French Republic, under the spur of necessity, dealt summarily with its railway strikers, ordering them to the colors. Germany deals with its strikers by cannon. In Russia every man strikes for himself, exemplifying the triumph of anarchy and the destruction of the interests of all. The methods of neither Junkers nor Bolsheviki are suited to freemen. We are still in position to reject both, and to improve upon the methods of other countries, by profiting by their mistakes as well as by our own.

Labor at least will be in poor position to disavow the acts of its chosen representatives, including the leader of the ship strike, and the official to whom the new board will report, himself a unionist, the Secretary of Labor. Mr. GOMPERS has committed himself to this plan in advance. In the Federationist he says:

> When all parties concerned in the problem attempt to deal with it in full realization of their responsibility more equitable solutions will be gradually worked out, but it must always be remembered that this is a common problem in which both workers and employers are concerned, and in which both must have a determining voice. A satisfactory working adjustment can be reached only when representatives of all parties sit around the table to discuss their common problems on terms of equality.

That is the plan adopted. It only remains to express the hope that both labor and capital may find their souls. Profiteers in either camp are men without either country or conscience. In Russia we see the result of the war of one class on all classes. In Germany we see the result of autocracy working on labor less its own master than in any other country. Looking backward, examples may be recalled in which American capital has acted in the German manner, at least in the opinion of labor. Other examples may be recalled of action by American labor in the manner of the Bolsheviki, but without repudiation by labor of either methods or results. We have seen capital humbled and subdued by law until society itself suffered. We also have seen politicians bowing the neck and bending the knee to labor's unjust demands. Laws have been made as much in the interest of labor as of capital. Some on both sides lost their souls through envy, covetousness, and uncharitableness. It is one of the merits of war that it purifies the soul. Every soldier lives in remembrance of death and disregard of lesser things. Not all soldiers are soldiers for conscience' sake, but never was there a larger proportion of such soldiers of the common good. This is peculiarly a time to forget the things which are behind, and to regard all considerations of private interest or class as inferior to the triumph over the enemy of the world.

WRECKING BELGIAN INDUSTRIES.

In news dispatches from Berlin on Dec. 27, approved if not suggested by the German Government, it was asserted that "Germany has done everything she could to restore the paralyzed industries of Belgium." Only nine days earlier a semi-official note published in the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung had admitted and defended the wrecking of these industries, saying that it was "necessary to strip Belgian factories of their machinery and other fittings" for the relief of manufacturers in Germany, and that "the destruction of whole factories for the production of grapeshot is effected in order to maintain at its present level our supply of iron and steel."

The inspired assertion of Dec. 27 has led the Belgian Government to reply in a brief review which we published yesterday. It has been known all over the world that Germany was destroying the industries of Belgium, but the evidence should be kept alive by official statements. The record shows that the Germans seized existing stocks of raw material, commandeered factories and metals, deported employés, forced them to work in Germany, closed outlets for exports to neutrals, and for some time past have been taking machinery from factories closed by their command, using a part of it in Germany and breaking up the remainder for grapeshot. There is proof of all this in the Berlin Government's published orders and regulations, as well as in the admissions of an official press.

As the Belgian Government says, there was a twofold purpose: first, to assist German manufacturers; second, to prevent or kill Belgian competition now and after the war. The work of destruction was intrusted to German competitors. Some months ago we directed attention to the fate of the artificial silk industry, by whose success Germans engaged in similar work were annoyed before the war. Secret processes were stolen before the mills were wrecked. Dr. GOETZE, head of the German association of glass manufacturers, has boasted in a trade journal that the foul work done prevents the exportation of Belgian glass.

A review of this assault upon industries is only one chapter in the history of the losses and misery caused in Belgium by Germany. Official murders of the innocent, the assassination of prisoners, and many other crimes are in the record. Germany has repeatedly sunk ships carrying food from the charitable here to those whom she brutally oppressed, and the ships had on board her written guarantees of safety. The latest of these torpedoed relief vessels was the Fridland, destroyed less than two weeks ago. In the history of wars there is nothing more infamous than Germany's treatment of weak and unoffending Belgium.

DEFENSE AGAINST GERMAN SUBSIDIES.

The Tariff Commission has completed its careful and thorough inquiry concerning the use of dyestuffs in our textile industries. Seventy-seven manufacturers gave information about the quantities consumed before the war, the effect of sudden withdrawal of foreign supply, the output and quality of new American dyes, and the demand for support of those who have invested much capital in the production of them. Our nation may justly be proud, the investigators say, of the dyestuffs industry's rapid development. The Commission has repeatedly shown an earnest and friendly interest in its growth and welfare.

In a letter to THE TIMES a few days ago Mr. W. GEDNEY BEATTY spoke of reports that the German manufacturers after the war would attempt to regain their old trade here in dyestuffs by selling below the cost of production, and would be enabled to do this by Government subsidy. In competition with dyes thus offered at prices below cost our new industry, which should be supported and preserved, would have only the defense of the present tariff duties, which are low. We quote from the letter:

> It is manifestly unfair to us as a nation and as individuals that any foreign Government be permitted to send goods into this country that are priced far below their cost, by reason of any Government aid, which has as its object a definite plan to undermine and ultimately defeat projects of ours to establish new and self-contained industries. What we need is a law, sweeping in its provisions of purpose, which will prohibit the importation of all goods which have a subsidy from any foreign Government or aid from an organization of individuals to enable such goods to be sold below their cost.

We already have a law designed to prevent the importation and sale of foreign goods at prices below the cost of manufacture and transportation. Producers of dyes in Germany are closely combined. Such associations have been approved and assisted by their Government. If it should appear after the war that ability to sell German dyes abroad at very low prices has been gained by subsidy, the law will still be effective. All the facts will be ascertained by the Tariff Commission, which will recommend additional legislation if this statute is not sufficient. We think it will be, although some readjustment of tariff duties may be required. The Commission, which desires that the new industry shall live and grow, will be on guard. A law aimed specifically at foreign subsidy aid is not needed. No inclination to permit the wrecking of our dyemakers by Germany will be shown by consumers, Government commissions, or the American people.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Not Every German Is Suspected.

ONE GESSERT, a farmer in a small way, has just been convicted in the Federal Court at Milwaukee on three of seven counts in an indictment growing out of his determined efforts, accompanied with much pro-German and anti-American talk, to keep his son out of the war. In imposing a sentence of five years in the Leavenworth Penitentiary, Judge ANDERSON took occasion not only to denounce GESSERT in the strongest language, but to characterize the jury with almost equal severity because, in addition to asking clemency for the man, it acquitted him on four counts on which, the court said, he was not and could not have been less certainly guilty than on the other three.

The usual amount of "character testimony" was presented by the defense, but the Judge brushed it aside as worthless, insisting that no American citizen could have a worse character than one whose sympathies were wholly with another country. And he laid down this very sound doctrine:

> There has been talk about all Germans being under suspicion. There are Germans in my home town, (Indianapolis,) and I know there must be here, about whom there can be no question. They have come out and aligned themselves with this country and they are not under suspicion. There are others who have not; they are under suspicion. There are some under suspicion, while others are not, and it is because they will not and do not come out and declare themselves, line themselves up for the country.

GESSERT's offense lay in persuading his son to ignore the requirements of the draft law, and of this he was convicted, but the further charge of harboring a deserter—to wit, the son—evidently seemed to the jurymen technical, or perhaps what any father would have done, and as evidently they were more than half sorry that GESSERT's interference with the operation of that law could not also be overlooked in rendering their verdict.

GESSERT had aggravated his guilt, too, by taking the stand and denying that he had ever even discussed the draft in his family circle. There was indubitable evidence that he had discussed it violently everywhere else, and the Judge declared his inability to believe, and his wonder that anybody had believed, such a denial.

He Dazzled by His Audacities.

New Yorkers have been told many times that of all the people in this country they are the most easily persuaded to part with their money when lured by the promise of huge profits and the most ready to recognize the pretensions of swindlers who have assumed high titles. Court records as made in other parts of this large land hardly bear out these charges, however, and do no more than show that we share the amiable gullibility of our nation—or of humanity in general, for that matter. But there are circumstances connected with the achievements of the young man who called himself the Marquis di Castillot which do prove the existence here in considerable numbers of persons who, in spite of their seeming sophistication, are in almost desperate need of guardians.

Something more than ordinary simplicity of mind really must be theirs who can accept the seal of Westchester County for one that the King of Spain would put on the credentials of a trusted financial agent, empowered to negotiate for a loan of $50,000,000. That particular transaction did not go far, but the enterprising young man seems to have had no difficulty in finding people whose natural caution, if they have any, failed them when a youth of pleasing manners and address dropped a few bogus telegrams and letters signed with forged names of great folk, and he was able with ludicrous facility to run up big hotel bills and to borrow hundreds for himself if not millions for "Alph."

It would be unjust, probably, to say that it was by aiming too high and trying to get too much that the "Marquis" came to grief and exposure at last. Had he been more modest, the chances are that he would have failed to accomplish even his minor purposes, and what could be more likely to facilitate the acquisition of occasional "loans" of $500 than the supposed knowledge that he was after $50,000,000? The very mention of the latter sum served as a sufficient guarantee of respectability and responsibility.

Criticism and Its Obligations.

Is there any reality in the often-mentioned difference between destructive and constructive criticism, and is there any excuse at all for the customary condemnation of criticism of the sort called destructive? The word "criticism," as commonly used, always means adverse criticism, and that is in its very nature destructive of something or is intended to be so.

And why is it so often assumed—by those who criticise the critics—that he who calls attention to faults, inadequacies, or mistakes is under an obligation to propose a remedy for the evil about which he complains? A man may know that his watch is running badly without knowing how to fix it, and though he may be unable to teach the watch repairer that branch of mechanics, he is a competent judge of the work done, for he is a competent judge of its results.

This is only one of a thousand illustrations that might be drawn from the experiences of everyday life to meet the familiar objections to criticism from those unable to better or even to equal the achievements of the people criticised. The first test of criticism seems to be its motive, not whether it is destructive or constructive. But a good motive does not make criticism necessarily either wise or useful. That apparently depends on whether or not it is based on facts, and from that large truth, if it be a truth, perhaps arises the one test which every critic must be ready to meet.

THE NEW VOTERS.

Anti-Suffragists Have the Satisfaction of Saying "I Told You So."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a letter to THE TIMES of Feb. 10 a woman writes: "Just because most women haven't taken time from more important work to organize themselves to fight against it, is no reason to suppose they want to vote. It is now too late for the women of New York State, but spare the others."

May I ask space in which to analyze this statement, and do my best to overcome the writer's pessimism in regard to conditions in this State. In the first place she should be made aware, and encouraged thereby, of the fact that women from all over the State have come together and reorganized the anti-suffrage forces, for the purpose of fighting against the injustice of the misrepresentative Socialist verdict on this question.

When your correspondent says "because most women haven't taken the time from more important work to organize," she justly arraigns all of us, who, secure in the belief that the common sense of the community would have saved us from the present menace to our institutions, failed to organize the majority or what all must now see, is the "more important work."

The New York State Suffrage Party is already asking help in letters addressed to many of us, (who might say, "I told you so") as follows:

> The winning of the vote means that there are now added to the electorate of New York City and State at least 400,000 immigrant women, born in other lands. In order to become a citizen an immigrant man must pass an educational test and must take the oath of allegiance. But these are not required of the immigrant woman. She automatically becomes a citizen if she marries a citizen, or if her immigrant husband becomes a citizen. Only if unmarried and applying for citizen papers in her own right, are any qualifications for citizenship required of her. This means that these hundreds of thousands of immigrant women in New York City and State, utterly ignorant of American Government and unable even to understand or use the English language, can now go to the polls and help to elect men and to decide upon measures that are vital to every American. * * * Before the next election we have almost a year in which to reach these women, see that they learn our language, and at least begin to get the kind of American understanding which will make them loyal citizens and all-American voters.—Appeal for Funds from the Americanization Committee of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party.

Many thousands of women born in foreign lands will vote at the next election in this State, which is the most important strategic point on the Atlantic coast. Whether new women voters will support the Government in this world war will depend largely upon whether native-born Americans will undertake the task of Americanization or whether they will leave it to anti-American Socialists. The recent vote for Hillquit holds the danger signal in plain sight.—Appeal for Funds from the National Americanization Committee, Which is Co-operating with the Woman Suffrage Party.

Can any work be more important for our State and country than organizing to save it from being dominated not alone by the 400,000 foreign women voters "unable even to understand or use the English language," but by Hillquit's suffrage pupils, who expect to teach them to be "loyal Americans" in "almost a year?"

I protest that it is not too late for the Anti-Suffrage Party to demand a resubmission of this question to the people (men and women) of this State. The result of such resubmission few doubt, and all should accept as final.

HELEN S. HARMAN-BROWN.
New York, Feb. 18, 1918.

THE LATIN NEUTRALS.

Where Spain and the South American Republics Belong.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been no earthly excuse for some Latin-American republics, nor for Spain, to have kept aloof from joining on one side or the other of the supreme struggle that is going on in the great battlefields of Europe. Racially, all of them should be fighting on the side of France and Italy, whose heroic soldiers are blood of our blood and who, together with those of other Latin countries, are proving to the world that a race which was considered, especially by the German professors, a puny specimen of degeneracy has suddenly assumed, in strength, intelligence, and valor, the proportions of an ever-growing giant.

Apart from our commercial intercourse with the Central Powers, there has been little else to draw us closer to the Teutons, while France and Italy have always been like our home, the languages being so similar and the habits, ideas, and sentiments so much in accord with our vision of life. It is, therefore, utterly inexplicable how a Spanish-speaking country can so long demur in joining forces with and doing its bit for those Latin nations which have been courageously defending, through enormous sacrifices, those sacred principles of democracy reaffirmation of which means to us the continuation of an independent national life, but abrogation of which spells bondage to a triumphant Prussian military class, arrogant and cruel, which would take the place of the mediaeval feudal lords over our unprotected nationalities.

Notwithstanding the repeated protests of Spain and the Argentine Republic, their ships continue to be sunk by the Germans, who only by renewal of their false pledges seem to appease the indignation that their murders naturally create in those countries; and while the majority of the Argentine Congress, representing the will of the nation, is in favor of war against the pirates, a timorous Executive frets and vacillates while the golden hours pass by when Argentina, Brazil, and Chile should lead the balance of the South American nations into the war. Brazil has had the foresight of taking that step long ago, showing its solidarity with the great Republic of the north whose Monroe Doctrine saved our young democracies from the grasping hand of the same kind of autocratic imperialism that is now menacing the world. If we want to show our gratitude to the United States there is no more suitable time than this, when the Quixotic collapse of Russia makes the outcome of the war still uncertain, or are we going to wait till the final battle is fought to join the victorious forces?

R. MUNOZ TEBAR.
New York, Feb. 14, 1918.

"The Danger of Peace Discussion."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have done a great service to the allied cause by publishing Samuel Harden Church's sane and splendid letter on "The Danger of Peace Discussion" in Sunday's edition of THE TIMES. It is many months since anything has been written in our language that is so true and so honest and, consequently, so greatly needed. You would be placing this country and Great Britain under one more obligation if you were to print this letter daily in your largest type for many weeks to come, so that it should be read and digested by the amazing number of people who are laboring under the false hope of an early peace by negotiation—a hope, freely expressed in and out of Parliament and Congress, which slows down preparation, disheartens the army and the navy, encourages the enemy, and is disloyal to all the brave men who have given their lives to this crusade. Peace is not in sight. It cannot be seen through the strongest magnifying glasses. It can only come by fighting. If we are to win, let us adopt these words as our inspiration, "We count it death to falter, not to die."

COSMO HAMILTON.
New York, Feb. 17, 1918.

National Anthem at the Opera.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Earlier in the season "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played at the Metropolitan Opera House between the acts, but it is now played before the opera begins. I am told that this is done in order to accommodate the Germans, who now wait, before taking their seats, until after it is played, so they will not be subjected to the annoyance of having to stand up.

If this is true I would suggest that in order to accommodate the Germans still further the Metropolitan orchestra, at the conclusion of the performance, play the "Hymn of Hate" for the benefit of our German friends. As long as we are making a regular business of being so friendly to the enemy, why stop half way?

THOMAS L. MASSON.
New York, Feb. 17, 1918.

Three Letters in Four Months.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES almost every day letters and editorials about the soldiers in France not hearing from home, and I wish to add a word to the general complaint. My son, a private in the infantry, has been in France four months, and his last letter, Jan. 8, says he has only received three letters. I write once every week. Five boxes have been sent him. He received no Christmas box up to Jan. 8, although they were sent him Nov. 12 from here. It is most discouraging to us here at home to feel that a boy only 21 years of age, who gave himself to his country, cannot have the encouragement and support of those at home, together with the cheer that we are all urged to give them.

AN ANXIOUS MOTHER.
Bridgeport, Conn., Feb. 15, 1918.

OUR HEARTS ARE WITH THE SHIPS.

Our hearts are with the ships
That bear our boys
Across the ocean for their stern crusade.
Oh, terror unconfessed!
Here are our lips
That tremble, smiling; here are busy hands
That knit, and roll the bandage, poor employs
But all we can; our eyes, where pride commands
The sudden tears back to their ambuscade;
But our wild hearts
Follow our nestlings from the lonely nest.

Our hearts are with the ships.
Would they were shields
Impierceable by cruel cannonade,
Mailed like archangel breast,
Each heart that drips
Red anguish, longing to defend its own,
Our boys afar on those green oceanfields
Whose white foam-flowers, by the free sea-wind blown,
Above heroic graves shall never fade.
Our jealous hearts
Would guard them even from glory and from rest.

Our hearts are with the ships.
Would they were wings,
Our passionate hearts, to lend their eager aid
Against the stealthy quest
Till Life outstrips
Death horsed on dark torpedo, and glad shores
Welcome the lads we love! Or if one clings
To raft or wreckage, while his soul explores
Strange loneliness, his gallant part well played,
Would that our hearts
Were wings to lift him through the utmost test!

KATHARINE LEE BATES.

THE OUTLOOK FOR RUSSIA.

A Breaking Up Into Many Parts, with Awakened Local Interests.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am inclosing an extract from a letter just received from Vladivostok. The writer is a Russian engineer, who resided in the States a number of years and went back last April to do his bit for New Russia. ISADORE FREID.

New York, Feb. 11, 1918.

[Inclosure.]

Vladivostok, Jan. 1, 1918.

Russia as a whole, as a big, unwieldy, centralized body with one head, a very few secondary ganglions, and a big, mushy, unthinking, vegetating body, is gone forever, never to return. The first, or liberal, period of the revolution has gone to the pages of history, having left in everybody's mouth a very nasty taste: Nazareth on the Neva has not produced its prophet, and the old, sleepy, amorphous "provinzia" is awakening to the sober—and to many Russians very unpleasant—fact that it will quite decidedly starve to death unless it shows local initiative and takes local action, and that quite immediately. The first movements of the awakening sleeper are very clumsy and awkward, he is breaking, and will break for some time to come to come, a lot of things which are good and useful: when you awaken from a sleep of centuries, and feel the pangs of real hunger, hot hunger of the stage or pretty literature type, but of hunger that bellows and roars, you are liable to pay little attention to the crash of your Dresden china on your left and of your wonderful Zeiss microscope on your right. What you want is nothing but food, and that you want real quick, crash what may.

The first period of the Revolution had as its emblem an expectant face turned toward Petrograd. The Kerensky Government failed because it tried to feed the hungry face with words instead of bread.

The second state of the Revolution has (shall I say had?) the same emblem. The Lenine Government is definitely failing because it told the hungry face to feed itself, and the face began to realize that in such case it does not need Lenine or his government.

The third phase of the play has started: the Don district has turned away from Petrograd and tries to appease its hunger by its own effort and through its own means, and so does the Ukraine, the Caucasus, the Crimea, &c. Even Eastern Siberia is definitely turning to itself. Kerensky and Lenine thought of introducing a federal system through decrees, through constituent assemblies, through paper and words. Until representatives have real units to represent, and not names taken from a geographic map, all assemblies and conventions, no matter how democratically elected, will be nothing but talkfests and kaffe-klatsches. Men are beginning to realize—very slowly and painfully, but they are—that Russia has had too much planning on a large scale, too many well rounded out programs, and that the only salvation lies in the development of team play locally before team play on a large scale can be attempted, i. e., that federalization means not dissection from above, but a gradual coalescence of disrupted, but self-assertive and vigorous units. This is a slow process which reaches the consciousness of people only by way of bitter, very bitter, experience. It may take ten years, it may take twenty, before we shall be able to speak again of Russia as one country, but there is no other way except over Golgotha.

This is my anticipation of the future. You may see Lenine killed, you may read hysterical demands for the man on the white horse, you will witness a condition which will be popularly described as a state of anarchy, of recrudescence—but then remember always that the term "birth of a new Russia" is more true than most of its unthinking users realize. And how long does it take a new-born child to grow into a strong man?

Premium-Drawing Bonds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The problem of floating the forthcoming Liberty Loan would be astonishingly simplified, in my opinion, by the issue of premium-drawing bonds.

While counting confidently upon the loyalty and wealth of the country to make full subscription to the issue, nevertheless let it be made attractive. In brief, having been compelled to lay aside many notions as to men, money, and things, which have become antiquated and obsolete with our entrance into war, let us at least as a temporary expedient offer our people the chance of something besides safety and mere interest for their investment in Liberty bonds.

It is time for expediency rather than for policy, and a premium-drawing bond would solve the problem of the interest rate and preserve existing security values for savings banks, insurance companies, and the investing public.

There is a universal human instinct that reacts with promptness to the prospect of a prize. Mark the effort of the Government to touch this instinct in offering War Savings Stamps at $4.12, to be repaid at $5. If War Savings Stamps, why not premium bonds? This underlying principle produced for the Hero Land Bazaar $570,000.

Assuming an issue of $5,000,000,000, maturing in thirty years, to bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent., $25,000,000, or only one-half of 1 per cent., of the entire issue could be appropriated each year for redeeming at a premium a certain number of the bonds by semi-annual drawing by lot. If the prospect is for the necessity of a rate of 4½ per cent. on the next loan, this plan would effect a saving in the interest rate equal to $50,000,000 annually, or $1,300,000,000 during the life of the issue. There would be a further saving of interest in the semi-annual extinguishment of an appreciable amount of the debt.

The plan has been employed with unvarying success by Le Credit Foncier de France, and was used for floating the French Panama Canal issue. In fact, throughout Europe premium-drawing Government bonds are familiar.

JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN.
New York, Feb. 16, 1918.

Norway's Loss of Ships and Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your esteemed paper has of late contained some erroneous statements concerning the loss of Norwegian seamen during the war. I therefore beg to inform you that I have received a cable statement from my Government to the effect that since the beginning of the war and until Dec. 31, 1917, Norway's loss of ships and sailors caused by the war was as follows: 702 vessels, measuring together 1,031,778 gross tons, wrecked by war measures. During the same period 53 ships disappeared, and it is supposed that about two-thirds of the disappeared ships were lost by war measures. In the shipwrecks positively known to be caused by the war 875 sailors perished, and with the disappeared ships more than 700 sailors perished.

I should be thankful to you for kindly inserting this letter in your paper.

H. BRYN, Norwegian Minister.
Washington, Feb. 12, 1918.

Lost Army Mail.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading of so many cases where Christmas packages did not reach their destination in France, I thought my case would add proof that there must be a leak somewhere. On Nov. 11 I mailed two boxes weighing seven pounds each, addressed plainly to my brothers, both officers in the British Army in France, also another box addressed to a Corporal in the Canadian Army in Flanders. None of these packages had arrived as late as Jan. 15.

F. J. ANDREWS.
East Orange, N. J., Feb. 16, 1918.

ALSACE PROPOSALS.

More Objections to a Period of Autonomy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Hocking's extraordinary suggestion that Alsace-Lorraine be granted autonomy for the next twenty-five years, in order that the inhabitants of those provinces may have plenty of time to decide for themselves whether they wish to continue under German rule or return to the mother country from which they were torn by violence, is staggering, to say the least. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already published a most effectual reply from the pen of Mr. Clement Rueff; but the writer would like to bring a few other considerations to Professor Hocking's attention.

1. Messrs. Keller, Grosjean, and other brave Alsatians and Lorrainers, who were returned to the French National Assembly, declared at Bordeaux in 1871 that

> We proclaim before our French countrymen, before the Governments and peoples of the whole world, that we hold as null and void, both now and in the time to come, any deed or treaty, any vote or plebiscite, sanctioning the cession to a foreign country of all or part of our provinces of Alsace and Lorraine. We hereby proclaim to be forever inviolable the right of the Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French nation, and we swear and make oath, both for ourselves and our constituents, for our children and for our children's children, to vindicate that right eternally, by every means and against every usurper.

2. The very first act of the first representatives of the Alsatians and Lorrainers at the sitting of the Reichstag, Feb. 18, 1874, was to protest that "Germany exceeded her right, as a civilized nation, in enforcing upon conquered France the sacrifice of 1,500,000 of her children. In the name of Alsatians and Lorrainers, sold into bondage by the Treaty of Frankfort, we protest against the abuse of might from which our country has had to suffer."

3. Before Dec. 31, 1872, 200,000 Alsatians and Lorrainers had left their country; and emigration has been going on ever since, as proved by the innumerable sentences passed by the courts of Alsace-Lorraine upon the young men who left rather than serve in the German Army. Today, on the firing line, there are no less than 20,000 of these young men who succeeded in making their way across the frontier, or who deserted from the German Army, all serving as volunteers under the flag of the French Republic. Let it be remembered also that those Alsatians and Lorrainers who did not leave their country, who even suffered the humiliation of serving in the German Army, and who, at times, were misjudged by the French themselves, were doing patriotic work; for they kept alive in Alsace-Lorraine the love for France and the undying hate of the Teuton.

4. The Freie Zeitung is a German paper published in Switzerland. In a series of articles on the subject of Alsace-Lorraine the following conclusions are to be found:

> That Alsace and Lorraine were not filched by France. They were transmitted like so many other lands, from one dynasty to another, at a time when such a proceeding appeared perfectly natural;
>
> Alsace lived with and in France in the days of the proclamation of the Rights of Man, and profited thereby. In consequence, it became part and parcel of that country. The hearts of its inhabitants have become entirely French, for the very reason that to be French means to enjoy liberty, democracy, and unrestricted human dignity;
>
> The annexation of Alsace by Germany, in 1871, was a flagrant violation of the Rights of Man by a dynasty that have always shown the greatest reluctance in granting such rights to their own people;
>
> The population of Alsace desire to recover their freedom. That freedom they will find only where they were born, not where they have always been placed under restraint. They wish to revert to the mother country, to kindly France. Gladly will they turn their backs on the Sovereign and on the people who have always acted like lords and masters in Alsace.

5. "Officers quartered in the Reichsland have all the impression of camping in enemy country," wrote the Prefect of Police in Berlin in a letter made public at the time.

"You are proceeding into enemy country, (Alsace,) and you will treat the inhabitants accordingly," is the same idea expressed in the general orders given out to the Baden troops in August, 1914.

"The country (Alsace) is pleasant enough, but its population must be destroyed, (aber die Bevölkerung muss vernichtet werden,)" spoke General Gaede in an address to his troops at Kayserberg.

If these statements and figures are challenged, doubters are referred to Abbé Wetterlé, himself an Alsatian and member of the Reichstag, author of "Alsace et Lorraine."

Are more proofs needed to demonstrate that the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine have never ceased longing for their return to the mother country, and their utter abhorrence of German misrule? The reader will have noticed that not one word in this article has been said of the imprescriptible right of France to the return of her stolen provinces; alone the grievous wrong done to the people of Alsace and Lorraine has been touched upon. What new code of Christian ethics is this that would postpone another twenty-five years reparation

MEN FROM TRENCHES IN HOSPITAL HERE

Shell Shock Cases Under Treatment at Institution Created by Columbia.

FIND MUSIC HELPS THEM

Concert Planned Under Physicians' Approval to Dispel Mental Vagaries—Institution to be Enlarged.

Public announcement was made last night for the first time that New York City already is the asylum for several hundred sick soldiers sent back from France, some of them men who actually have been under fire in the trenches and have succumbed to the various nervous disabilities comprised under the term "shell shock." The refuge prepared for these men in New York—United States Army General Hospital No. 1, better known as the "Columbia University Base Hospital," on the old Columbia Oval in the Bronx—already has barbored as many as 650 patients, it was learned last night, although not all of these have been among those who have returned from abroad.

Although when the project for the hospital first was conceived by Dr. J. Bentley Squier, many persons thought it was being rushed needlessly, the accommodations for 1,000 men now give promise of speedily being too limited and plans are under way to increase the facilities so that 5,000 men may be under treatment at one time.

The institution as it stands, with its sixty buildings, is the largest army hospital in the country actually rendering full service, and, although it was rushed to completion in a few months, it stands as one of the larger hospitals of any kind throughout the land.

It was in connection with the announcement of an interesting experiment in the non-medical treatment of shell-shock cases that news that the hospital was sheltering sick men from abroad was made public.

Music for Shell Shock.

This experiment is in the nature of a concert to be given the men tonight from 9 to 11 o'clock, at which some of the best professional talent in the city has promised to appear. Although the entertainment incidentally is for the diversion of all the patients in the institution, it was described authoritatively last night as designed particularly as an experiment under scientific auspices of the effect of music upon men whose nerves have been shattered by the strain of trench life and who are described as victims of "shell shock," although the explosion of shells is not always the contributing factor to their breakdown.

Henry Butterworth, Assistant Director of the New York War Camp Community Service, under whose auspices the concert is to be given, said last night that the project had the full approval of the medical staff at Base Hospital No. 1 and that its effects were to be watched carefully and studied scientifically. He said such entertainment as part of the plan of regeneration of wrecked men had been tried sporadically abroad, but that he understood it had not been undertaken with very definite plan and purpose and with medical sanction and supervision, as is to be the case in New York.

"The work is being done for us by Mrs. McClellan, in charge of our Women's Advisory Committee," he explained, "and already has been tried out on a small scale. Medical men were not great[ly] interested at first, but they have given us full approval and co-operation. The idea is to get the men at just the right point and lead them along. You see, these men come back in a very high state of susceptibility, their nerves shattered and their minds badly affected in one way or another, and they are unequal even to the ordinary troubles of the lives they must live, even while in hospital. It was found up there in the Bronx, for instance, that some of these men, when the man in the next cot to them passed away were powerfully upset, seriously affected, in fact.

"So a few days ago we tried the experiment of music and similar diversions on a few of these war-worn men. The effect in some cases was most encouraging. You can go up there today and find that some of the worst-affected men, some of the most hopeless cases, were brightened and cheered and even yet are humming snatches of the songs or whistling bits of tunes they heard that day. The effect of the entertainment was so gratifying that the medical staff of the hospital asked for repetition on a larger scale, and that led to the arrangement for the concert, the beginning of a series of regenerative entertainments carefully planned and conducted, and with a definite purpose in view."

A New York physician of prominence who has had free access to the wards of the hospital, which is situated at Bainbridge Avenue and Gun Hill Road, the Bronx, last night told something of the work that is being done there. He said that as many as 650 patients had been there since Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler formally turned the institution over to the Government in October. Many of these have come from American camps, but a large number had been sent from France. The latter mostly are men who have been weeded out because of heart trouble, signs of tuberculosis, or mental affliction, among which the shell shook cases contribute a considerable number.

Wounded men had not yet begun to come from the other side, he said. This was because such cases would receive attention in the hospitals behind the lines and would be returned here only when they reached the stage when they needed to undergo some sort of reconstruction.

It is because the institution eventually must receive a large number of such cases, as well as many others, that the present plans for enlargement are under way, he added. Just how greatly the facilities of the institution are to be increased depends upon the decision of the Surgeon General's office in Washington, but it is probable as things stand now that at least 5,000 men will be housed in a greatly augmented group of buildings on the Bronx site.

The permanent medical staff, which now numbers thirty regular army and Medical Reserve Corps physicians, must be greatly increased, he went on, as the physical facilities of the plant were developed. This physician said that he had seen some of the cases of shell shock in the hospitals, and he said that, while they were most pitiful, they were difficult of description. He characterized them as cases of profound neurasthenia. Discussing the treatment that must be given them in the big institution in the Bronx, he said it was largely mental therapy. The men must be taught through hypnosis, he explained, to get over their queer notions.

The hospital at present is in temporary charge of Major William H. Bishop, M. R. C., since Colonel Edward R. Schreiner, chief surgeon and commander of the hospital staff, was ordered a few days ago to the Government Hospital at Fort Riley, Kan. Under the rules of the army, however, a regular army medical officer must be appointed to take permanent charge. He is expected to be named in a few days.

MARSHALL'S IRE AROUSED.

Lawyer Objects to Tone of Major's Letter of Instructions.

The District Board of Appeals for the selective draft of New York, of which Charles E. Hughes is Chairman, announced yesterday that all registrants who are married, who have no children, and who own property the income of which is sufficient to support their wives will be classified for military service in Class 1-A. Louis Marshall, a member of the board, was displeased at the tone of a letter received from Major Hutchinson of the Adjutant General's office, which contained instructions for the board. He said the letter was too much in the form of a rebuke.

"I do not think an official is called upon to read a lecture to this body," said Mr. Marshall. "If the language of the draft regulations is not clear, it is our business to interpret it. I do not think we should be treated like a lot of schoolboys by a man who simply happens to be a temporary occupant of a position of authority in the Adjutant General's office.

Some of the cases already passed upon may be reopened. Lewis L. Delafield cited the case of Ernest A. Brown, a garage owner, who has $10,000 invested in business. The ruling would put Brown in Class 1-A. Mr. Delafield said that there is no provision in the questionnaire for such cases, and that some of them already have been placed in Class 2-B.

DIAMOND DEALERS INDICTED

Goldmuntz Brothers Accused of Smuggling Gems Into Country.

The Federal Grand Jury indicted yesterday the long-established firm of Goldmuntz Brothers, diamond dealers at 87 Nassau Street, on a charge of conspiring to defraud the Government by smuggling diamonds into this country. The firm consists of Max, Joseph, and Paul Goldmuntz. The firm is on the British blacklist, and consequently has encountered many difficulties in getting its importations of precious stones safely into this port.

Federal Prosecutor Harper, who gathered the evidence against the defendants, said the firm had secret agents who came from Antwerp, and from other territory held by the Germans. It is alleged that the jewels which were entered at the Custom House had much less than their real value, and this was done to lighten the burden of the 20 per cent. duty placed on similar property by the Government within the last two years. Mr. Harper said that the firm had imported about $700,000 worth of brilliants a year, and that the sums lost to the Government through the alleged undervaluation was considerable. The last importation was about six weeks ago, when the firm received $60,000 worth of diamonds.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Harley Lord Stowell of 13 West Eleventh Street are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Friday. Mrs. Stowell was Miss Emily Coe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coe. This is their second son.

Mr. and Mrs. Murdock Pemberton of 21 West Forty-ninth Street are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday. Mrs. Pemberton was formerly Miss Helen Tower. Mr. Pemberton is now serving as Chief Yeoman in the navy. The marriage of the couple took place in May, 1916.

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EISENMAN RETIRED; PERELESS ALSO OUT

Chairman of Defense Council Committee Was Assailed in Uniform Inquiry.

ASSIGNED TO AID GOETHALS

General Honorably Discharged Captain Who Accused Sorting Plant's Organizer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Through a letter written by Secretary Baker to Senator McKellar of Tennessee, it became known today that Charles D. Eisenman, former head of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense and later serving under Acting Quartermaster General Goethals, had severed all relations with Governmental activity. At the same time Senator Thomas of Colorado had a memorandum read in the Senate from General Goethals telling of the discharge from his department of Captain Arthur A. Pereless, who divulged the operation of the Base Sorting Plant in New York before the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

Captain Pereless testified before the Military Committee that Ira Kaplan, brother of a man who was associated with Mr. Eisenman on the Council of National Defense Supply Committee, had obtained, with others in the rag trade in New York, a monopoly of the rag-sorting business for the Government at exorbitant profit. Captain Pereless calculated that the Base Sorting Plant owners made something like 4,000 per cent. out of their enterprise.

Before the Senate Committee an apparent conflict between Mr. Eisenman and Captain Pereless developed, Mr. Eisenman testifying that the Captain had not consulted the Supply Committee as to matters pertaining to the Base Sorting Plant, and that he had apparently tried to discredit the promoters of it. He expressed himself as at a loss to understand Captain Pereless's attitude.

Baker Discloses Change.

Soon after the Senate Committee statements, Mr. Eisenman, who had been in charge of the supply work for the army, was shifted to the Quartermaster General's Department, under General Goethals. That his activity there was short-lived was revealed in Secretary Baker's letter to Senator McKellar, which was a reply to a request for information pertaining to features of army supply. Secretary Baker referred to confidential information with which he was supplying Senator McKellar, and added:

"This, I think, answers all the questions you asked, except as to Mr. Eisenman, who has left Washington and is not now, as I understand it, occupying any relationship either to the Council of National Defense or to the Quartermaster General's Department."

That was all the information Senator McKellar had about Mr. Eisenman's sudden withdrawal from his Governmental service.

As head of the Supply Committee of the Council of National Defense, Mr. Eisenman had control over the huge field of clothing supplies to the army. He was criticised by members of the Senate Committee for failure adequately to equip the army with uniforms. It was Mr. Eisenman who told the committee that the American soldier's uniform was from 25 to 50 per cent. shoddy, a statement that was repudiated by Secretary Baker before the committee.

Mr. Eisenman, at the end of a rigid examination by the Senate Committee, said that the testimony from the assertions of his work at the head of the Supply Committee, and that he was anxious to retire if he could do it without a "sacrifice of patriotic duty."

The news of the abrupt retirement of Captain Pereless was contained in a letter to Senator Thomas from Ralph A. Hayes, private secretary to Secretary Baker, in which he inclosed a memorandum from General Goethals. Senator Thomas, a member of the Military Affairs Committee, had asked about a report that Captain Pereless had been dropped by the War Department. The Colorado Senator had been actuated to ask this, he said, because of the evidence given by Captain Pereless. In his memorandum General Goethals said that, while Captain Pereless had been discharged, it had not been because of his evidence before the Senate Committee.

Discharge of Pereless.

"The discharge of Captain Arthur A. Pereless from the Quartermaster Reserve Corps had no relation directly or indirectly to the testimony which Captain Pereless gave before the Military Committee of the United States Senate," said General Goethals. "It is not and never has been the policy of the Acting Quartermaster General to discipline any officer for the testimony before a committee of the American Congress.

"On the other hand, the Acting Quartermaster General desires that committees of the House and Senate shall have access to any information which may be desired and no restrictions are imposed on any officer called to testify.

"Captain Pereless was honorably discharged for reasons entirely and solely due to service considerations. It was necessary to reorganize among other divisions of this office the Conservation Division, with which Captain Pereless was connected.

"Examination of the qualifications of Captain Pereless disclosed that he lacked the efficiency considered necessary for the performance of the duties with which he was charged. That Captain Pereless realized this situation is shown by the fact that he himself notified a subordinate of the Acting Quartermaster General that he had tendered his resignation as an officer of the army, which resignation an examination of the records discloses had not been submitted in writing, and, further, in a letter dated Jan. 22, 1918, signed by him and addressed to Acting Quartermaster General, stated:

As the necessary arrangements have been made for the organization and carrying on of the Conservation Division, the necessity of my further service is no longer apparent, and I request that I be returned to the inactive list, Quartermaster Reserve Corps. The duties which I abandoned in New York, the return to which is still open to me, justify me in making the above request, as, under the circumstances, I do not feel that the financial sacrifice involved in the change is any longer required.

"The Acting Quartermaster General does not regard it as good policy, in view, of the needs of officers, to make transfers to the inactive list. The extensive duties of the Quartermaster Department demand the use of every officer holding a commission and available for service. An officer assigned to the inactive list is dead weight which no up-to-date business organization should carry.

Opposes Inactive List.

"Therefore the Acting Quartermaster General decided to pursue in the case of Captain Pereless the policy observed in similar cases—viz: To direct his honorable discharge and to appoint in his place an efficient officer capable of carrying on the important work of the Reclamation Division. This was done under date of Jan. 30. Under date of Feb. 14, in answer to a letter from Mr. Pereless dated Feb. 1, requesting that the order for his honorable discharge be changed so as to transfer him to the inactive list of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, this office exxpressed the policy adopted as follows:

Referring to your letter of Feb. 1, in which you make request to be returned to the inactive list of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps, you are advised that your discharge was recommended because your services were no longer required. This office will follow the policy established of discharging all reserve and national army officers whose services are no longer required, rather than return them to the inactive list."

The elimination of Mr. Eisenman and Captain Pereless, according to an opinion expressed by some Senators today, indicated a housecleaning in the Quartermaster General's Department, based upon the disclosures before the Military Committee.

GOETHALS COMPLETES TASK.

Quartermaster's Department Reorganized with New Branches.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Reorganization of the Quartermaster General's Department along the lines proposed by Major Gen. Goethals soon after he took charge as Acting Quartermaster General has been completed, and some official statement soon will be issued explaining the duties of the new branches created.

General Goethals has relieved Brig. Gen. Chauncey B. Baker, Chief of Army Embarkation, from that post, and has placed the entire embarkation section under Joseph E. Lilly, a New York shipping expert, who recently became chief adviser to the Acting Quartermaster General in all matters pertaining to shipping. General Baker will be placed in charge of a new section having supervision over manufacture of motor vehicles for army.

The Cantonments Division, formerly attached to the office of the Quartermaster General, has been transferred to the office of the Assistant Secretary of War. Acting Secretary Crowell today said it seemed likely that a new construction division of the General Staff, to take over the duties of the Cantonment Division, would prove the best solution of the difficulties. Brig. Gen. Littell, having been relieved as head of the division, has applied for retirement, and probably will retire within a few days.

Lieut. Col. Marshall, who succeeded him, was brought into the army to build the cantonments, and his wide experience in civil life has been the War Department's main reliance in the big job.

Assistant Secretary Crowell said the department was now doubling the capacity of the base hospitals at all the camps and cantonments. Studies are being made also of the needs for additional cantonments. It appears likely that several present National Guard camps will be made over after the divisions now training have been sent forward, and semi-permanent construction will be necessary to house troops next Winter.

Mr. Crowell indicated that hospital construction at all camps, even those which might be abandoned before next Winter, would be permanent.

REPRINTS JURIST'S VIEWS.

North German Gazette Denies Teutons Made War Inevitable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 18.—The North German Gazette, the organ of the Foreign Office, began on Friday the publication of the series of articles "by an American jurist," recently printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and proposes to continue them. Commenting on the series, the paper says that the explanation given by the jurist of the reasons for America's entry into the war are a surprise.

"In language very thinly disguised," it says, "the writer rejects the reasons given by Wilson, throwing them into the same category as those sentimentalisms which have been skillfully exploited with the object of driving into war a people unconvinced of its necessity."

The paper then extracts from the jurist's arguments the point that the inevitability of America sooner or later coming in conflict with Germany had long been recognized. The jurist says that this foresight was due to conviction of Germany's ultimately aggressive purposes. The Gazette says that this argument is nonsensical, hence all that is left is an admission that America's entry into the war was planned long in advance, not for the reasons given by the jurist, but, on the contrary, on account of similar aggressive intentions by the United States.

Justice's Illness Causes Mistrial.

Illness on the part of Justice Isaac M. Kapper of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday caused a mistrial to be declared in the case of Allessandro Vollero, the wine dealer who is charged with murder in the first degree for his alleged connection with the band of gunmen who extorted money from Italian gamblers and artichoke dealers in this city. Justice Kapper announced at the beginning of the trial last week that he was threatened with an attack of grip and that he might not be able to finish the trial. When court opened yesterday he declared that he had been advised by his physician that it was imperative that he take a rest. Assistant District Attorney Warbasse and Edward J. Reilly, counsel for the prisoner, agreed on March 4 as the date for the beginning of a new trial.

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HYLAN AT PALM BEACH.

New York Mayor to Act as Auctioneer at Red Cross Garden Party.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 18.—Mayor John F. Hylan of New York arrived today for the usual vacation he has always spent here. With him were his wife, his daughter, Miss Virginia Hylan, and their guests, Miss Catherine Menehan and P. J. Menehan, neighbors in Brooklyn, and the Mayor's private secretary, John Sinnott. They went bathing at the beach this morning and this afternoon sat about the Royal Poinciana Hotel, where they are staying, and the gardens, it being too hot to do much.

Tomorrow afternoon the Mayor will attend a big garden party which society women here have been getting up for the Red Cross, and he and William R. Hearst, who preceded him here by three days, have agreed to act as the auctioneers. They will have a large assortment of articles to dispose of donated by business houses and prominent men from all over the country, including President Wilson's autographic photograph and a letter wishing success to the Red Cross fête.

Miss Clevenger Wed to Aviator.

Mrs. Artemus Clark Plummer announces the marriage of Miss Beatrice Honoré Clevenger to Charles George Mills on Feb. 9 at St. Mark's Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, the rector. Mrs. Mills, who speaks several languages, was preparing to go to France to engage in war relief work when the marriage was suddenly decided upon. Mr. Mills is a son of Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Mills of Bradford, Penn., and a grandson of Charles Bittles, a pioneer Standard Oil man of Pennsylvania. His father is a banker. He was graduated from Yale in 1911, and is a member of the aviation section of the Reserve Signal Corps.

Miss Richards to Wed Lieut. Miller.

The engagement is announced of Miss Claire R. Richards, the only daughter of Lieutenant George H. Richards, formerly of the Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., to First Lieutenant M. Valentine Miller, Medical Corps, 108th Machine Gun Battalion, stationed at Fort Hancock, Ga. Miss Richards, who lives in Orange, N. J., is a granddaughter of the late Andrew J. Dotger, a New York banker, and has been active in Red Cross and hospital work. Lieutenant Miller is a son of the Rev. Dr. Miller and Mrs. Millor of Columbia, Penn., and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. The wedding will probably take place in a short time.

Bogart-Dawson Wedding Saturday.

The wedding of Miss Saltonstall Dawson of 400 Palisade Avenue, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. Russell Dawson, and granddaughter of the late Henry Anstice, to Richard Walker Bogart, Jr., will take place on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride. The Rev. Dr. Henry Anstice, uncle of the bride, will officiate. The bride will be unattended and Cyril De Angelis Bogart is to be his brother's best man. Only a few relatives and friends will witness the ceremony.

In Aid of Secours Franco-Americain.

A concert will be held on Thursday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton for the benefit of the Secours Franco-Americain at 3 o'clock. The artists will include Miss Maggie Teyte, Max Rosen, and Salvatore de Stefano, and Mme. Yvonne Garrick. General Rodeguet is to speak. Mrs. Paul Morton of 905 Fifth Avenue is receiving applications for tickets. Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., is Chairman of the committee in charge.

MAJOR SHERIDAN DEAD.

Son of General Rasses Away at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Major Philip Henry Sheridan, son of General Phil Sheridan, died here today, aged 37. He was graduated from West Point in 1902. He had recently been serving on the General Staff.

Major Sheridan was born on July 28, 1880. He received his appointment to West Point from the District of Columbia on June 30, 1898, and upon being graduated June 12, 1902, was commissioned as Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Cavalry. On May 2, 1903, he was transferred to the Fifth Cavalry.

While a Lieutenant he served as military aid to former President Roosevelt from 1905 to 1907. He was relieved from duty at his own request, moved by an ambition to be put on active duty in a regiment.

COUNT KHUEN HEDERVARY.

Death of Former Hungarian Premier Is Again Reported.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 18.—The German papers report the death of Count Khuen von Hedervary, the former Hungarian Premier.

The death of Count von Herdervary was reported in 1914 in a Budapest dispatch, which said he had died on April 25 of that year at the age of sixty-five. As late as December, 1915, however, a lengthy article on the war situation was published under his name.

William R. Gratz.

William R. Gratz, a pioneer in the musical instrument business in this country, died at his home, 937 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. Mr. Gratz was a native of Breslau, Germany, and thirty-one years ago founded the corporation of William R. Gratz Import Company, at 35 West Thirty-first Street, of which he was President at the time of his death. He was also widely known in Canada. During the Spanish-American war Mr. Gratz offered a $100 reward to the first American soldier or sailor to plant the American flag on Cuban soil.

Mrs. Jennie Philomene, L. Burr.

Mrs. Jennie Philomene Lynch Burr, wife of William P. Burr, Corporation Counsel of the City of New York, died yesterday at her home, 12 West 120th Street, from pneumonia, in her sixty-first year. Mrs. Burr, who was graduated from the Sacred Heart Academy in this city, was a member of the Mayor's Women's Committee on National Defense. She is survived by two sons and five daughters. They are William Archibald Burr, John Lovely Burr, Mrs. Thomas J. O'Reilly, Mrs. John B. Coleman, Mrs. William A. Dailey, and the Misses Constance and Annette Burr.

Zenas F. Westervelt.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 18.—Zenas F. Westervelt, founder and superintendent of the Western New York Institute for Deaf Mutes, died of heart disease in this city yesterday, aged 69 years. He was known to instructors of the deaf nearly all over the world because of his advanced methods.

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GEN. F. W. SIBLEY, INDIAN FIGHTER, DIES

Commander of Expeditions in the Philippines Pursued Villa into Mexico in 1916.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—Brig. Gen. Frederick W. Sibley, for many years a leading cavalry officer who took part in the early Indian campaigns and later in the Spanish-American war, is dead at the base hospital at Camp Grant. Death was due to pernicious anaemia. General Sibley, who was at one time Commandant at the United States Military Academy at West Point, came to Camp Grant from the Mayo Hospital at Rochester, Minn., where he had undergone treatment. As Colonel of the Fourteenth Cavalry, he took part in the pursuit of Villa into Mexico in 1916. In July of that year he was appointed Brigadier General, and was retired in the following October for age.

Born in Texas Oct. 17, 1852, a son of the late Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, U. S. A., General Sibley was appointed to the Military Academy from Georgia in 1869. Five years later he was graduated and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, assigned to the Second Cavalry, which was then on the Nebraska frontier. In 1876 he was a member of the Big Horn expedition and fought the Indians on Powder River at the battle of the Rosebud and Slim Buttes. General Crook detailed him to the command of a scouting party which located a war party of Sioux in the vicinity of Little Big Horn, and for gallant services on this occasion Sibley was promoted to be First Lieutenant.

General Sibley went to Cuba as a Captain in 1898 and in 1902 became a Major in the Eleventh Cavalry. In the Fall of the following year he went to the Philippines with the Second Cavalry and commanded several expeditions against the Ladrones of Cavité and Batagnas Provinces, exterminating the bands. In 1906 General Sibley was appointed Commandant at West Point and Lieutenant Colonel.

REV. DR. GEO. S. BAKER DIES.

Served 23 Years as Pastor and Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. George Stuart Baker, pastor and Superintendent Emeritus of St Luke's Hospital, died yesterday at his home, 205 West 107th Strret, in his eightieth year. He was Chaplain of the Shelter for Respectable Girls at the time of his death, and for many years had been Chaplain of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New York.

He was born July 29, 1838, at Medford, Mass., a son of the Rev. Abijah R. Baker and Harriette Newell Woods Baker, who was a daughter of the founder of Andover Theological Seminary. He received the degree M. A. from Hobart College and graduated from Union Theological Seminary, and several years after received the degree D. D. from Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa. Dr. Baker was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1870 by Bishop Coxe and assigned as assistant minister of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N. Y.

Dr. Baker was appointed pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital in 1877, retiring twenty-three years later as pastor and Superintendent Emeritus.

Mrs. Alice Bisbee Strong.

Special to The New York Times.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Alice Bisbee Strong, widow of the Rev. Josiah Strong, who was prominent as a social service worker in New York City until his death in 1916, died at her home today in her seventy-eighth year.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. DORA S. LEWIS, widow of James Lewis, an actor, died on Sunday at Easthampton, L. I.

ARTHUR MIDDLETON SLAUGHTER, who was in the real estate business in this city, is dead at his home in Nutley, N. J.

C. ELBERT VESEY, who was with the firm of Marshall & Ball of Newark for twenty-one years, died on Sunday at his home in East Orange.

ALFRED JOHNSON, a hotel proprietor in Bloomfield, N. J., for twenty years, died yesterday in Tampa, Fla. He was born in Sweden fifty-eight years ago.

MARTIN LENNON, 68 years old, a retired patrolman, for thirty-four years a member of the police force, died at his home, 314 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, on Saturday.

RAMON ALBONIGA, for many years master mechanic for W. & A. Fletcher Company of Hoboken, died at his home there on Sunday. He was born in Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

Mrs. CARRIE BICK, wife of Albert Bick and mother of United States Commissioner Louis R. Bick, died on Sunday at her residence, 778 Park Place, Brooklyn, at the age of 57 years.

MICHAEL KENNEDY, a retired detective, for many years attached to the Bedford Avenue Police Station, died at his home, 953 Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was 68 years old.

JAMES J. WYNNE, a branch manager for the Kings County Lighting Company and well known in political circles in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 1,467 Seventy-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

CHRISTOPHER A. MORAN, Secretary of the Gold Car Heating and Lighting Company of Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 252 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 61 years. He is survived by his wife and a son.

IRWIN HOWELL HANCE, Jr., an engineer in the valuation department of the New York Central Railroad, died from pneumonia on Saturday at his home, 506 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a son of Dr. Irwin Howell Hance.

GEORGE ALFRED SQUIRE, a former member of the New Jersey Assembly and President of M. H. Dingee & Co., dealers in lubricating oils, died on Sunday at his home, 12 Altamont St., Morristown, N. J. He was a Mason.

Corporal LESTER T. McCALL of Company B, Fourth Balloon Service, died at Morrison Field, Morrison, Ga., on Saturday. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McCall of 1,750 East Thirteenth Street, Flatbush, and enlisted last October.

JOHN F. FOLEY, Postmaster of Bernardsville, N. J., is dead at his home in that place, in his sixtieth year. He was serving his second term. Mr. Foley for many years was in the shoe business. He was a member of the Bernardsville Board of Education for nine years.

HUGH L. WEBER, 53 years old, a consulting engineer who was associated with the Hamilton Building Company for years, died yesterday at his home, Crocheron Avenue, Bayside. He was a charter member of the Bayside Yacht Club and a vestryman of All Saints' Church, Bayside.

JOSEPH S. COOKE, 56 years old, who took part in many bowling tournaments, is dead at his home, 126 Berkeley Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J. He was President of the Central Trucking Company, Newark, and a Director of the Equal Rights Building and Loan Association of that city.

GEORGE JAMES, who had been the bellringer of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, for forty years, died yesterday at his home, 42 Kenmore Avenue, Newark, in his seventy-second year. He was appointed Master of Chimes by the late Mgr. George H. Doane. He first rang the chimes on St. Patrick's Day in 1873.

BYRON H. ELWOOD, a special agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, died yesterday in St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers, from pneumonia. Mr. Elwood was 68 years old, a native of Port Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. LILLIE P. GARTH, 73 years old, of Plainfield, N. J., died yesterday at the home of her son-in-law, Commander C. E. Smith, U. S. N., at Annapolis, Md.

Mrs. FANNY ELIZA MATHEWS, widow of John Mathews, died at her home in Mount Kisco yesterday, in her eighty-seventh year. She was born in Yorktown, Westchester County, of Revolutionary stock and had resided in Mount Kisco for more than sixty years. Until the infirmities of age crept on she had been deeply interested in the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The Rev. CALEB THEOPHILUS WARD, a retired Episcopal clergyman, died on Saturday at his home, 441 Fourth Street, South Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year. The funeral services will be held in the chapel at 313 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, tomorrow. Mr. Ward was a graduate of Columbia University and the Union Theological Seminary, and for a long time was curate of St. Michael's P. E. Church. After retiring from the ministry Mr. Ward began the work of compiling a treatise on the New Testament, bought the type and presses, and printed and bound it with his own hands.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH
57th Street, between 6th and 7th Aves.
REV. GYPSY SMITH, JR.
SPECIAL EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN
Beginning Tuesday, Feb. 19th, 8 P. M., and continuing until Sunday, March 10th. Services Tuesday, Wed., Thursday, Friday evenings during each week.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KOHEN.—On Feb. 18, to Mr. and Mrs. William Kohen, (nee Pauline Pomerans,) a son.

ROSENBAUM.—Mr. and Mrs. Dudley F. Rosenbaum of 1,039 Ocean Av., Brooklyn, a baby girl, at Swedish Hospital.

ROSENSCHEIN.—Mr. and Mrs. David Rosenschein (nee Adelarde Naftal) of 817 West End Av., announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 17, 1918.

Engaged.

COHEN—WOLPFBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wolffberg of 1,161 50th St., Brooklyn, announce the engagement of their daughter, Hattie, to Mr. Louis Cohen of New York.

Married.

HARRISON—BEARD.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, at Christ Episcopal Church, Hackensack, N. J., by Rev. Robert Brackensderfer, Miss Dorothy Beard of Newark, Ohio, to Frank W. Harrison, U. S. N. R.

HURWITZ—LUKASHOK.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Elias L. Solomon, Sophie Lukashok to Lieutenant Herman M. Hurwitz, U. S. M. R. C.

Died.

ADLER.—On Feb. 18, 1918, Fanny, beloved wife of Max J. Adler, mother of Sidney J., Joel S., Camilla, and Elizabeth. Funeral from her late residence, 564 East 135th St., Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

AGNEW.—On Monday, Feb. 18, 1918, at her home, Hillcrest, Sparkill, Rockland County, N. Y., in the 80th year of her age, Mary Nash, beloved wife of the late Cornelius Rea Agnew, M. D., and daughter of Lora Nash and Catherine Van Bergen, all of New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

ALBONIGA.—Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, Ramon Alboniga, aged 65 years, beloved husband of Louisia Alboniga, (nee Brett.) Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from his late residence, 1,236 Park Av., Hoboken, on Tuesday morning at 9:30 o'clock; thence to Church of Our Lady of Grace, where a high mass will be celebrated. Interment in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Bloomfield, N. J. Havana papers please copy.

AYRES.—Feb. 18, 1918, Mary P., widow of William B. Ayres, aged 84 years 10 months. Services at Funeral Chapel, 851 Amsterdam Av., near 102d St., this Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

BAKER.—On Feb. 18, 1918, at his residence, 205 West 107th St., Rev. George Stuart Baker, D. D., pastor and Superintendent Emeritus St. Luke's Hospital, in his 80th year. Services at St. Michael's Church, 99th St. and Amsterdam Av., Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

BARDES.—Elizabeth S., widow of Frederick Bardes, on Feb. 18, 1918, in her 74th year. Funeral service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at her late residence, 280 Rodney St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

BASLEY.—William, of 181 63th St., Brooklyn, husband of Ada Gatta, Feb. 17, 1918, aged 74 years. Funeral services, Masonic and civil, Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

BATTEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 16, 1918, George Batten, at his home, Montclair, N. J., in his 64th year. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Montclair, on Tuesday, Feb. 19, at 10:45 o'clock. Train from Hoboken, Lackawanna Railroad, leaves at 9:37 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Please omit flowers.

BEESON.—Thomas J. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 1,970 Broadway, (Campbell's,) Wednesday, 11 A. M. Auspices Actors Fund.

BURR.—Jennie Philomene Lynch, beloved wife of William P. Burr, on Monday, Feb. 18, at her residence, 12 West 120th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CASTLE.—Feb. 15, at Fort Worth, Texas, while serving in this country in the Royal Flying Corps, Captain Vernon, husband of Irene Castle, aged 30 years. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., at 10 o'clock; thence to the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th St., near 5th Av., where services will be held at 11 o'clock forenoon today, (Tuesday.) Interment Woodlawn.

COOPER.—Captain James Fennimore, Jr., 306th Field Artillery, on Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, at Camp Dix, N. J., of pneumonia, in the 25th year of his age, eldest son of Susan Sage and James Fennimore Cooper of Albany, N. Y. Services at Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y.

CURTIS.—New York State Society of the Cincinnati, General Order.—The President with deep regret announces to the society the death of Edward Gansevoort Curtis, an hereditary member of this society, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1918, in Washington, D. C.

TALBOT OLYPHANT, President.
FRANCIS BURRALL HOFFMAN, Sec.

DOHERTY.—On Feb. 16, Thomas J., beloved son of Peter Doherty. Funeral from residence of father, 158 West 84th St. Mass Holy Trinity Church, West 82d St., Tuesday, 10 A. M.

DONNELLY.—On Feb. 18, 1918, at New York City, Rosa Ford, widow of Edward C. Donnelly of Grovemount, Manhattanville, New York City, in her 79th year. Funeral private. Baltimore (Md.) papers please copy.

DRESSER.—On Sunday, Feb. 17, 1918, Gertrude Clark Dresser, beloved wife of Horace B. Dresser. Funeral at her late residence, 29 Greene Av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private. Buffalo and San Francisco papers please copy.

DREYFUSS.—Alexander, husband of Julia Cahn, Gretchen and father of Lee, William, and Julian. Funeral Wednesday, Feb. 20, 1918, 10 o'clock, from Harlem Synagogue, 208 Lenox Av.

DUNHAM.—Clarke, of Staten Island, at St. Augustine, Fla. Funeral services will be held on Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 305 Jewett Av., West New Brighton.

FARNHAM.—On Feb. 17, 1918, Eliza Cary Far

Form for Return of Excess Profits of Individuals Under the Income Tax.

CAUTION.

Read all instructions.

Answer all questions.

If necessary, ask your Collector of Internal Revenue for assistance.

Form 1101.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

INDIVIDUAL EXCESS PROFITS TAX RETURN FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1917.

TAX ON BUSINESS WITH INVESTED CAPITAL (INCLUDING FARMING).

Name .....

Business address .....

Kind of business ..... *Date established* .....

(Do not write in this space.)
RECEIVED .....
LIST.

Month.	Page.	Line.

Audited by.....

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

1. Complete Instructions.—For complete instructions concerning the filling of this form see Regulations No. 41 relative to the War Excess Profits Tax (referred to hereinafter as the Excess Profits Tax Regulations). Copies can be obtained from any collector of internal revenue.

2. Who must make a return on Form 1101.—Every individual employing invested capital in his trade or business and having a net income for 1917 of $6,000 or more must make a return on this form.

3. Income subject to tax.—Income derived from any trade, business, profession or occupation is subject to excess profits tax. The following income is not subject to the tax, and the capital from which such income is derived must not be included in invested capital:

(a) Gains or profits from transactions entered into for profit, but which are isolated, incidental, or so infrequent as not to constitute an occupation.

(b) Income from property arising merely from its ownership, including interest, rent, and similar income from investments, unless the management of such property or investments occupies a substantial part of the time and attention of the owner or his agent.

4. Tax to be computed on Form 1101.—The net income subject to excess profits tax falls into two classes. The first comprises all net income derived from a trade or business (including occupations and professions) having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital. This class includes salaries, wages, and other income reported in Schedule A, Form 1040. The tax on such income should be computed and entered on Form 1040 according to the instructions thereon.

All other income subject to tax (see Instruction 3, above) should be entered on this form (see Schedule I) and the tax should be computed as directed herein.

5. Deductions.—Every citizen or resident of the United States is entitled to a specific deduction of $6,000 plus a percentage deduction of not less than 7 and not more than 9 per cent. of his invested capital, depending upon the percentage or ratio of the average annual net income to the invested capital during the prewar period. Nonresident alien individuals are not entitled to the specific deduction of $6,000.

(a) In order to compute the variable deduction the individual must report the net income and invested capital of his business for the prewar period (see Schedules I, II, A, and B). If the individual prefers he may compute the deduction at the rate of 7 per cent. and avoid the necessity of making a return of income and invested capital for the prewar period; but the invested capital for 1917 must be ascertained and returned if possible.

(b) If the individual was not engaged in the trade or business during the whole of at least one of the calendar years 1911, 1912, and 1913 (designated as "the prewar period"), and the trade or business is not substantially a continuation of a trade or business in existence during the prewar period, the deduction shall be an amount equal to 8 per cent. of the invested capital for the taxable year plus $6,000.

6. Determination of invested capital in 1917.—The invested capital for the year 1917 will, unless shown to the contrary, be the average of the invested capital (properly adjusted) at the beginning and end of that year (as reported in Schedule A or Schedule B). (See Article 70 of the Excess Profits Tax Regulations.)

7. Invested capital and net income during the prewar period.—(a) It will be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with the law to report the invested capital at the beginning of 1911 (or at the commencement of the business if started after January 1, 1911) and at the close of 1913, and to take the average as the invested capital for the prewar period. (See Schedules II, A and B.)

(b) The net income from business for each year of the prewar period should be determined in the same way as net income from business for 1917. (See Schedule I.)

8. Inability to determine invested capital or prewar income.—(a) If the business was in existence during the prewar period, and you are unable to compute the average net income for the prewar period, or if there was no net income from the business during the prewar period, the tax should be computed in the first instance on the basis of a 7 per cent. deduction, but you are entitled to file a claim for abatement. (See Article 23 of the Excess Profits Tax Regulations.)

(b) If you are unable to determine the average invested capital for the prewar period, you should compute the tax on the basis of a 7 per cent. deduction, but you may file a claim for final assessment under Section 210 (Article 62 of the Excess Profits Tax Regulations).

(c) If you are unable to determine the invested capital for 1917, you may submit a claim (with proper explanation) for assessment under Section 210 (Article 62 of the Excess Profits Tax Regulations).

SCHEDULE I.—NET INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX (see Excess Profits Tax Regulations, Art. 8).

ITEM.	1911	1912	1913	1917
1. Net income from business, except as entered on lines 2, 3, and 4 (reported for 1917 in Schedule B, Form 1040)	$	$	$	$
2. Net income from sales of property (reported for 1917 in Schedule C, Form 1040), exclusive of transactions entered into for profit, which are isolated, incidental, or so infrequent as not to constitute an occupation				
3. Net income from rents and royalties (reported for 1917 in Schedule D, Form 1040), if the management of the property really constitutes a trade or business				
4. Net income from investments (reported for 1917 in Schedules E, G, or H, Form 1040), if the management of such investments constitutes a trade or business (exclusive of income derived from partnerships)				
5. TOTAL	$	$	$	$
6. Average for prewar period (totals of columns 1911, 1912, and 1913 divided by 3)				$

SCHEDULE II.—ADJUSTED CAPITAL (see Excess Profits Tax Regulations, Arts. 66-70).

ITEM.	For prewar period.	For taxable year.
1. Invested capital at beginning of period, as shown in Schedule A or Schedule B, page 2	$	$
2. Invested capital at end of period, as shown in Schedule A or Schedule B, page 2		
3. TOTAL		
4. AVERAGE (half of Item 3)	$	$

SCHEDULE III.—DEDUCTION (see Excess Profits Tax Regulations, Arts. 21-24).

1. Percentage—average net income for prewar period to average invested capital for prewar period (Item 6, Schedule I, divided by Item 4, above—carry out result as far as desired, but drop the remainder, if any, without increasing the last figure of the percentage) ..... %
2. Percentage to be used in computing deduction (see Instruction 5, above) ..... %
3. Deduction equal to above percentage of average invested capital for taxable year (see Item 4, last column, Schedule II, above ..... $
4. Specific deduction (except for nonresident aliens) 6 000 00
5. TOTAL DEDUCTION ..... $

SCHEDULE IV.—COMPUTATION OF TAX (see Excess Profits Tax Regulations, Arts. 16-17).

CLASSES OF INCOME FOR COMPUTATION OF TAX. Over—	But not over—	Amount of income in each class.	Deduction (if in excess of 15 per cent. of invested capital, enter only 15 per cent. on first line and balance on line or lines below.)	Balance subject to tax.	Rate.	AMOUNT OF TAX.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
$0.00	15% of invested capital	$	$	$	20%	$
15% of invested capital	20% of invested capital				25%	
20% of invested capital	25% of invested capital				35%	
25% of invested capital	33% of invested capital				45%	
33% of invested capital					60%	
TOTAL		$	$	$	x x	$

1. Were you engaged in this business during the whole of any one calendar year during the prewar period from January 1, 1911, to January 1, 1914? ...
2. If not, and if the business is substantially a continuation of a business carried on during the prewar period, give name and address of predecessor: .....
3. Enter on the following line the name and address of a representative individual or concern in your locality engaged in the same kind of business as yourself: .....

AFFIDAVIT.

I swear (or affirm) that this return, including all accompanying statements, is to the best of my knowledge and belief a true and complete return made in good faith pursuant to the Excess Profits Tax Regulations.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this.....day of....., 1918.

.....
(Signature)

[SEAL] .....
(Name of officer administering oath.)

.....
(Official capacity.)

Page 2.

SCHEDULE A.—ADJUSTED CAPITAL AT BEGINNING AND END OF TAXABLE YEAR AND PREWAR PERIOD.

(For taxpayers whose books show the capital invested in their business).

For full instructions regarding adjustments to be made in your capital account, see Articles 66-70 of the Excess Profits Tax Regulations. The numbers of the questions below refer to the corresponding items in Schedule A.

4. Have you made adequate charges to expense accounts for (a) depreciation (wear and tear)?.....; obsolescence?.....; depletion of mineral deposits, etc.?.....; losses of every kind?..... If not, the amount that should have been charged off must be computed and entered as Item 4, Schedule A.

5. Is any asset entered on your books at a value higher than (a) its cost? .....; (b), in case of tangible property put into the business, its actual cash value January 1, 1914, or at the time when put in, if after that date? ..... If (a) or (b) is answered "Yes," state the amount of the increase, $..... This increase must be entered as Item 5, Schedule A, for the taxable year. A similar adjustment should be made for the prewar period except that the provision regarding the value of tangible property on January 1, 1914, should be ignored.

6. Do you *use in your business* any stocks, bonds, or other assets the income from which is not taxable under the Excess Profits Tax Law?..... If so, how much? $..... Have you included any part of this amount as invested capital under Articles 45 and 46, Excess Profits Tax Regulations? .....?.... If so, how much? $..... If the remainder of such tax-free assets (other than obligations of the United States) exceeds the total liabilities of your business, the excess must be entered as Item 6, Schedule A.

If you use this schedule (Schedule A), attach securely to this return a copy of your balance sheet as of each date for which entries are made in the columns below.

ITEM.	December 31, 1910.	December 31, 1913.	December 31, 1916.	December 31, 1917.
1. Capital as shown by books	$	$	$	$
Adjustments by way of additions:				
2.				
3.				
TOTALS				
Adjustments by way of deductions:				
4. Depreciation, depletion, etc.				
5. Appreciation				
6. Excess of inadmissible assets (defined in paragraph *g*, Schedule B) over liabilities				
7.				
8. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS				
9. ADJUSTED CAPITAL (Item 1 minus Item 5)	$	$	$	$

SCHEDULE B.—ADJUSTED CAPITAL AT BEGINNING AND END OF TAXABLE YEAR AND PREWAR PERIOD.

(For taxpayers whose books do not show the capital invested in their business).

All property used in the business must be valued at cost less depreciation, depletion, etc., except tangible property put into the business, which must be valued as of January 1, 1914, or at the time when put in, if after that date.

Distinguish the following classes of assets and describe assets of each class as directed:

(a) **Land and improvements.**—State kind of land, as mining land, timber land, farm land, or improved city real estate. State use of buildings and materials of which constructed, as brick dwelling or steel frame office building.

(b) **Machinery and other equipment.**—State kind, as heavy machinery or office furniture.

(c) **Patents and copyrights.**—Give a list showing serial number, date of issue, name of patentee, and present value of each patent or copyright. Enter in column 2 only the amount of cash paid *specifically* for assets of this class as such, or the cash value of tangible property so paid. If such assets were paid for with tangible property, state the nature of such property and how its value was determined. Charge off for depreciation such part of the cost as the number of years that have elapsed since the acquisition of the patent or copyright forms of the number of years it had to run from the date of acquisition.

(d) **Good will, trade-marks and brands, and other similar intangible assets.**—Enter in column 2 only the amount of cash paid *specifically* for assets of this class as such, or the cash value of tangible property so paid. If such assets were paid for with tangible property, state the nature of such property and how its value was determined.

(e) **Obligations of the United States.**

(f) **Stocks, bonds, and other assets (except obligations of the United States), the income from which is taxable—if used in the business.**

(g) **Stocks, bonds, and other assets (except obligations of the United States), the income from which is not taxable.** These are *inadmissible assets.* **Enter amount in column 2 only.**

(h) **Notes and accounts receivable.**

(i) **Inventories.**—Describe goods briefly, as dry goods, or hardware. State whether inventories are valued (a) at cost or (b) at cost or market value, whichever is lower.

(j) **Cash.**

Do not include in the cost of any asset any amount which was claimed as a deduction in your income tax return for the year in which the asset was purchased.

If you wish to compute your invested capital for the prewar period by this method, attach to this return a statement in the form of Schedule B for the beginning and the end of the prewar period.

(If space is insufficient for entry of all items, make additional entries on a separate sheet and attach it securely to this return.)

Kind of assets held. (Classify and describe as directed above, and in case of buildings, equipment, and other property subject to depreciation, give year in which acquired. Enter amount of inventories, notes, and accounts receivable, cash, etc., in columns 5 and 6 only.)	COST. (Except for tangible property paid in as such.)	Total depreciation, depletion, etc., to December 31, 1916. Rate.	Amount.	Dec. 31, 1916.	Dec. 31, 1917.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	$		$	$	$
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
21 TOTAL	$		$		
22 The above total of admissible assets (line 21) must be reduced by the amount of liabilities, except such part of the liabilities as is offset by inadmissible assets (see paragraph *g* above.) Accordingly enter and describe on the lines below the liabilities of the business; from the total of such liabilities deduct (on line 27) the inadmissible assets; and deduct the remainder (line 28) from the total assets (line 21):					
23					
24					
25					
26 TOTAL					
27 Less inadmissible assets (defined in paragraph *g* above)					
28 Balance of liabilities (Item 26 less Item 27. If Item 27 exceeds Item 26, make no deduction)					
29 Net adjusted capital (Item 21 less Item 28)				$	$

MORE BLANKS HERE FOR EXCESS PROFITS

Form 1,101 Is for Use of Individuals Having Net Income of $6,000 or More.

PLAN EARLY DISTRIBUTION

Return Must Be Filed with Revenue Officials Not Later Than March 31.

With the receipt here yesterday of Form 1,101, covering the individual excess profits tax return for the calendar year 1917, the last of the series of blanks to be issued by the Internal Revenue Bureau dealing with the collection of the war revenue taxes made its appearance. As it may be several days before this form is received in local revenue offices in quantities to warrant a general distribution, the blank is reproduced elsewhere on this page for the benefit of taxpayers required to make this return. Form 1,101 bears a general resemblance in its makeup to Form 1,100, covering the report of corporation excess profits, which appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday.

Form 1,101 is intended to include every individual employing invested capital in his trade or business and having a net income for 1917 of $6,000 or more. The filing of such a return is obligatory. Taxpayers under the necessity of using form 1,101 will do so in conjunction with form 1,040, covering individual incomes in excess of $3,000. The last-named form was reproduced in THE TIMES complete on Jan. 19 last. As in the case of the excess profits tax blank for corporations, the individual excess profits tax return carries "general instructions" which must be followed closely in order to have the return accepted by the Government. In addition, taxpayers in the individual excess profits category, internal revenue officials say, should get a copy of Regulations 41, dealing with the excess profits law. This latter publication is in the hands of Collectors of Internal Revenue for distribution to those desiring to avail themselves of this aid in the preparation of their returns.

Income subject to excess profits tax and to be reported on form 1,101 is income derived from any trade, business, profession, or occupation. The following income is not subject to the tax and the capital from which such income is derived must not be included in investment capital:

(a) Gains or profits from transactions entered into for profit, but which are isolated, incidental, or so infrequent as not to constitute an occupation.

(b) Income from property arising merely from its ownership, including interest, rent, and similar income from investments, unless the management of such property or investments occupies a substantial part of the time and attention of the owner or his agent.

Tax Falls Into Two Classes.

Coming to the tax to be computed on Form 1,101, it is specified that the net income subject to the excess profits tax falls into two classes. The first comprises all net income derived from a trade or business, (including occupations and professions,) having no invested capital or not more than a nominal capital. This class includes salaries, wages, and other income reported in Schedule A, Form 1,040. The tax on such income should be computed and entered on Form 1,040, according to the instructions thereon. All other income subject to tax, as specified in No. 3 of the "general instructions" on Form 1,101, should be entered on this form and the tax should be computed and entered as directed.

In the matter of deductions every citizen is entitled to a specific deduction of $6,000 plus a percentage deduction of not less than 7 per cent., and not more than 9 per cent. of his invested capital, depending on the percentage or ratio of the average annual net income on the invested capital during the prewar period. Nonresident alien individuals are not entitled to the specific deduction of $6,000.

The instructions accompanying Form 1,101 state that persons unable to determine the invested capital for 1917 may submit a claim, with proper explanation, for assessment under Section 210 of the act, or Article 62 of the Excess Profits Tax regulations. Another point has to do with the determination of invested capital in 1917. In this connection, the invested capital will, unless shown to the contrary, be the average of the invested capital, properly adjusted, at the beginning and end of that year, as reported in Schedule A or B. Further details on this subject may be found in Article 70 of the Excess Profits regulations.

Relative to invested capital and net income during the prewar period, it will be deemed a sufficient compliance with the law to report the invested capital at the beginning of 1911, (or at the commencement of the business if started after Jan. 1, 1911,) and at the close of 1913, and to take the average as the invested capital for the prewar period.

Early Distribution Planned.

Collectors in New York are anxious to get full supplies of Form 1,101 from Washington, so that distribution may begin at the earliest possible moment. This return, in common with the other classes of forms, must be filed with the revenue officials not later than the close of business March 31. Taxpayers who may be uncertain just how they ought to prepare their return on Form 1,101 should visit the local revenue offices and consult the experts, whose duty it is to help taxpayers solve revenue puzzles.

It developed yesterday that officials at some of the revenue offices here have informed inquirers that they had received no official notification that the time for filing individual income tax returns had been extended from Feb. 28 to March 31. Collectors have, however, been advised that such an extension has been made in the time for filing corporation and excess profits returns. No doubt was felt that an official order would be received here in a day or two, definitely announcing the extension of time for the individual tax returns, especially as such an announcement was made to the press in Washington a week or more ago.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Second District announced yesterday that a lecture course on the excess profits tax had been started at his headquarters in the Custom House to familiarize the revenue force with the intricacies of the law. Commissioner Roper delegated George W. English, a specialist on excess profits, to give the lectures. It was also announced that what will practically amount to a daily bulletin would be issued from Collector Edwards's office, this with the approval of the officials at Washington. The "bulletin," which made its first appearance yesterday, treats and answers problems being put up to the Internal Revenue administration for solution.

ASKS ACCOUNTING OF BONDS

Tax Appraiser Reports Part of Dade Estate Assets Missing.

A report in the transfer tax proceedings in the estate of Mrs. Annie J. Dade, who died March 4, 1913, was filed in the Surrogate's Court yesterday by Appraiser John J. Lyons, in which he declares that John D. Barretto, one of the executors, should account for $37,200 as the value of New York City bonds which he reported he found are part of the assets of the estate and have not been accounted for. The proceedings were taken at the instance of the Rev. Dr. Nathan Seagle, pastor of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, also named as an executor, who contended that the bonds have disappeared since they went into Executor Barretto's hands before Mrs. Dade's death. The Rev. Dr. Seagle is also attempting to have Barretto removed as executor. A referee appointed by the Surrogate is now taking testimony in the case.

Appraiser Lyons says in his report that while Barretto contended that he delivered the bonds to Mrs. Dade before her death no trace of them was found, and the evidence showed that nearly two years after her death he cashed two coupons from the bonds.

Mrs. Dade's estate is appraised at $70,177, including the bonds for which Barretto is declared liable. Barretto and his wife got $6,000 each under the will, $5,000 went to the Rev. Dr. Seagle, $2,000 to his church, $2,000 to the New York Home for Destitute and Crippled Children, and $3,000 to the Actors' Home. The remainder of the estate went to friends, but no bequests have been paid, because of the differences between the executors.

Will of Mrs. Rosalie Kaufmann.

The will of Mrs. Rosalie Kaufmann, who died on Feb. 9 last, at 231 West End Avenue, leaves $1,000 each to the Montefiore Home, Mount Sinaia Hospital, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and Stony Wold Sanitarium, and $500 each to the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled and the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases. The bulk of the estate is divided equally among the decedent's sons, Max L., Otto, and Arthur Kaufmann, her daughter, Mrs. Florence Weiller, and her granddaughter, Mrs. Lucille Heinemann.

SOCIAL WORKERS MEET.

Henry Street Settlement Discusses Changes Made by War.

A conference of the directors of all the branches of the Henry Street Settlement to consider plans for changes in social work necessitated by the changes in economic conditions caused by the war, was held in the centre at 265 Henry Street last night under the leadership of Miss Lillian D. Wald. No definite plans were announced, but it was said that new ideas would be introduced into all branches so that the work would reach fullest efficiency in aiding those affected by the war.

One of the problems discussed was that of caring for negroes, and particularly young girls, who were coming from the South to take jobs in the expanded industrial establishments in the North. It was pointed out that social workers might formulate a plan for keeping these unskilled workers from antagonizing unions and other workers because they had to accept lower wages until they acquired skill in some trade. Plans for aiding them were discussed at length by Miss B. H. Haynes, head worker in the Lincoln House branch for negroes, at 220 West Sixty-third Street.

Work of aiding women workers in munitions plants and in assisting them in the care of their babies while the mothers were at work was also discussed.

POST OFFICE THRIFT DRIVE.

Letter Carriers to Make House-to-House Canvas to Sell Stamps.

Arrangements for a Thrift Stamp drive by the letter carriers of New York City were made yesterday in the office of Postmaster Thomas G. Patten. The basis of the plan is a letter which every carrier will deliver to all the houses on their beats calling upon the tenants to assist in supporting and equiping the men from their neighborhood who have gone to the front by purchasing War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

The letter will be followed up by a personal call from the carrier, who will take from each one willing to help an order for the weekly delivery of War Savings and Thrift Stamps. Every order obtained by a postman will be filed in his station and he will be personally responsible for seeing that stamps called for by the order are delivered to the signer C. O. D.

To enlist the whole-hearted co-operation of the letter carrier Postmaster Patten is devising a system of merits for the men who do the most effective work. There is at present no system in the Post Office Department whereby carriers may acquire merits, although there is a very extensive demerit system. The possibility of obtaining merit marks to counteract demerits now given for inefficient work is expected to be a great incentive to carriers to give their best efforts to this campaign.

At a meeting held in the Postmaster's Office last Saturday 100 heads of the Supervisory Department of the New York Post Office and of the Railway Mail Service, and the Superintendents of all the stations in Manhattan and the Bronx formed the Postal War Savings Society of New York City. Pledge cards were delivered to them on which to enroll the employes under them in this society. When all the pledges are in the postal men are confident they will have formed the biggest war savings society in the country, comprising the 11,000 employes in the Post Office and Railway Mail Service in New York.

Commission for Josephus Daniels, Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The promotion of Josephus Daniels, Jr., son of the Secretary of the Navy, to a Second Lieutenancy in the United States Marine Corps Reserves, Quartermaster's Department, was announced here today. Lieutenant Daniels, who is 24 years old, enlisted as a private in Washington last April.

Up the Steep Hill to Recovery

You have just recovered from a wasting illness, and are now in the convalescent stage. The devastating action of the germs and fever have laid waste to muscle and nerve-cells. As you must rebuild your body by rebuilding your blood, you will do wisely to combine Gude's Pepto-Mangan with your diet and fresh air treatment.

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"The Red Blood Builder"

Gude's Pepto-Mangan is not a mere temporary tonic, but a real blood builder. It improves the quantity and quality of the red blood cells so that they can rush nourishment—in the form of oxygen—to every cell and tissue of the body. Gude's Pepto-Mangan is easily digested and assimilated, exceedingly pleasant to the taste. Endorsed and prescribed everywhere by physicians.

Study this picture so you will know how genuine Pepto-Mangan looks.

Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—*"Gude's Pepto-Mangan."* For sale at all drug stores.

Pepto-Mangan is made only by

M. J. BREITENBACH CO., New York

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RAILWAY HEADS SAY MEN NEED MORE PAY

Numerous Classes of Employes Not Properly Compensated, Federal Board Is Told.

POINT TO COST OF LIVING

$2,000 a Year Suggested as Lowest Limit During the Period of the War.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The necessity for increased wages for railroad employes was conceded today by representatives of a majority of the railroads of the United States, appearing for the first time before the Government's Railroad Commission. They said they came not to oppose requests of the employes, but merely to aid the commission by giving information.

"Officials need no evidence that the cost of living has increased and that the low paid man needs assistance during the war," declared J. W. Higgins of Chicago, Executive Secretary of the Western Association of Railways, speaking for the roads of the Western district.

"No one recognizes more keenly than the managements that there are numerous classes of employes not properly compensated," was the statement made for the Eastern territory by John G. Walber of New York, Secretary of the Bureau of Information of Eastern Railways.

F. W. Brown of Washington, assistant to the Vice President of the Southern Railway, did not touch on the need for wage advances, but agreed that conditions outlined in other sections applied equally to the South. The railroads in the Eastern and Western territory pay 85 per cent. of the money earned by railroad employes in the United States.

Definition of Low Paid Man.

Mr. Higgins's assertion that the low paid man should be helped drew from Secretary Lane, Chairman of the commission, a query as to what he considered a low paid man.

"I would say that all men receiving under $150 a month need more money to meet the advance in prices of necessities," Mr. Higgins replied. "Perhaps the limit of those who need help should be raised to $2,000 a year, which seems to be the line drawn by the Government in the income tax law. The greatest advance should be given to the men making less than $100 a month. Those fellows must be having a strenuous time."

The $2,000 limit would include all laborers, trainmen, brakemen, mechanics, and clerks, and a great many engineers and conductors," commented Mr. Lane.

Mr. Higgins agreed that was true. He did not suggest any definite increase, but remarked that perhaps the increased living cost should be borne for the distressed employe during the war. Both he and Mr. Walber asserted that the managements had not been unmindful of the welfare of their employes in the past, and had given additional pay where their finances permitted.

All the speakers were careful to state that they made no distinction between union members and unorganized employes. The course of wages was declared to have been upward since 1910, when the concerted form of demand was first used by the brotherhoods, especially since 1915 the ascending trend had been noticeable, according to the speakers, who endeavored to show that all classes of employes had received consideration in the matter of better pay.

Mr. Walber said that from January, 1916, to the latter part of 1917 the pay of skilled labor and clerks increased 15 per cent. in the Eastern district, and unskilled labor from 25 to 100 per cent. He declared the tenure of position was very constant in the railroad service, and attributed to this the loyalty of many employes who refused higher wages in industrial plants to remain with the roads. "The railroads will be running long after a lot of these factories and shipyards have their gates nailed up," he remarked.

Between 1909 and 1915 Mr. Walber said engineers received wage increases of 18.3 pen cent; firemen, 25.61 per cent.; conductors, 23.32 per cent., and all other trainment 29.91 per cent., the increase having been afforded in large part by changes in the wage schedules and to less degree by changes in the rules.

Operating Employes' Increases.

Mr. Higgins said the average rate of increase for operating employes in the Western district between 1909 and 1915 had been 13.23 per cent. Since that time the wage increase on nine representative roads had been $11,073,094 in 1916 for 310,000 men and $39,113,612 in 1917 for 340,436 men, an average for the two years of $114.00 per man. If the ratio was true of all the roads in the United States, he estimated that the total added to the payrolls this year would be between $250,000,000 and $260,000,000. Of the 1917 increase $19,927,000 was said to have been absorbed by the operation of the eight-hour law.

"Then half the increase of that year went to the trainmen," remarked Secretary Lane.

In reporting their wage increases some of the nine representative roads—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Eastern Illinois, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, Northern Pacific, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Missouri Pacific—included the pay of officers in the total. Mr. Higgins said, however, he thought the officers had received few increases and called attention to the highest average, $180, reported by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, which did not include officers in its report.

"Do you think any of these officers ought to have their salaries reduced?" asked Commissioner McClhord.

"I am not in a position to answer that," Mr. Higgins said. "I think that after spending a lifetime acquiring knowledge and experience a man is entitled to compensation."

Both Mr. Higgins and Mr. Walber sketched their own experience. They began as office boys.

Frederick W. Lehmann, counsel for the commission, asked Mr. Higgins about the employment of boys and women by the railroads.

"There are few boys employed now, except as messengers," he replied. "The Federal law interfered with their employment in other capacities. I was switching cars when I was 17, but the age limit now is 21. Women are being employed as clerks and to some extent in other capacities. They have been working as coach cleaners for years."

J. R. W. Davis, maintenance of way engineer for the Great Northern, described the work and pay of the men under him. He said overtime work by section hands was demanded, chiefly because the men were foreigners and, being away from home, preferred to work Sunday rather than rest in the construction camps.

McADOO PUSHES WAR BILLS.

Wants Finance Corporation and Railroad Laws to Precede Loan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Enactment by Congress of the War Finance Corporation bill and the Government Railroad Control bill are deemed necessary before the next Liberty Loan is negotiated. This was emphasized by Secretary McAdoo when he appeared today before the Ways and Means Committee to explain the Finance Corporation bill now under consideration by that committee. In executive session the committee heard Mr. McAdoo in defense of the measure, which is widely opposed by financial men, who say that it will lead to inflation and band banking business.

It developed that there is a strong disposition on the part of members of the committee to amend the bill so as to take from the President the authority to appoint members of the War Finance Corporation. In its original form the bill provides that the members of the board shall be appointed by the President upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury. The feeling in the committee is that the President's appointments should be subject to the approval of the Senate, and it is believed that the bill will be reported with this and other amendments.

Even Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee are none too favorable to the bill, but indications today point to favorable action by the committee on the ground expressed by Representative Kitchin, its Chairman, that the measure is "necessary war legislation."

Secretary McAdoo, in a letter to Representative Sims, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, emphasized the necessity for prompt action on the Railroad bill. The letter read:

My Dear Judge Sims:

May I take the liberty of expressing the hope that the House may soon be able to take action upon the pending Railroad bill?

I cannot overemphasize the urgent necessity for prompt action in this matter. This is the time of the year when the railroads should be placing orders for essential equipment and making preparations for those improvements in their facilities which will enable them to meet the great and urgent demands for transportation, for which they now not only have insufficient motive power and equipment, but in many cases inadequate facilities.

It is a great task to do the required work in time to get the benefits this year. It is my earnest conviction that every day's delay in setting this work forward is imperilling the success of the war, limiting the industrial efficiency and jeopardizing the general prosperity and welfare of the country. We cannot go forward with many matters of vital moment until the pending Railroad bill becomes a law.

With warm regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

W. G. McADOO.

MAY RAISE EMBARGOES.

Hint of Washington Action Following Improved Railroad Situation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Gradual clearing up of congestion on Eastern railroads was indicated by reports today to Director General McAdoo. Officials asserted that if the same rate of progress was made in the next two or three weeks as was recorded last week, traffic conditions would be restored to normal before the middle of March. They emphasized the possibility of another period of bad weather before then, however, and qualified their predictions accordingly.

Figures, showing the improvement which good weather has wrought in the railroad situation, disorganized by two months of blizzards, were cited by officials as an indication that embargoes now imposed on three Eastern trunk lines and local ones on many other railroads east of the Mississippi River, might be lifted gradually. This action was not to be expected for another week, however, they said.

To insure prompt movement of foodstuffs to the Allies twelve solid trains of grain and meats were started eastward from Chicago and other Middle-Western terminals today and twelve others were assembled for movement tomorrow or Wednesday.

The hauling of cotton to Gulf and South Atlantic ports for transshipment by water to New England mills engaged in Government contract work has been so rapid in the last two weeks that the Railroad Administration announced today that it would undertake to increase the quantity to be received immediately from 100,000 to 125,000 bales.

Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce of many Southern cities and towns were notified by C. H. Markham, Regional Director for the South, to assign a certain portion of their local stocks of cotton for shipment under the plans for moving 25,000 additional bales at this time. Eventually the Railroad Administration expects to carry the entire stock of Southern cotton destined for New England mills by water routes from Gulf and South Atlantic ports, and additional ships will be assigned to this service.

PORT COMMISSION REPORTS

Whitman Approves Its Request for $200,000 for Further Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Governor Whitman sent to the Legislature tonight a preliminary report of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, which was created for the purpose of studying conditions in New York Harbor, with a view to recommending improvements to meet increased traffic demands after the war. The commission in its report asked for an additional appropriation of $200,000 to enable it to continue its work. Governor Whitman in a special message recommended that the request be granted. New Jersey, according to the Governor, is prepared to contribute a similar amount, the half of both appropriations to be made available this year.

"The recent decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the New York Harbor case has brought to the attention of the people of the two States as never before the important fact that the Port of New York is historically, geographically, and commercially one port, and that any congestion in the port at any one point affects the whole port," said the Governor in his message.

"While this port is undoubtedly the greatest port in the world, and is at this time performing a war service of incalculable value, its facilities have not been properly co-ordinated. Its size, and complexity have led to serious and grave situations. The time has come to look forward and plan in advance for the future demands that will be made upon the port. Haphazard, piecemeal attempts to solve the terminal problem at the port will hinder, not hasten, the desired solution."

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Motion calendar:
Waterfront Co‹Seow No 92.
Newman‹US.
Stodart‹Mutual Film.
Moran‹Morgan.
Re Samuels.
Hodge‹Meyer.

General calendar:
Gen Elec‹Sundh Co.
Dittmar‹Starr.
McCollom‹SS California.
Akiteskabetkorn Og‹Atlanten.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Northern Transp Co‹Chadwick Co.
Am Graphophone Co‹Am Parlograph Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—In Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar.

Numer‹Penn RR.
Szary‹Erie RR.
Smith‹Cunard SS.
McDermott‹Cent RR.
Kingston‹Lamport & Holt.
Mitchell‹Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
US Light, &c, Corp‹Safety Car, &c, Co.
Roskoss‹C RR of N J.
Steele‹Glorieux.
Quatrrocchs‹Cadillac Hotel Co.
Breslin‹Textile Paper.
Thompson‹NY C RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M.
Gusicki‹Pine Hill Coal Co, (on trial.)
Greenszweig‹Napier et al, (on trial.)

DISTRICT COURT—Howe, J.—In Room 812, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Criminal.

US‹Madsen & Petersen.
Same‹Goldberg et al.
Same‹Goodman et al (2.)
Same‹Di Benedetto.
Same‹Frank Legano.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Smith, Davis, and Ahearn, JJ.

Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Times Sq Imp Co‹McCreery Rty Corp.
Macy‹Ladd.
Harms Co‹Michel Brew Co.
Re Keller (Dunkin.)
Murtha‹N Y Homeopathic Med College (2.)
Winkler‹Gottschlad.
Columbia Trust Co‹Norske Lloyd Ins Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Erlanger J.—Litigated motions at 10:15 A. M.

Max Arms‹Williams.
Kahn‹Goldstein. (2.)
Victor Flag Co‹Artistic Dyeing Co.
Shallenberger‹Porter, Etchingham‹Rodney.
Davy Erecting Co‹Mechanics & Traders
Re Jurin.
Horwitz‹Puld & Hatch Knitting Co.
N Y Tel Co‹Sagarra.
Same‹Green.
Moore‹Wenare Holding Co.
De Waltoff‹Matches.
Mattison‹Asbestos Co.
Kalnamai‹Nat Casket.
Wimmer‹Wimmer.
N Y State Sunday School Assn‹Wolfish.
Re Gross.
Sternberg‹Sternberg.
Kastelewicz‹Kastelewicz.
Wells‹Taylor.
American Snap Fastener Co‹Nygren.
Kornhauser‹Kornhauser.
Hatterson‹Learnard.
Schneider‹Piegenbaum
Rothschild‹Rothschild.
Siegel‹Hudson & Mann RR.
Kellogg‹Rosenstock.
Lowerre‹Burlingson, Le U S Fidelity & Guaranty Co (Hirth.)
Relut‹N Y. Susq & West RR.
Gomila‹Chibaro Amerian Export Co.
Goldwurm‹Goldwum.
Agence Francaise de, &c‹Williams.
Levy‹Corn.
Blumenthal & Co‹Archer.
Levinson‹Finkenberg.
Grynick‹Erie RR.
Preferred Mortgage Co‹Kahrs.
Colford‹Hviand (2.)
Bachnik‹Ward Baking
Kaplan‹O R R Rty.
Meade‹Rendien.
Johnson‹Fox Vaudeville Co.
Graham‹Graham.
Smith‹Cunard SS.
McDermott‹Cent RR.
Kingston‹Lamport & Holt.
Leblett & Co‹Con Gas.
Kaufman‹Klumpf.
Hirsch‹Hudson Mtg.
Kreamer‹Oliva.
Lore‹Asphalt Cont Co
Lestrager‹Int R T Co.
Kitz‹Ruff.
Nunes‹Holding.
Krack‹NY Rys.
Hecker‹Von Stade.
Birnbaum‹Inter R T.
Lake Cl&Br RR.
Gallagher‹Glass.
Cha3ka‹Lamagke.
Acetta‹Davis.
Cusana‹Harlem Bottle
Potosky‹G Liss & Co.
Vase‹NY Rys.
Dreifach‹Interstate Tr & Forward Corp.
Stainton‹Union Ry.
Normando‹NY Rys.
Grant‹Wilgar Rty Corp.
Baker‹Srebnik.
Traum‹Queens Plaza Court, Inc.
Borch‹Gen Chem Co.
Cohan‹NY Rys.
Savarese‹Levien.
Ludmere‹Most.
Terradell‹NY Rys.
Florsheim‹Watters.
Leone‹Hiller.
Drucker‹Markantonis.
Levy‹Botsucci, (2.)
Geisler‹NY Rys.
Mitchell‹Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
US Light, &c, Corp‹Safety Car, &c, Co.
Re Kerner.
Hammer‹US.
US‹Chase Nat Bank.
Goode‹Oceanic Nav.
Kirsch‹SS San Guglielmo.
Kronman‹same.
Pastene‹same.
Re Machine Metals Co
Bliss‹Tug Hokendauqua.
Lorillard‹SS River Meander.

PART II.—Whitaker, Ex parte business.

PART III.—Lehman, Gordon‹Gordon.
Castle‹Century Amuse Corp.
Kirsch & Son‹Bonnynes.
Kevlin‹Kevlin.
Baldwin‹Baldwin.
La Grua‹La Grua.
Jones‹Jones.
Lentz‹Lentz.
Acebro‹Acebro.
Gates‹Gates.
Hiram Grand Lodge, Boards‹same.
&c‹Leftwich.
Reid‹Reid.
Suhr‹Suhr.
Crawford‹Crawford.
Gillies‹Gillies.
Preferred causes:
Lajotte‹Lajotte.
100 E 85th St Corp‹Purdy.
Orinoco Rity Co‹same
General calendar:
Donohue‹Doebler.
Cosby‹Cosby.
Tapley Co‹Newmann.
Rosenheim‹Rosenheim.
Howard‹Howard.
Schulte‹Hart.
Benjamin‹Jalkower.
Morris‹Morris.
Ricci‹Ricci.
Bostock‹Jackolo.
Kahn‹Saperstein. (2.)
Chandler Agency, Lim‹Assets Realization Co.
Greenfel‹Assets Realization Co.
Cudahy Packing Co‹

PART IV.—Giegerich, Case on.

PART V.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Bachman‹Cohen.
108 W. 54th St‹Rosenzweig.
Law‹Hunter.
Hazelwood‹Rothwell.
Etler‹Star Sport Gds.
Pure Oil Co‹Malbone Garage.
Leach & Co‹Stillman.
Wisker‹Wadler.
Mackay‹Tide Water Oil Co.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10 A. M.

Krotel‹Bklyn Daily Eagle.
Morrissy‹Beadleston & Woerz.
Schoenfeld‹Gregory (2)
Gibbs‹Westcott Exp.
Sutloff‹McNulty.
May‹Prewitt Mot Co
Meyers‹Penn RR.
Fox‹Hay Foundry & Iron Works.
Sherwood‹New Eng Thread Co.
Panaggiianti‹Weil.
Kravitz‹Fleischmann Co.
Norris‹Shontal.
Fernandis‹Horton.
R Bey‹Circlet Rty Co.
M Bey‹same.
Lebolt & Co‹Con Gas.
Kaufman‹Klumpf.
Hirsch‹Hudson Mtg.
Kreamer‹Oliva.
Lore‹Asphalt Cont Co
Lestrager‹Int R T Co.
Kitz‹Ruff.
Nunes‹Holding.
Krack‹NY Rys.
Hecker‹Von Stade.
Birnbaum‹Inter R T.
Lake Cl&Br RR.
Gallagher‹Glass.
Cha3ka‹Lamagke.
Acetta‹Davis.
Cusana‹Harlem Bottle
Potosky‹G Liss & Co.
Vase‹NY Rys.
Dreifach‹Interstate Tr & Forward Corp.
Stainton‹Union Ry.
Normando‹NY Rys.
Grant‹Wilgar Rty Corp.
Baker‹Srebnik.
Traum‹Queens Plaza Court, Inc.
Borch‹Gen Chem Co.
Cohan‹NY Rys.
Savarese‹Levien.
Ludmere‹Most.
Terradell‹NY Rys.
Florsheim‹Watters.
Leone‹Hiller.
Drucker‹Markantonis.
Levy‹Botsucci, (2.)
Geisler‹NY Rys.
Mitchell‹Des Moines & Ft Dodge RR.
US Light, &c, Corp‹Safety Car, &c, Co.
Re Kerner.
Hammer‹US.
US‹Chase Nat Bank.
Goode‹Oceanic Nav.
Kirsch‹SS San Guglielmo.
Kronman‹same.
Pastene‹same.
Re Machine Metals Co
Bliss‹Tug Hokendauqua.
Lorillard‹SS River Meander.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART VI.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV. — Hotchkiss, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI. — McAvoy, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII. — Tierney, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

David Carasso,
Jonathan Marsh,
H. W. Carpentier,
Tommaso D'Amaro,
Eugene Stahl,
Mary McCann, &c,
E. C. Luneschloss,
P. F. Kelleher,
Frances H. Hegeman,
Walter A. Speiman,
Edward Rafter,
Rose Montanari,
Francis J. Hughes, (2.)
Lucy B. Troughton,
F. A. Seighardt,
George H. Huber,
Alfred G. Compton,
S. Jarmulowsky,
Bridget Norton, &c,
Edmund C. Marshall,
Annie Day,
Oliver C. Gayley,
T. E. Crimmins,
Julia A. Millar,
Mary Colo,
Sarah W. Gilbert,
Berthe M. A. Rousseau,
John Vitale, &c,
Mary Johnson,
Louis B. Wright,
J. A. Mullaney,
H. C. Moynihan,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, No day calendar.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Butler‹Johnstone.
Kupferberg‹New Home Gas, &c, Co.
Diskin‹Dressler-Beard Mfg Co.
New Amsterdam Cas Co‹Indelli.
Casa‹Campbell.
West‹NY Rys.
Teichman‹Am Cotton Oil Co.
Beck‹Whitridge, (2.)
Winters‹Boese.
Drucker‹Greenhut Co, (2.)
Nat Nassau Bank‹Forman.
Gottlieb‹Gottlieb.

PART II.—Zeller, Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Levy‹Int R T Co.
Abrams‹I R T.
Sperling‹Dolpfner.
Green‹Fay.
Wallach‹Weingarten, (2.)
Kasimi‹Bartkely.
Patrides‹Mary.
Halaburda‹Keller.
Cantaro‹NY Rys.
Schneider‹Shidlorsky.
Smith‹Star Co.
Beauty Waist, Inc‹Traphagen.
Weissman‹Sterling Fur Mfg Co.
Doyle‹Glynn.
Schreyer‹Fletchein.
Finkelstein‹Taylor.
Polansky‹Whitridge.
Glickman‹same.
Schneider‹Kolotovsky.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Silverstein‹Dolan.
Blumberg‹Lynch.
Gerat‹Ins Co of No America.
Strumin‹Burnstine.
Abraham‹Burger.
Patterson‹Topping.
White‹Kerrison.
Shein‹Public Nat Bk.
Mariani Bros‹Thos Wilson, Son & Co.

PART IV. — O'Dwyer, Case on.

J. — At 10 A. M.

PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Saltzman‹Chapkewitz—Hon. John J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Cannon‹Broder—Saul J. Baron.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Guenther‹Ridgway Co.—Henry C. Willcox.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Blackwell ‹Blackwell — Enos S. Booth, Greenwich Savings Bank‹Realty Holding Co.—George F. Harriman, Same‹District Holding Corp., (2)—Harry M. Brigham, Gilbert‹Kahn—Robert M. Miller, Greenwich Savings Bank ‹Realty Holding Co.—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Whitaker, J. — Henry Broder‹Bessie A. Wilson—John J. Boylan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Gordon‹Salmowitz.
McNeill‹Smith.
Turk‹Meinhardt.
Reynolds‹Meckes.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Stuber‹Stuber, (2.)
Sargeant & Co‹St Luke's R C Church.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

Inq—Gottfried‹Kraushar.
Inq.—Thomas‹Damsat.
Chambers‹Yonkers RR
Krebs‹Waldman, (2.)
Kahn‹State Silk Co.
Brown‹Union Ry.
Regenstrief‹Van Buren
Rotondi‹Trainer Cont.
Turetskin‹Streat Coal, (2.)
Mulligan‹Terry, Jr.
Blakely‹CNY.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1432.

PART II.—Mullan, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J., (Acting Surrogate.)—Contested will:

John H Ludwig.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—

Kornas‹Weinstein.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.
Criscuolo‹Martinucci.
Fejedenheim‹Burland.
Morrele‹Schneider, Inc
Mackler‹Blvd Renting
Maikin‹Damorba Amus Co.
Silverman‹NY C Inter RR.
Malino‹Paullo.
Lachinsky‹Raubert.
Brooks‹Katz.
Scharpf‹Hin, (2.)
Olsen‹Union, Ry (2.)
Tryatman‹same.
Vorndran‹Auld.
Klein‹Milstein.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Helen M. Case‹Evelyn Building Co. et al—Samuel Cowen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Re Lor.
Re Imperator.
Re Walsh No 2.
Re Ording.
Sayers‹Peil.
Hanford‹Podvitz.
Re 178th St.

Re Cropsey Av-Bay 38th St.
Dinger‹Wanck.
Seidlin‹Erich.
Hickey‹Hickey.
Theard‹Cone.
Re New Utrecht Av (Hand.)
Central Motor Cycle & S Co‹Welsberg.
Wright‹Scherer.
Re Harms (Harms.)
Siegel‹Greenberg.
Pellettieri‹Grand Lodge N Y Sons Italy.
Nathan‹Nathan.
Wulfman‹Herman.
Groeling‹Groeling.
Burkhardt‹N Y Telephone Co.
Re Home Bank.
Gains‹Huyler.
Hesse‹Tubo-Elect Const Co (2.)
Cronin‹Church.
Meruk‹Lawrence.
Chernes‹Rosenwasser.
Re Riverdale Av (German-American Imp Co.)
Rohloff‹Herman.
Re Behrman.

PART II.—Callaghan, at 10 A. M.

J.—Ex-parte business

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.—No day calendar. (Case on trial.)

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.

Hannigan‹Beaumont.
Yarborough‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Jeremias‹Namm & Co
Bagdon‹P & R Coal.
Trigili‹Int R T.
Aidinger‹B H RR.
Greenberg‹Bleufstein.
Jackman‹Tschanett.

PART VIII.—Piatzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV. — Hotchkiss, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI. — McAvoy, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII. — Tierney, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

David Carasso,
Jonathan Marsh,
H. W. Carpentier,
Tommaso D'Amaro,
Eugene Stahl,
Mary McCann, &c,
E. C. Luneschloss,
P. F. Kelleher,
Frances H. Hegeman,
Walter A. Speiman,
Edward Rafter,
Rose Montanari,
Francis J. Hughes, (2.)
Lucy B. Troughton,
F. A. Seighardt,
George H. Huber,
Alfred G. Compton,
S. Jarmulowsky,
Bridget Norton, &c,
Edmund C. Marshall,
Annie Day,
Oliver C. Gayley,
T. E. Crimmins,
Julia A. Millar,
Mary Colo,
Sarah W. Gilbert,
Berthe M. A. Rousseau,
John Vitale, &c,
Mary Johnson,
Louis B. Wright,
J. A. Mullaney,
H. C. Moynihan,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, No day calendar.

S.—At 10:30 A. M.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Butler‹Johnstone.
Kupferberg‹New Home Gas, &c, Co.
Diskin‹Dressler-Beard Mfg Co.
New Amsterdam Cas Co‹Indelli.
Casa‹Campbell.
West‹NY Rys.
Teichman‹Am Cotton Oil Co.
Beck‹Whitridge, (2.)
Winters‹Boese.
Drucker‹Greenhut Co, (2.)
Nat Nassau Bank‹Forman.
Gottlieb‹Gottlieb.

PART II.—Zeller, Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Levy‹Int R T Co.
Abrams‹I R T.
Sperling‹Dolpfner.
Green‹Fay.
Wallach‹Weingarten, (2.)
Kasimi‹Bartkely.
Patrides‹Mary.
Halaburda‹Keller.
Cantaro‹NY Rys.
Schneider‹Shidlorsky.
Smith‹Star Co.
Beauty Waist, Inc‹Traphagen.
Weissman‹Sterling Fur Mfg Co.
Doyle‹Glynn.
Schreyer‹Fletchein.
Finkelstein‹Taylor.
Polansky‹Whitridge.
Glickman‹same.
Schneider‹Kolotovsky.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to trial Term, Part II., for trial.

No day calendar.

PART II.—Meyer, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M. Commercial calendar.

Silverstein‹Dolan.
Blumberg‹Lynch.
Gerat‹Ins Co of No America.
Strumin‹Burnstine.
Abraham‹Burger.
Patterson‹Topping.
White‹Kerrison.
Shein‹Public Nat Bk.
Mariani Bros‹Thos Wilson, Son & Co.

PART IV. — O'Dwyer, Case on.

J. — At 10 A. M.

PART V.—Valente, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Saltzman‹Chapkewitz—Hon. John J. Freedman.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Cannon‹Broder—Saul J. Baron.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Guenther‹Ridgway Co.—Henry C. Willcox.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Blackwell ‹Blackwell — Enos S. Booth, Greenwich Savings Bank‹Realty Holding Co.—George F. Harriman, Same‹District Holding Corp., (2)—Harry M. Brigham, Gilbert‹Kahn—Robert M. Miller, Greenwich Savings Bank ‹Realty Holding Co.—Morgan J. O'Brien, Jr.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Whitaker, J. — Henry Broder‹Bessie A. Wilson—John J. Boylan.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Gordon‹Salmowitz.
McNeill‹Smith.
Turk‹Meinhardt.
Reynolds‹Meckes.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.

Stuber‹Stuber, (2.)
Sargeant & Co‹St Luke's R C Church.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Donnelly, J.

Inq—Gottfried‹Kraushar.
Inq.—Thomas‹Damsat.
Chambers‹Yonkers RR
Krebs‹Waldman, (2.)
Kahn‹State Silk Co.
Brown‹Union Ry.
Regenstrief‹Van Buren
Rotondi‹Trainer Cont.
Turetskin‹Streat Coal, (2.)
Mulligan‹Terry, Jr.
Blakely‹CNY.

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PART III.—Mitchell, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Surrogate's Court.

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TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J., (Acting Surrogate.)—Contested will:

John H Ludwig.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—

Kornas‹Weinstein.
TRIAL TERM—Russell, J.
Criscuolo‹Martinucci.
Fejedenheim‹Burland.
Morrele‹Schneider, Inc
Mackler‹Blvd Renting
Maikin‹Damorba Amus Co.
Silverman‹NY C Inter RR.
Malino‹Paullo.
Lachinsky‹Raubert.
Brooks‹Katz.
Scharpf‹Hin, (2.)
Olsen‹Union, Ry (2.)
Tryatman‹same.
Vorndran‹Auld.
Klein‹Milstein.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Helen M. Case‹Evelyn Building Co. et al—Samuel Cowen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

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APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

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Re Lor.
Re Imperator.
Re Walsh No 2.
Re Ording.
Sayers‹Peil.
Hanford‹Podvitz.
Re 178th St.

Re Cropsey Av-Bay 38th St.
Dinger‹Wanck.
Seidlin‹Erich.
Hickey‹Hickey.
Theard‹Cone.
Re New Utrecht Av (Hand.)
Central Motor Cycle & S Co‹Welsberg.
Wright‹Scherer.
Re Harms (Harms.)
Siegel‹Greenberg.
Pellettieri‹Grand Lodge N Y Sons Italy.
Nathan‹Nathan.
Wulfman‹Herman.
Groeling‹Groeling.
Burkhardt‹N Y Telephone Co.
Re Home Bank.
Gains‹Huyler.
Hesse‹Tubo-Elect Const Co (2.)
Cronin‹Church.
Meruk‹Lawrence.
Chernes‹Rosenwasser.
Re Riverdale Av (German-American Imp Co.)
Rohloff‹Herman.
Re Behrman.

PART II.—Callaghan, at 10 A. M.

J.—Ex-parte business

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Manning, J.—No day calendar. (Case on trial.)

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Jaycox J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J.; Part III., Benedict, J.; Part IV., Cropsey, J.

Hannigan‹Beaumont.
Yarborough‹N Y & Q Co Ry.
Jeremias‹Namm & Co
Bagdon‹P & R Coal.
Trigili‹Int R T.
Aidinger‹B H RR.
Greenberg‹Bleufstein.
Jackman‹Tschanett.

PART VIII.—Piatzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART X.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIII.—Sears, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XIV. — Hotchkiss, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI. — McAvoy, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII. — Tierney, J. — At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Suits, coats, dresses; also sample lines better grade; cash. 1,170 Broadway, Room 403. Telephone Madison Square 7074.

APPAREL Wanted. — Cash, better grade Suits, Coats, Waists, Dresses. National, Franklin 2412.

BOLIVIA Wanted.—F. & H., taupe, deer, Santiago, and beige. Madison Square 6900.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—F & H and Botany, also Tricotines. Farragut 5759.

BURELLA and SERGES Wanted.—Saxonia or similar, Hamilton's 1855, tan, Copen, gray. Chelsea 9428.

BURELLA Wanted.—Style 0310. American Woolen Co., Far. 2041.

BURELLA and VELOUR Wanted.—In high shades. Phone Farragut 2815.

BURELLA CLOTHS Wanted.—Also silver-tone. 1636 Chelsea.

CHANGEABLE TAFFETA Wanted. — Also tussahs. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

CHECKS Wanted.—Black and white wool coatings, Fisher and Kennedy tweeds, navy, Amoskeag, serge, silvertones, all colors; call with samples. Bernstein & Meyers, 151 West 26th.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, all qualities, at reasonable prices; also jobs of Fall coats of any description for cash; will buy any quantity. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 East 11th St. Stuyvesant 3757.

COATINGS Wanted.—Heavy weights, all makes, descriptions. Louis Cohen, 1,182 Broadway. Madison Square 5030.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing immediate orders on Spring coats, snappy styles in velours, silvertones, and serges. Call mornings with samples, fourth floor, 16 West 25th.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders. Steiner, 48 West 36th St., 8th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Big jobber placing large stock orders on new and snappy style ladies' coats. 22 West 32d St., 18th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at plush coats for Fall. Phone for appointment, Mad. Sq. 7017.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on all snakes Spring coats. Horowitz, 54 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders, snappy Spring styles. Gottlieb, 10 West 32d St.

COATS Wanted.—Looking at silk coats of the better kind only. 4th floor, 12 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Winter and Spring; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DELHI Wanted.—Open for American Delhi in all colors, for cash. Williamsburg Manufacturing Co., 1,133 Broadway.

DELHI Wanted.—American 637, in clay and Pekin shades, for cash. Stuyvesant 391.

DELHI Wanted.—Rose only; also Foiwell poplin; all shades. Madison Square 5240.

DELHI Wanted. — Open to buy American Delhi for cash. Farragut 2347.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on Georgette and taffeta dresses, latest models of the better kind. Call afternoons only. Room 1015, 1,133 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted. — Jobbers looking at gingham and linen dresses, latest models of the better kind. Call afternoons all week. 77 Madison Av., 3d floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on cotton and gingham dresses; bring your own samples. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Large, out-of-town jobber placing large orders on gingham dresses. Apply between 3 and 5, Room 314, 1,123 Broadway.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber open for snappy gingham, voile and linen dresses for cash; will place big orders. P 38 Times.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk dresses; bring samples. Hugo H. Levy & Bros., 29 West 30th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Cotton gingham dresses from $4 to $6; orders given for right goods. 6 West 32d St., 15th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—1,000 silk dresses below $5; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Plaids, taffetas, Georgettes. Fourth floor, 31 West 31st St.

FURS Wanted.—Cloak house buying fur collars. 13 West 20th, 2d floor.

GINGHAM Taffetas Wanted.—Open for large quantity; call all day. Harry A. Roman, 11 West 32d. Telephone Madison Square 6710.

GINGHAM Wanted.—32 inches, in plaid; also taffetas, in all colors. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

HOOK AND EYE or Button Machines Wanted.—Second hand. Fishman Bros., 8 East 17th St.

JAP SILK Wanted.—Plain, colors and stripe. M. Weisman & Sons, 118 West 22d St.

JERSEY Cloth Wool Wanted.—Suitable for dresses, at a price; all colors. Telephone 5631 Murray Hill.

JERSEY SILK AND WOOL Wanted. — Can use all shades. Shiffrin, Chelsea 5183.

JERSEY AND POPLINS Wanted.—Can use all shades; spot cash. Col. 4544.

JERSEY Wanted.—All wool, in tan and gray. Halpert Bros., Farragut 3054.

LUPINES Wanted. — F. & H. or similar makes, and special lots for Spring coatings. W. T. Samuel, Madison Square 3800.

MIXTURES Wanted—Fisher & Kennedy style 1900, all shades. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

MOHAIRS Wanted.—Open for large quantity of cheap mohairs in all colors. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th St.

PERCALES Wanted.—Open for solid pink and light blue percales; submit samples; lowest cash price. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 17 Nevada St., Newark, N. J.

PLUSH AND VELOUR Wanted.—Right price. Rineberg, 41 West 25th.

PLUSHES AND POMPOMS Wanted.—For cash. Herman D. Brous, 134 West 20th.

POMPOMS Wanted.—American; also velours, jerseys; cash. Shapiro & Davis, Greeley 6878.

POPLINS Wanted.—Open for high-colored poplins, any quantities, spot cash. Leipzig & Rosenberg, 34 West 27th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—06077, 09610, all shades, K 544, 11050, and other heavyweight velours; spot cash. Gramercy 1074.

POPLINS Wanted.—0610 or 06077, Pekin gray, rose, Burgundy, and tan. Chelsea 9724.

POPLINS Wanted.—In all colors; will pay cash. Samuel Printz, 30 West 24th.

POPLIN Wanted.—Will pay cash for American poplin in high colors. Farragut 9523.

POPLINS Wanted.—Will buy colored poplins for cash. Julius Pollack, 46 West 25th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—In rookie, Sammy, or Copen. Myer Gans Co., 151 West 26th St.

POPLINS Wanted.—American 06077, all colors; Delhi. Greeley 940. Henry.

POPLINS Wanted.—Black, copper, tan, peacock, and gray. Madison Square 3149.

POPLIN Wanted.—American; all shades. A. S. J. H., 1,140 Broadway.

POPLINS Wanted.—Folwell's 848, raspberry and gray. Farragut 2980.

SATEEN and Cotton Taffeta Wanted.—Fancy novelties. Manhattan Petticoat Co., Inc., 8 West 29th St.

SATINS AND MESSALINES Wanted.—All colors, 36 inches; must be cheap for cash. Roth, 130 West 17th.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 99, 54289, 7120, 7122, 1464; poplins 8158, 503, 4768, and 1057; also 228 and B. P. N. L. panama. Sherman & Shagam, 215 4th Av. Stuyvesant 3335.

SERGES Wanted.—No. 4002, 6002, 7002, or Whitman's No. 87, in dark navy and black. Call South 1632.

SERGES Wanted.—French, high colors. Phil Herzog & Son, 1,237 Broadway, Madison Square 9656.

SERGE Wanted.—Will exchange navy serge 0036 for black. Knobel & Bloom, 145 West 30th.

SERGES Wanted.—Will buy 54289 navy, tan; also men's wear. Greeley 877.

SERGES, Poplins, Velours Wanted. — All makes, all numbers. Spring 6151.

SERGE Wanted.—White, wool serge, can use quantity at price. Greeley 2810.

SERGE Wanted.—Amoskeag 7301, navy and black. Mad. Sq. 1540.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All shades, and Fisher and Kennedy tweeds; Smigel & Zipper, 56-58 W. 22d St. Gramercy 205.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; all Spring shades; open for quantity. Telephone Greeley 2137.

SUITS AND COATS Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on Spring suits and coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th St.

SUITS Wanted.—Looking at new suits and coats all week. 150 Madison Av., 3d floor.

SUITS Wanted.—Western jobbers will buy any quantity for cash. Y 301 Times Annex.

TAFFETAS Wanted by manufacturer; plain and changeable. Telephone Farragut 8702.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETAN Wanted.—Open, gray, to $1.05. Royal Ware Mfg. Co., 1,133 Broadway.

TAFFETA Wanted.—All colors, up to 92½c. Rashkind & Soloff, 244 5th Av.

TRICOTINES Wanted.—Navy and tan, preferably Garfield's 5010, 4718; cash. Madison Square 8484.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher & Kennedy tweeds or similar; also wool velours, American, styles 544 and 13090. Farragut 2770.

TWEEDS Wanted.—Fisher, Kennedy, and Kunnarts; any quantity; spot cash. 9090 Farragut.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open to buy quantity of Buckley & Cohen No. 711 velour. Phone Madison Square 7617.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0360, Botany 5816, or any similar velour, Spring shade. Farragut 4585.

VELOUR Wanted.—Buying wool velour, any quantity; reasonable; cash. Mad. Sq. 5284.

VELOURS Wanted.—Open for heavy and light weights; spot cash. Farragut 9535.

VELOUR Wanted.—Plaids and large checks, for cash. Phone Riverside 7884.

VELOUR CHECKS Wanted,—Any mill J. Heit & Son, 99 Madison Av.

WAISTS Wanted.—Jobber open to look at $16.50 cotton waists; orders placed immediately. Call 50 West 17th, 8th floor.

WOOLENS Wanted for cash. Excel Woolen Co., 11 W. 25th St. Farragut 752.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL.—Sample lines of snappy dresses, coats, suits to close out. S. Emanuel Co., 43 West 27th St.

BROADCLOTH.—Lupine & Gunniburl, all shades; imported broadcloth, reds, browns; Georgetts, flesh and white; sell cheap. Gramercy 1090.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H. green poplin; Folwell's brown and green. Farragut 2980.

CHEVIOTS.—100 pieces ¾, velours, broadcloth, poplins; chuddahs, peco plush. Farragut 9811.

CLOAKINGS.—¾ Meltons and Thibets. Kaplan, 20 West 22d. Gramercy 1515.

CLOTH.—Duval, 10X; also 15X; ten pieces each at 35c. per yard. Farragut 8394.

COATS AND SUITS.—See our line of better made garments; several thousand on the racks, in crystal cloth, silvertones, Delhi, velour, poplin, &c. 5 Per Cent. Cloak Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring line; best ever; attractive styles; big values; our velour coats are gaining on our famous pompoms; real profit producers. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th. Greeley 6373.

COATS.—We wish to announce that our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS. — Spring line ready; exceptional values and styles for jobbers, retailers; Juniors', misses', ladies'. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—See our tommy coats; they are the talk of the town; suits of the better kind on the racks. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Poplin, velour, burella, and serges in high shades. J. Korostoff & Son, 30 West 20th.

COATS.—Spring line ready; large stock for immediate delivery. Schulman, 27 West 20th.

COATS.—Big job in Spring coats to close out cheap. Kaplan & Weinstein, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Winter, children's, infants', juniors for Southern trade; cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—$10 up; guaranteed seal plush; today's delivery. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Winter velours, mixtures, plain, fur-trimmed. Hutner, 48 West 25th St.

COATS.—Don't fail to see our stout and regular coats. Dunn, 127 West 25th.

COATS of American Woolen Co.'s poplin, smart styles, $7.90. Greenberg, 137 W. 25th.

COATS. — Flappers for hard - to - fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—300 check Spring coats, close out. Neuman, 15 West 20th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Hyde, apple blossom; about 25 pieces. Telephone Farragut 3792.

COTTON POPLIN.—Striped, assorted shades; close out below market price. Farr. 3990.

DRESSES.—High-grade models in wool jerseys, serge, and silk dresses; big values; immediate delivery. Ansonia Dress & Costume Mfg. Co., 50 West 35th. Greeley 5995.

DRESSES.—Job 100 serges to close, low price; also 500 silk dresses to deliver today; special, $8.75 to $12.50. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES. — Fine French serge dresses, $8.75 to $12.75 for immediate delivery; also snappy silk dresses. New York Dress and Costume Co., 35 West 35th St.

DRESSES.—Taffetas and crepe de chine dresses at $6.25, less 3 ten days. Pauline Ladies' Garment, 38 West 18th.

DRESSES.—Job of serges to close; also snappy silk dresses for immediate delivery. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th.

DRESSES, Suits, to close; models, one of a high-grade merchandise kind. Belle Mauscot Model, 302 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—High grade models in stock; big value; immediate delivery. Welsberg & Stein, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Silk dresses for immediate delivery from $7.50 to $16.50. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—French serges, silks; immediate delivery; reasonable prices. Ruby, 119 West 29th.

DRESSES. — Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 140 West 30th.

DRESSES.—Silks, $7.50 to $14.50; also jobs serges. Sunset Dress Co., 38 West 32d.

DRESSES, wool Jersey, for immediate delivery. Victoria Dress Co., 37 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Serges and silks, $3.75 to $7.50; extraordinary values. Hutner, 48 W. 25th.

DRESSES. — Uptown showroom, Hate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—350 smart dresses to sell at a price. 148 West 24th, 9th floor.

DRESSES.—Job 150 dresses at a price. Phone Greeley 0907.

DUVET DE LAINE.—F. & H. and tricotines, all colors. Greeley 877.

FELT.—All-wool, 72 inches wide, high shades, $1.75 net. Farragut 0930.

GABARDINE.—Will exchange Campbell's 1563, in high shades, for American high shade poplin; have for sale Newport serge in high shades. Chelsea 6018.

GABARDINES.—Garfield 4066, gray and tan. Madison Square 9258.

GEORGETTES, all colors, $1.10; georgines and crepes, all colors; immediate delivery; right prices. Seligman-Kramer Co., 331 4th Av.

GEORGETTES.—The better quality, finished, quick deliveries, or in gray makers. Husni & Katen Textile Co., 148 West 23d St.

GEORGETTES, all colors; immediate delivery; $1.15. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

HOSIERY.—Men's, women's, few dozen, reduced prices. 45 East 17th St., room 502.

JERSEY.—For sale, wool Jersey, rose and green; also burellas, all shades. Farragut 2047.

KHAKI DRILL, Government standard cloth and dye, in stock. Reynolds Textile Co., 36 East 31st St. Phone Madison Square 7774.

KHAKI DRILLS.—30,000 yards, 6 to 8 inch widths, 15 to 18 yard lengths; excellent quality; bargain. "Becker," Mad. Sq. 9380.

LEGGINS.—Army men's, to close out. Cohen Mfg. Co., 104 5th Av. Telephone Farragut 247.

LININGS.—Fancy silk linings, also silk and cotton tussahs. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

MACKINAWS.—American and Mackys, large quantities; also McKenneys overcoatings. Well, Stuyvesant 4000.

PALM BEACH CLOTH.—Original American mackinaw, Beekman Remington N. E. S. W. Chelsea 733.

PANAMAS, Serges, B. & W. Checks.—Immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PIECE GOODS.—Broker; silks, woolens, venetians. W. V. T. Samuel, 17 Madison Av. Madison Square 5899.

PLUSH.—1210, 228 Stevens; tweeds, checks, Watson, R. 402, Burd Bldg., Philadelphia.

POIRET TWILL.—Lorraine's 3059 navy and black, 3003 navy and black. Madison Square 4100.

POIRETS, Serges, Velours. Watson, Room 402, Burd Building, Philadelphia.

POPLINS AND SERGES.—Bachmann 3200, American 8709½; also have Fall coatings. Telephone Farragut 3804.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

POPLINS, silk and wool, $1.35, $2.25; colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

POPLINS.—Big lot, style 3618, Lawrence poplins. 238 Greene St.

RAINCLOTH.—Rubberized, also raincoats, to close out. Model Raincoat Co., 138 West 20th.

SATIN DUCHESS, 36-40 inches, all colors; close out. M. Marks Co., 9380 Mad. Sq.

SERGES AND POPLINS.—C. S. G., P. L., S. B. G. L., P. G. L., 104, 10, 87, 9, 99, 328, 510, 54289, 54221, 781, 6301, 4040, 1805, 8158, 4408; also broadcloth, velours, and kerseys. Shainberg & Schoenfeld, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1980.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 7614, 7301; Fastolite 2498, 1166; Hamilton's 4040, 5300; large quantity; all navy; in the house. Call the Lester Co., 210 Greene St. Phone Spg. 5307.

SERGES 7122, 7614, 6002, 6512, C. S. G., C. F. L., S. B. G. L., V. S. L., 87, 104, 00, 1210, 4040, 5300, 1464, 3800, 1658; also poplins and Panamas. 4475-6 Gramercy.

SERGES.—800 botany, 2 tan, 25 navies, $2.05 net; 54289, 25 navies, $1.85½. L. I. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. Madison Square 2007.

SERGES.—104, 00, 1210, 6120, 7120, 11433, 54289, WFX, SBGL, CBG. Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 488.

SERGES.—Gilbert 8200, 18580, American 0700, 9809, 9395, 9390, 244, Garfield 902, Gera 9050. Call Chelsea 5058.

SERGES.—7120, 6120, 104, 99, 9, 1210, 54280, 11433, W. F. X. Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Madison Square 488.

SERGES.—All-wool serge, 1030, navy, 56 inches, weighing 13½ ounces, $3.50. Restorall, 189 Pearl St.

SERGE.—50 pieces navy Amoskeag 7002; also 50 pieces 54-inch cotton warp serge. Farragut 0930.

SERGES.—Cotton, 1,000 yards navy, also shepherd check; cheap. Schwartz, 31 West 15th St.

SERGES.—54289, 5 navies and 2 burgundies, $1.80; ¾ brown chinchillas. Gramercy 2528.

SERGES.—Whitman's 104, $1.90 net; Read's 531-215. Charles Goldman. Farragut 5759.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors; below market. Lewin, 149 West 36th.

SERGES.—104, 54289, 0036, poplins 767, and Dobson Spring velour. Gramercy 3496.

SERGES.—Have for sale French serges, 54, 289, and 7120. Madison Square 1755.

SERGES.—Have for sale Gera 10830 and 10453, navy. Call Farragut 5285.

SERGES.—Rittner's 104, American 0036, also poplins. Gramercy 4400.

SERGES.—U. S. 838, 6234, 11433; Whitman 0, 67009½ poplin. Farragut 9812.

SERGES.—800, 0301, poplin 767, Panama 227, 228. Call Chelsea 293.

SERGES.—Garfield 519, navy, Bobric. Farragut 2309.

SHEPHERD CHECKS.—Fancy and velour checks, all sizes and qualities at low prices. Madison Square 8808-8809.

SILK NOVELTIES, cloth skirts; snappy styles. Friedman Bros., 1,204 Broadway. Madison Square 6143.

SILKS.—Crepe de chine, street satin, taffeta, wash satin. 233 Farragut.

SILK DRESSES.—On hand, popular priced. Phil Mark & Co., 71 West 23d.

SILK SKIRTS.—Striped and plain taffeta, $2.25 up. Nivel, 151 West 36th.

SILK SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SKIRTS.—100 woolen, $2 apiece; 300 wash, 75c. S. Scribner, 19 West 20th.

SKIRTS.—Wash, 65 cents; Corduroy, $1.50. Chauser, 19 West 21st St.

SKIRTS, six wonderful novelties, $3.75. G. N. C. Skirt Co., 15 East 20th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

TAFFETAS.—Colored, Georgettes, satins, crepe de chines, washable satins; immediate delivery. H. Leitner Co., 1 East 28th St. Madison Square 8813-8814.

TAFFETAS, wash satins, 36-inch, 40-inch, for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Telephone Gramercy 1240.

TAFFETAS, georgette, crepe de chine; all colors; immediate delivery. J. L. Sachs, 315 4th Av. Gramercy 3445-3446.

TRICOTINES.—Garfield and Botany, all colors; Wm. F. Read's 531 serge. Charles Goldman Co., 1,133 Broadway. Farr. 5759.

TRICOTINES, gabardines, serges, burellas, high colors. Madison Square 3121.

TRICOTINES.—Navies and black, $3.10 net cash. Telephone Chelsea 5058.

TRICOTINE.—Gera Mills 50, 220 navy, $3.50. Murray Hill 5458.

TRICOTINES.—Poiret Twill, all colors. Farragut 4808.

TRICOTINE.—Navy and black. Farragut 702.

VELOURS.—Clark & Dana 6290, black, $2.50 net; lightweight velours, brown, green, navy, taupe, plum, $2.22½ net. L. Zirinsky, 22 West 32d. Madison Square 2007.

VELOUR 0300, 0036, 49, 114 Newhouse ¾ cloth. Gramercy 1807.

WAISTS.—Georgette and crepe de chine waists, from $2.25 and $3.75, for immediate delivery. Original Supreme Waist Co., 114 West 20th. Farragut 5550.

WAISTS.—500 dos. crepe de chine, $18, all colors; also striped tub silk. Arlington Waist Co., 97 5th Av. Stuyvesant 7251.

WAISTS.—Job, Georgette, crepe de chines, lace and embroideries, all sizes to close out. 711-All Waist Co., 25 West 38th.

WASH SATINS, 36 inch, $1.17½; ivory, flesh; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

WEARING APPAREL, 300 garments, suits, dresses, at a reduction of 50 per cent. S. & W. Bauman, 118th St. & 3d Av.

WOOLENS.—Storm serge, cream serge, shepherd checks, silk and wool poplins, F. & H. black broadcloth. 233 Farragut.

WOOLENS, velour checks, homespuns, coverts, tweeds. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

WOOLENS, poplins Vigoreaux, hairline stripes. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

WOOL JERSEY, also wool velours; odd pieces for sale cheap. Chelsea 5183.

YARNS.—Bee-Hive brand hand knitting yarns, direct manufacturers, standard grades, standard price, all colors; open evenings until 8 P. M. Bee-Hive Trading Co., Broadway and 34th St., Marbridge Building, room 608.

YARNS.—Hand knitting wool and worsted; also sock yarns; immediate deliveries. E. P. Bond, 16 East 22d St.

Contracts Wanted.

JOBBER CONTRACTOR, with a plant of 12 machines, making a popular line of silk and serge dresses, wishes connections with reliable jobbers; is in a position to make quick delivery. Telephone 5712 Gramercy.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on popular-priced dresses. Call after 10 o'clock, Room 1128, 366 5th Av.

CONTRACTORS Wanted on taffeta, crepe de chine, and georgette dresses; will furnish material. 38 West 18th St., 6th floor.

Help Wanted.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by cotton goods converting house; must be accurate and reliable; good opportunity. Address P. L. Co., 24 University Place.

BOY, about 18, to assist buyer of notions, toilet goods, &c. Address, stating age and experience, if any, P 47 Times.

SALESMAN wanted to sell pile fabrics for jobbing trade; commission; good opportunity for the right man. P 48 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in cloak and suit house. Apply at once, Millar, Mandel & Co., 38 East 30th.

SALESMAN. — Dress house making better class merchandise has openings for New York City, Baltimore, Washington representatives; also for the Coast; drawing account. W. R., 257 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, silk, experienced, for the cutting-up trade; commission. Call Gramercy 1283, Department 7, between 10 and 12.

STOCK CLERK.—Assistant wanted in cloak and suit house. Apply at once, Millar, Mandel & Co., 38 East 30th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....5%@6 p. c. for the best names
Saturday .....5%@6 "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Spring Dress Goods Active.

The increased cost of all kinds of dress goods has not affected the demand for them for Spring delivery. Sellers in this market tell of a steady call for French serges, in the better qualities especially, in such shades as wisteria, American Beauty and old rose, Belgian blue, &c. Good broadcloths in seasonable colorings are also wanted but hard to obtain. Plaids continue to do well, and fine shepherd checks with plaid overlays are moving freely. In some quarters an active demand for wide, all-wool velours, for immediate delivery, is reported, with not many of them available.

***

Veils Are Selling.

There is reported to be a good demand for veils, both large and small. According to authorities in the local trade, the light shades are preferred for Spring, though during the last Winter the darker colors and black were most in vogue. The dictates of fashion, requiring that veils be worn which hang down only to the nose and that the ends in back hang down like streamers half way to the waist, have resulted in the long and more or less narrow types being the most generally favored. Though large and small dots are still popular in some sections, flower designs of a rather indeterminate character are said to be the most actively sought at present.

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May Company's Bid Accepted.

Announcement was made yesterday that the bid of the May Department Stores Company for the entire stock of the Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, amounting to more than $110,000, had been accepted by the receivers. Practically every buyer of consequence in the market put in bids, all of which were sealed. The stock consisted of union and two-piece suits of men's underwear, sweaters, and women's and children's underwear, and its desirability was attested by the closeness of the bids. The May Department Stores Company operates the May Company store in Cleveland, the Famous & Barr in St. Louis, the M. O'Neil store in Akron, Ohio, and the establishment of the May Company in Denver.

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Laces Are "Looking Up."

There is no denying that laces are "looking up" in this market, and it is not because, as one importer put it in the midst of the dull period some months ago, they are "on their back." At present an active demand is reported for both hand and machine-made filets. "Vals," also are much wanted, and the business being done in clunies, torchons, and other vals lacks the retail trade is said to be the best in some time. While the bulk of the demand is for staples, attractive novelties are not suffering from neglect. An important feature of the present business in laces is the active way in which they are being cut up by the manufacturing trades.

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Raw Silk Contracts Amended.

The possibility of the shipment of raw silks being interfered with by the proposed Government restrictions on imports and exports led to a meeting in the rooms of the Silk Association of America, 354 Fourth Avenue, yesterday, at which about thirty-five importers adopted this tentative clause to be attached to all contracts: "The silk is to be imported from (name of the country). Deviations from terms of delivery or shipment arising from Government regulations and restrictions and from loss or delay due to causes beyond sellers' control are to be permitted to sellers." This committee was appointed to draft the permanent text of the cause: Marcus Frieder, B. H. A. Hoffman, S. Tajima, Joseph Gerli, A. P. Villa, A. D. Walker, and Ramsey Peugnet.

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Broad Silks Moving Well.

Though there has been some advancing of prices in the local broad silk market during the last week or more, it does not seem to have caused any very apparent slowing down of business. Some of the popular weaves, such as taffetas and satins and foulards, which have been quoted at somewhat higher levels by several of the large houses in this city, are still as actively sought and as well taken as they ever were. Every one in the trade feels that this is unmistakably a silk season, and apparently retailers have found that they must have such goods at any price within reason. The cutting trades seem equally well disposed toward silks and are still reported to be buying in very good quantities. A general advance in prices for all weaves is expected in the not far distant future.

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Fancy Underwear Sales Good.

Manufacturers of fancy underwear in this city report that the Spring trade so far has been on a very good scale. There have been a great many buyers in town, some of them much earlier than has been their custom in the past, and they all seem to have placed considerable business. It is said retailers have found that, whatever the price, quality is about the biggest factor in influencing sales to their customers, and that practical, serviceable fabrics have a surer appeal than some of the very delicate materials, which, while beautiful, do not wear as well as some others. Consequently, it is said that the Spring business has been heaviest in those lines which combine beauty and good wearing qualities. Price seems to have become in a sense a secondary consideration.

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Women's Coats in Demand.

The Spring trade in women's coats is reported to be fairly active. Out-of-town business has been unusually good, several road men having returned with more business than they were able to get last year. Local retailers are also said to be placing liberal orders, and manufacturers seem just now to be more concerned over the matter of deliveries than they are with getting additional business. The automobile coat seems to have been among the most popular numbers. It is explained that this garment, while designed for motor wear, is also a very practical and serviceable walking coat, and that it therefore appeals to a great many people. There have been some extreme military effects produced, and a few have been sold, but the more modified treatments seem to be the most popular.

***

Burlap Importers Are Wondering.

The recent announcement of the Government, providing that licensing of imports as well as exports would be in order to insure the movement of war essentials, is causing local burlap importers to wonder just where they stand in regard to future supplies. No objections are raised to any plans the Government may have in mind, however, for the trade is united in its desire to help in every possible way the successful prosecution of the war. Yesterday a fair business was done in this market, with prices more or less nominal on the basis of 17.10 to 17¼ cents for spot 8-ounce 40s; 20¼ to 20½ cents for 10-ounce 40s, and 20¾ cents for 10½-ounce goods of the same width. West Coast prices, which show an advance over recent levels, were quoted yesterday on the bases of 16 to 16¼ cents for 8-ounce goods, and 19¾ to 20¼ cents for 10½-ounce. On March 15, freight rates on West Coast goods will advance about 30 cents a hundred pounds.

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Gray Goods Prices Rising.

Steadily mounting prices in the print gray goods market have apparently again spurred buyers to action. Nearby business was done yesterday on 39-inch 68-72s at 15¼ cents, with contracts put through at a quarter less. For March deliveries of 38½-inch 64-60s 13½ cents was paid, while for shipment in March, April, and May business was done on 38½-inch 60-48s at 12¼ cents. In the coarse goods March and April lots of 36-inch, 5.50-yard sheetings brought 12¾ cents, with similar sales of 31-inch, 6-yard goods made at 13½. Seventeen cents was paid for April shipments of 48-square, 4-yard sheetings. Printcloth prices closed this way for nearby goods.

39-inch, 80-80s...17½c 38½-inch, 64-60s...13½c
39-inch, 72-76s...16¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s...13c
39-inch, 68-72s...15¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...12¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...11½c 38½-inch, 60-48s...12¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s...14c 27-inch, 64-60s...10½c

BUSINESS NOTES.

The second annual dinner of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the Lace, Embroidery and Allied Trades, Inc., will be held tonight at the Aldine Club, 200 Fifth Avenue. More than 400 tickets already have been issued. The speakers will be Congressman Walter M. Chandler of this city and the Rev. Dr. Warren W. Giles of East Orange. The association is working to increase its membership to 1,000 during the year.

The second annual dinner given by Schlang & Co., 151 West Twenty-sixth Street, for their selling staff took place at the Hotel Biltmore on Saturday evening. Harry Schlang presided. Among those present were Nathan Ginsberg, Harry Cohen, Robert Bernhard, Julius Cohen, A. H. Beach, Louis Solomon, Morris Cohen, Sam Broffman, Jack Rosen, Harry Isaacs, H. S. Glaser, Henry Bloom, S. P. Herbst, Morris Greenberg, and F. S. Feigenbaum.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AKRON, Ohio—L. G. Federman Co.; G. H. Conn, general merchandise; basement; 116 West 32d.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; A. M. Barber, furn. goods, underwear; 37 W. 26th.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; W. H. Behringer, toys, housefurn. goods; 41 Union Square.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—The Adams Co.; G. T. Schwane, R. E. Hollenbach, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; Imperial.

ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; C. E. Hedberg, silks, millinery, ribbons; 23 E. 26th.

ATCHISON, Kan.—J. Wallenstein, coats, suits, millinery; Imperial.

ATLANTA—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; M. H. Douthit, carpets, upholstery goods; 1,150 B'way; Longacre.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Bros.; L. Goff, millinery; 16 E. 30th; Cumberland.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Ernest L. Rhodes Co.; R. A. Beard, hats; 700 B'way; York.

ATLANTA, Ga.—H. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 1,123 Broadway; Arlington.

BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; W. H. Reed, rugs, carpets, linoleums, draperies; 2 W. 37th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. G. Frazier, laces, neckwear; G. Friendlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av. Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Hernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery; A. M. Goldsmith, men's, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—S. Newburger, dress goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Goldsmith-Stern Co.; Miss H. Lowenstein, suits, gowns, skirts; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—S. Levin, men's, boys' clothing; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; P. L. Beck, toys, china; 354 4th Av.

BARBETON, Ohio—Barbeton B. G. Co.; R. T. Kreider, R. C. Thapman, dry goods; Grand.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger D. G. Co.; L. Hirsch, notions, jewelry, toys; Mrs. L. Phillips, fancy goods; 1,150 Broadway.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Burger Dry Goods Co.; S. Phillips, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.

BOONVILLE, Ky.—J. G. Roth & Co.; J. G. Roth, upholstery goods; 105 Grand.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss N. Mackey, cotton underwear, kimonos; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; C. W. Downs, silks, dress goods; Mr. O'Rourke, shoes, (basement); Miss Rice, women's, children's hosiery, knit underwear, boys' clothing, (basement); 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Miss Gaffey, leather goods; basement buyers; Miss Dortt, infants' wear, petticoats; Mr. Rufell, children's dresses, girls', juniors' coats; Mr. Tripp, coats; Mr. Levy, waists, sweaters; Miss Sweeney, millinery; Mr. O'Brien, coats, suits; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing, hats; Mr. Manevitch, kimonos, house dresses; Mr. Whipple, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—United Dress Mfg. Co.; N. Davis, dress goods; Latham.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss M. Flemming, art needlework; S. Falk, boys' clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; Miss Koltner, muslin underwear, aprons, kimonos, house dresses, infants' wear, (basement); 230 5th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; S. Falk, boys' clothing; G. Lee, laces, trimmings, ribbons, handkerchiefs, neckwear; D. C. Theall, upholstery goods; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; C. Koven, men's clothing; 470 4th Av.

BOSTON—A. W. Jones Co.; A. W. Jones, millinery; York.

BOSTON—R. H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, coats, suits, costumes, waists; 200 5th Av.

BOSTON—"Butler's"; J. Griffith, ready

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; R. C. Masterson, gloves, hdkfs., leather goods; 404 4th Av.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; J. P. Little, cloaks, waists, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Gregorian.

LAUREL, Miss.—Fine Bros.; N. Fine, ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Sonels Clothing Co.; S. Sonels, men's clothing; McAlpin.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Morston's Garment Shop; S. Sonels, coats, suits, millinery; McAlpin.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—B. B. Smith & Co.; B. B. Smith, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—H. V. Rouse, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LOS ANGELES—Bon Ton; H. Citrin, coats, suits, waists, millinery; 353 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—A. Hamburger & Sons; C. R. Kennift, toys, trunks, suit cases, sporting goods; 225 5th Av.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; Mr. Ross, Mr. Toombs, domestics; 105 Grand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. C. Lewis Co.; J. J. Crotty, silks, velvets; 105 Grand.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Z. C. Offutt, dry goods; Brostell.

LOUISVILLE—Stewart D. G. Co.; J. W. Barnes, rugs, carpets, draperies; 2 W. 37th.

LYNCHBURG, Va.—H. Almond D. G. Co.; C. H. Almond, Jr., furn. goods; 220 5th Av.

LYNN, Mass.—E. C. Woodman Co.; I. Stone, dry goods; Herald Square.

LYNN, Mass.—Standard Credit Co.; H. Goodman, men's, women's clothing; Latham.

MAYSVILLE, Ky.—Merz Bros.; Mr. Merz, dry goods; 105 Grand.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—Helmstadter Bros.; J. M. Helmstadter, dry goods; Herald Square.

MEMPHIS—Bry, Block Mercantile Co.; E. B. Weisner, coats, suits, dresses, basement; 470 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Blumenfeld-Locher Co.; T. Seelig, hats; 640 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE—E. A. Schuster Co.; C. J. Kant, silks, dress goods; 404 4th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Brothers; J. G. Kapp, men's furn. goods, gloves, hdkfs.; Broadway and 32d

MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld, Phillipson Co.; R. S. Halladay, toys; 1,133 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; L. Elsas, basement, coats, suits, skirts, waists, dresses, children's wear; 364 5th Av.

MILWAUKEE—Ed. Schuster & Co.; L. Arnstein, housefurnishing goods, china, glass, toys; 105 Grand; Prince George.

MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; O. T. Ballhorn, notions, jewelry, stationery, leather goods, silverware; H. Hood, rugs, carpets, linoleums; 2 W. 37th.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. E. Ambuxen, silks, dress goods; 230 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Alex Rice; W. J. Ryan, laces; 303 5th Av.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mr. Leipold, gloves, hosiery, handkerchiefs; Mrs. H. Bardin, art needlework; Mrs. E. J. Simon, ready-to-wear; 23 East 26th.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Nochmann & Meertief; E. A. Upham, notions, laces, gloves, neckwear; 1,180 Broadway; Collingwood.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—M. Salomon, clothing; Broadway Central.

NASHVILLE—Castner-Knott D. G. Co.; M. J. Donoghue, housefurnishing goods, china; 28 E. 26th.

NATCHEZ, Miss.—Chamberlin & Patterson Co.; W. C. Price, cloaks, notions, laces, furn. goods; Marlborough.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Steiger-Dudgeon Co.; Miss P. Maynard, Miss Duerden, millinery; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss M. McNamara, women's, infants' wear; Miss Sullivan, representing; 404 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; P. J. Winter, coats, suits, corsets; 470 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, hooks, stationery; 404 4th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—Pellman's; I. Levy, men's, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard; Wallick.

NEW ORLEANS—Krauss Co.; M. Meyer, waists, muslin underwear, sweaters; J. Levy, young men's, childrens' clothing, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Beir Bros.; J. S. Beir, general mdse.; 44 E. 23d.

NORFOLK, Va.—Unistadter D. G. Co.; V. M. Unistedter, general mdse.; York.

NORFOLK, Va.—C. H. Culpepper, dry goods; Marlborough.

NORRISTOWN, Penn.—H. C. Warner, dry goods; York.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—McCraw & Tatro; Miss F. E. Campbell, waists; W. P. McCraw, general mdse.; Miss A. Girard, notions, gloves, laces; Navarre.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; J. Quinn, men's clothing; 432 4th Av.; Hermitage.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes; Mr. Sharp, ladies', children's dresses, suits, coats; 404 4th Av.

NYACK, N. Y.—Harrison & Dailey; Mr. Kinter, dress goods; 105 Grand.

OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne & Hammer Dry Goods Co.; J. F. Byrne, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 43 Leonard.

OMAHA, Neb.—Thompson-Belden Co.; G. Hazen, silks, woolens; Prince George.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson; K. McShane, laces, ribbons, trimmings; 404 4th Av.; Wallick.

PAWTUCKET—Shartenberg & Robinson; D. D. Newman, millinery; F. E. O'Neil, representing; 404 4th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—C. S. Tanguay Co.; C. S. Tanguay, piece goods; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA—H. Fisher & Co.; H. Fisher, waists and dress mats; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Feingold & Stumacher; M. Feingold, women's suitings; 1,182 B'way; Breslin.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; Miss Cohen, Spring suits; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Silk & Kohn Co.; H. L. Silk, jobs silk skirts; Room 1507, 1,182 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Stewart Co.; Miss Ash, Spring suits; 15 East 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Ulman Bros.; B. H. Ulman, mfrs. skirts; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—Sure Fit Dress Co.; H. Meyer, children's dresses; Room 518; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Bronner Mfg. Co.; M. Bronner, waists, skirts; Room 518, 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Blauner's; H. Kamhols, Spring furs; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss Hickey, silk, basement, underwear; 1,261 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Brothers; Miss Evans, Mrs. M. Haugan, jobs waists; B'way and 32d.

PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. Wilson, optical goods; Broadway and 10th.

PHILADELPHIA—Landau & Meyers Co.; M. Meyers, silk waists; 1,182 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA—Gross Brothers; I. Gross, representing; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; A. Lapidus, W. E. Prince, boys' clothing, furn. goods; R. J. Sutliff, carpets, rugs, linoleums; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; Nathan Kaufmann, infants' wear, muslin underwear; Miss Frantz, infants' wear; Mrs. Schmidt, millinery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Arnfeld, men's, boys' clothing; J. Cohen, women's, misses' Spring ready-to-wear, basement; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; Mrs. Keener, corsets; E. J. Gattman, basement ready-to-wear; L. Silberstein, rugs, carpets; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Smit, Lewis Co.; E. Smit, ready-to-wear; 1,133 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, jobs men's, boys' clothing; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furnishing goods, gloves, hosiery; 404 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss H. Brown, pictures; Miss M. F. Roe, knitting bags, art embroideries; C. E. Schauer, ladies' shoes, gloves; J. A. Greer, men's furnishings, shoes; W. A. Mahaffey, housefurn. goods; C. Schwartz, toys; Miss E. Doerge, toilet, leather goods; Miss M. M. Adair, notions; 1,140 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—F. Half & Bros.; F. Half, R. Half, rugs; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods, ginghams, prints; 43 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; M. Marks, hosiery, gloves, neckwear; E. C. Portno, infants' wear; 364 5th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; I. S. Bickart, furn. goods; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Pittsfield Millinery Supply Co.; L. Rosenberg, millinery; Wallick.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; T. H. Logan, dress goods, silks; Grand.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; Miss E. M. Kitchen, muslin underwear, babies' wear, women's bathing suits, sweaters; Miss V. Cooley, books; 212 5th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—J. R. Libby Co.; O. Davis, housefurn. goods; Imperial.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Shepard Co.; Miss C. M. Lambert, hdkfs., neckwear; 220 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; D. C. Drease, men's, boys' clothing; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Home Store; H. D. Kurtz, ready-to-wear; 37 W. 26th; Breslin.

RICHMOND, Va.—Miller & Rhoads; Miss R. Hexter, bathrobes, flannelette gowns, children's colored, white dresses, sleeveless jersey coats; C. O. Long, rugs, carpets; 432 4th Av.

ROANOKE, Va.—W. Kohen, women's, children's ready-to-wear, millinery; Grand.

ROANOKE, Va.—G. MacBain Co.; T. M. Walsh, housefurnishing goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Benzie, fancy linens; H. A. Dutton, silks; S. Taylor, dress goods; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; J. Cook, linens, blankets, flannels; 432 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; H. J. Robinson, dry goods; 353 4th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; R. W. Butler, neckwear, trimmings; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.

SALISBURY, Md.—R. E. Powell Co.; A. Tordivine, domestics, dress goods, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Harris & Co.; H. Harris, ready-to-wear, piece goods; 116 W. 32d.

SAN FRANCISCO—Baer Notion and Toy Co.; L. Baer, notions, toys; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; E. Bennett, women's hosiery, knit underwear; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Meyer Cloak & Suit Co.; B. F. Meyer, infants', children's, misses' coats; 25 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; G. A. Galvin, domestics, white goods, fancy linens; 470 4th Av.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Dwyer & Hartigan; M. J. Harris, coats, dresses, muslin underwear, house dresses, infants' wear, shirtwaists; Belmont.

SEATTLE—"Bon Marche"; J. W. Hearn, clothing; 230 5th Av.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Bee Hive; H. C. Frese, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; Miss K. Kinder, ladies' wear; 1,133 B'way; Lauriston.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—O. E. Wren Co.; C. J. Wiechel, housefurning goods, toys; 358 4th Av.; Woodward.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Meekins, Packard & Wheat; W. C. Hatch, silks, wool dress goods; Grand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—MacPherson & Edwards Co.; H. G. Swirles, holiday fancy, art goods; Knickerbocker.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. L. Sturtevant, housefurnishing goods; 230 5th Av.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—Mills & Pastor; C. E. Mills, general mdse.; Grand.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—J. I. Burke, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 37 W. 26th; Collingwood.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Tootle-Campbell D. G. Co.; J. H. Bolen, hosiery, furn. goods; C. F. Waller, laces, waists, muslin underwear; 60 Worth.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Mme. C. Schnepf, hair goods; 116 W. 32d.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Brother Dry Goods Co.; G. H. Rub, housefurnishing goods, china, glass, silverware; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; T. C. Bunch, jewelry, leather goods; 23 E. 26th; Marie Antoinette.

ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss J. H. Wade, petticoats; Miss Falkenheimer, mourning goods; 23 E. 26th.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; O. G. Ohlsen, boys', children's clothing, furn. goods; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Lentzner Cloak and Suit Co.; S. Glickman, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Broadway; Breslin.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Bros.; W. J. Montgomery, rugs; 359 4th Av.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Mannheimer Brothers; J. A. Beimeur, notions, gloves, jewelry; 351 4th Av.; Somerset.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Browning King Co.; L. Johnson, clothing, furnishing goods; 16 Cooper Square.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; F. J. Fuller, linens; 73 Leonard St.; Park Avenue.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Neuhouse Brothers; F. J. Neuhousel, toys, rugs; Wallick.

TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; C. H. Hoffner, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 1,170 Broadway; Somerset.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss A. M. Cole, gloves; Miss M. E. Brogan, hosiery, underwear; 854 4th Av.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Mayer Jonasson Co.; J. H. Tyroler, ready-to-wear; 100 West 32d.

TORONTO, Canada—Boyd-Brummel Co.; J. Boyd, art needlework, infants' fancy knit goods; Imperial.

TROY, N. Y.—W. P. Herbert & Co.; W. P. Herbert, women's ready-to-wear; Brostell.

TROY, N. Y.—G. W. S. Quackenbush & Co.; C. W. Hoy, upholstery goods; Imperial.

UTICA, N. Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; W. H. Owen, rugs; Imperial.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. B. Wells & Son Co.; Miss E. Berman, laces, trimmings; Martha Washington.

UTICA, N. Y.—Maher Brothers; W. Maher, clothing, furnishing goods; Flanders.

UTICA, N. Y.—R. Fraser; Mrs. A. E. Robbins, millinery; Imperial.

UTICA, N.Y.—A. S. & T. Hunter; Miss A. G. Supple, Miss A. M. Walsh, millinery; Manhattan.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; J. MacFarquhar, toys; 432 4th Av.; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lothrop; H. E. Huntsberry, men's clothing; 354 4th Av.

WATERBURY, Conn.—Curran D. G. Co.; J. M. O'Donnell, domestics; Wallick.

WEST POINT, Miss.—L. Heyman & Co.; L. Heyman, dry goods; Collingwood.

WHEELING, W. Va.—G. E. Johns Co.; L. K. Young, coats, suits; Herald Square.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co.; A. W. Hawes, Miss Walsh, Miss Kernan, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 404 4th Av.; Breslin.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm & McKay Co.; A. J. Gross, laces, embroideries, hdkfs.; 280 5th Av.

YORK, Penn.—Charles H. Bear & Co.; Miss K. Mergenthaler, infants', children's wear; 44 E. 23d.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. M. McKelvey Co.; H. M. Green, ladies' hosiery, gloves, leather goods; W. L. Brenn, housefurn. goods; Miss N. Davis, notions; 1,270 B'way; York.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio—A. E. Starr Co.; H. Starr, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

MADERO BROTHERS, commission dealers at 100 John Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: New York Consolidated Drug Company, $2,000; Edward J. Barry, $144, and Rockhill & Victor, $4,000. Judge Mayer has appointed Nathan A. Smyth and Samuel Strasbourger receivers, in $25,000 bond each.

JEWEL LEWIS, jobber in chemicals at 207 Church Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Jewel Lewis by the following creditors: Shuttlewirth, Keller & Co., $374; Whitfield P. Gray, $174, and the National Manufacturing Company, $78. Liabilities said to be $10,000 and, assets $1,000.

BERTHET & STIEGLITZ—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidor Berthet and Hugo Stieglitz, individually and as co-partners, trading as Berthet & Stieglitz, silks, at 404 Fourth Avenue, by Henry Greenstein, $700. Two assignments were made also, one by Berthet & Stieglitz of 404 Fourth Avenue (business not mentioned) to Marcus Helfand and another by Berthet & Stieglitz, dealers in silks at 373 and 404 Fourth Avenue, to Walter Bindschaedler and Arthur A. Dixon.

ISIDOR LOWENFELD of 115 Fulton Street and 47 William Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by M. Nirenberg & Co., $670; S. & W. Shirt Company, $120, and Henry Benoit, $75. The liabilities are said to be about $25,000 and the assets $10,000.

WIENER BROTHERS, manufacturers of shirts at 14 West Seventeenth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Albert J. Rosumoff, $1,673; Maurice E. Sobel, $544, and Annie Silensky, $503.

GERMAN CUTLERY IMPORTING COMPANY of 47 West Thirty-fourth Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Isodir Schaffer, $350; D. Spero, $300, and C. Cohen, $10. Judge Mayer has appointed Charles H. Griffiths receiver, in $1,000 bond.

AVETA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, at 604 Crescent Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: Solomon Rosenzweig, $274; Max Silverstein, $49; Maxstein & Lassler, $83, and Sol Nieyersohn, $102.

JOHN P. CONVERY'S SONS.—Charles L. Convery and Francis R. Convery have filed petitions in bankruptcy, individually and as co-partners under firm style of John P. Convery's Sons, building material, at 134 and 136 Washington Street, with liabilities of $13,164, and assets of $8,582. Judge Mayer has appointed D. C. Dominick receiver, in $500 bond.

GEORGE C. WARREN, a contractor and builder at Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $19,471 and assets of $15,125.

WILLIAM HENRY ESSER, a salesman at Harmon-on-Hudson and Croton, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $6,779 and no assets.

ALBERT BRONSTHER, a manager at 206 Audubon Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,970 and no assets.

LOUISE J. FLANDREAU of 113 West Eleventh Street and 128 West Twelfth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $26,855 and no assets.

UNION SUIT CASE COMPANY has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,401 and assets of $4,596.

CARL SCHOENWETTER, grocer at 2,121 First Avenue.—Judge Mayer has appointed Percy F. Griffin receiver in $1,500 bond. Liabilities said to be $7,100 and assets about $6,000.

NATHAN ROWAN, trading as the Standard Cloth Box Company at 127 and 129 Mercer Street, has assigned to Max J. Le Boyer.

JOHN BECKER, a truckman of 221 India Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $14,760 and assets of $1,689.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts of $100 or over.)

Adler, Ephraim—S. Behrman.....$1,041.87
Aberman, Mary—Silverman.....110.40
Barone, Antonio—A. H. Barney.....189.15
Berlin, Harry N.—H. S. Weiss.....101.00
Brackley, Lillian, (Brackley Novelty Co.)—L. Schulman.....121.45
Bruckheimer, Oscar—Phenix Auto and Raincoat Co.....653.58
Blank, Jacob—P. Conway.....800.20
Conrad, Bernard—T. A. Grasmuck.....222.47
Cardoza, Ethel G.—J. V. Young.....448.54
Crown Pharmacal Co. of N. Y.—M. M. Craig.....393.00
Connelly, Henry M.—Delmonico's.....370.58
Curran, Joseph H.—Simon Straus.....333.11
Dimon Bros. & Co.—C. Rockhill et al..782.00
D'Agariolf, Genia—A. Meyer.....140.01
Dayne, Sarah B.—James McCreery & Co.....241.44
Diaz, Manuel—D. Fink.....671.72
Frisbie, Geo. A., and Frisbie-Coon Co.—Gayley & Lord.....682.85
Francis, Harry E., and Geo. S. Lott—New Amsterdam Casualty Co.....102.25
Foster & Wattenberg—Postal Telegraph Cable Co.....274.00
Fischer, Henry—F. Gartner.....115.42
Globe Wholesale Drug Co.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.....848.29
Goodman, Solomon—1,482 Broadway Corp.....105.11
Grant Thompson Co.—C. Pardee Works..466.20
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.—Vulcanized Products Co., costs.....115.22
Holst, George, Jr.—F. W. Dodge Co..113.60
Hansen, Chas. H., (Hensen Co.)—Diebold Safe and Lock Co.....103.90
Harvey Trucking Co.—New Amsterdam Casualty Co.....133.56
Hudson View Construction Co.—Fox-Masonry Co.....1,685.07
Helfand, Abraham A.—H. Halper.....376.98
Hudes, Solomon—Empire Trust Co.....248.66
Same—Same.....256.45
Hunau, Adolph—L. J. Sherman.....225.60
Hamus, Emily—M. B. Kassche, Jr., costs.....100.67
Jones, Joseph T. B.—Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art..
Illinois Zinc Co.—A. Roy.....500.29
John P. Agnew—Motor Car Equipment Co.....500.80
Kiemann, George F.—E. Adler.....183.80
Kreisman, Motris—R. Brisk.....2,180.93
Kassopaulous, Elias—P. Bierman et al..562.41
Lehibach, Leonard (Lehibach & Co.)—G. Berkowits et al.....100.88
Lampert, Jacob, and Josef Tanesar—H. Coulter et al.....132.80
Miller, Aaron, and Morris Arbiter—S. Kandel.....354.75
Muller, George—A. Vollmer.....145.16
Meade, Susanna F.—S. O. Hardy.....537.15
Marshall, William—N. Y. Steam Co.....101.20
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co.—P. Yousey.....140.96
Newitter, Joseph—W. C. Noyes et al..1,803.98
Prince, Felix—S. Fuchs.....419.20
Raymond-Bliss Tool Co.—E. M. Brown..171.87
Rogers, Harris—C. F. Miller et al.....104.84
Robinson, James A., and Publicity Sales Co.—Lancy Light Corp.....355.06
Ramagnano, Ernest—Kaufman-Morris Co.....420.24
Ranenberger, Marie M.—Fifth Avenue Bank of New York.....266.37
Rapp, Rudolph—I. T. Davies.....237.11
Rarello, Rosamond—M. Ballizer.....142.70
Shea, Walter—Anheuser Busch Agency..319.54
Solomon, Stella—E. Chenkin.....127.29
Stone, Oliver C.—J. P. Nyttens.....171.50
Steiner, Harold—A. Frankenberg et al..883.70
Shepard, William F.—D. Kahn.....248.80
Simonson, Garrett A.—Richmond County Advance Pub. Co., costs.....144.00
Sanager, William—Y. Szrager.....A 108.22
Silver, Joseph—A. A. Greenwald.....107.70
Simons, Frank M.—F. Terhune, costs..249.28
Stola, Frank and Antoinetta, and 183d St. and Morris Av. Corp—Mugler Iron Works.....310.36
Stiles, Vernon—G. Siegel et al.....1,190.77
St. Paul Fire and Marine Ins. Co.—P. Yousey.....144.01
Tonelli, August—H. L. Daurnheim et al.....1,605.96
Treadwell, Augustus, Jr.—J. C. Auchincloss et al.....11,829.00
Trevor, Norman—J. M. Wright.....283.41
William Harwess, Inc.—H. Rieders.....121.60
Wirtschaftar, Edward, and Frank Bernhardt—J. Flesch.....141.74
Weisinger, Samuel, and Joe Geller—P. Bierman et al.....550.38
Westcott, Olivia—Farmers Loan and Trust Co.....149.25
.....139.45

In Bronx County.

Eisenberg, I. Mortimer, and Jack Shertser—C. Lanzer.....$130.25
Horn, Isidor W.—J. Fried.....102.41
Johnson, Arvid and Esther—Columbia Trust Co.....124.75
Josephson, Solomon—T. C. Uhlen et al..818.88
Kitchen Impv. Co.—H. M. Powell.....131.00
Keim, Valentine and John—I. Silberman.....254.72
Mahler, Louis P.; Louis Lese, and Louis S. Barnard—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.....846.80
Nocta, Paul—F. Schwarz.....79.01
Price, Jacob—J. B. Stout et al.....249.72
Ruppert, Fred—Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.....114.24
Ruppert, Jennie—Same.....108.12
Stilwell, Nelson D.—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.....929.59
Tuckel, Hyman; Samuel Kotkin, and Rubin Feldman—E. S. Tull.....101.87
Weingarten, Max, and Max Kornberg—New York Carved Molding Co.....189.15
Wolfinger & Lasberg Building Co. and Morris Wolfinger—M. E. Cummings.3,167.26
Zimer, Morits—A. Raba.....245.35

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Hornthal, Joseph and Samuel—C. Landes., June 18, 1917.....$2,852.83
Same—Same, Jan. 31, 1918.....115.24
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.—A. P. Youngblood, Jan. 18, 1918.....1,018.53
Kassel, Samuel—A. Coopersmith, June 4, 1915.....376.37
Anderson, Alma N.—M. Stern, July 1, 1913.....500.89
Ford, John, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., Dec. 21, 1917, (vacated)..500.00
Upton, J. Kenneth—New Amsterdam Casualty Co., Jan. 25, 1918.....373.01
Raleigh Realty Co.—D. Finkelstein, Jan. 15, 1918.....900.00
Ahearn, Elizabeth—M. Spitzer, Apr. 19, 1916.....175.15
Pechter, Annie—L. Stein, Jan. 16, 1917.....5,182.04
Norsce & Co.—John Wanamaker, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1911.....2,559.10
Martin, Bradley, Jr.—G. I. Skinner, Jan. 16, 1918.....1,081.62
Lugar, Frank—H. W. Birge & Sons Co., Jan. 28, 1914, (cancelled).....458.82
Same—J. D. Slady, Feb. 17, 1914, (cancelled).....467.42
Adelman, Elisabeth—W. Twenty-third Ward Bank of City of N. Y., Sept. 11, 1914.....1,023.10

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IN ALL THE WANTED PASTEL SHADES
FEATURED AT $27 & $36 Per DOZEN
BRONNER Mfg. Co.
1270 BROADWAY
$36 per doz.

COATS and SUITS
Spring Styles BEST EVER.
Leading House on POMPOMS.
SHAPIRO & DAVIS, Inc.,
LOCATED
29-33 WEST 35TH ST.

SEE OUR SPECIALS!!
COAT—American Velour.....$9.90
SUIT—All Wool Poplin.....$7.90
Joseph Schwartz,
127 West 20th St.

"Red Tape"
Although "red tape" is commonly regarded as being inseparable from securing loans, we have neither the time nor patience to employ it here. As a result we have achieved a reputation for promptness which is eminently desirable in financial transactions, and which redounds to our success as well as our clients' satisfaction.
Our terms are reasonable; our contract is non-binding, and the strictest confidence is observed.
Universal Discount Co.
100 Fifth Ave., New York

FINANCING
of manufacturers and jobbers by advances on accounts and on merchandise.
WORMSER & COMPANY,
95 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL INVESTMENT TRUST
Commercial Bankers and Factors | Accounts Financed
61 BROADWAY. Phone Rector 9688

Always Something New
in Rosebud Cotton Dresses. Every day fresh models are on display in the Rosebud showrooms of New York's big cotton dress house. Excellent styles and excellent values—always.
Have you called recently?
For Women, Misses and Stouts
$1.75 to $6.00 each
Wash Skirts
$9.00 to $45.00 dozen
ROSEBUD MFG. CO.
37-43 W. 26th St., N. Y.
Quality Merchandise Economically Produced.
Rosebud Cotton Dresses

TAFFETA DRESS
ALL COLORS
$6.75
8% OFF
10 DAYS
TIP TOP DRESS CO.
134 WEST 37th

COTTON FOULARDS
in designs as attractive as the newest foreign silks, and—"The price is right."
POTTER TEXTILE Co.
72-74 Madison Ave.

SPRING DRESSES
We are offering new Spring models in tubs at greatly reduced prices.
PHIL. I. LEVENSON & CO.,
39 West 32d St.

MILITARY UNIFORMS
of every description.
U. S. UNIFORM CO.
93 Fifth Ave., New York.

Come Into Our Stock-room
Take your needed dresses right out of stock—thousands, if you like. Especially silks and serges.
Serges, Silks and Novelty Dresses
$6.75 to $13.75
BOOTH, BREGMAN & SUMBERG
129-135 West 27th Street, New York City

DERBY Waist Inc.
Progressive Stores Everywhere Are Featuring
DERBY STOUTS
—scientifically designed to fit stout figures. An assortment combined with Derby regulars will prove immensely profitable.
Immediate Deliveries. 40 W. 32nd St., New York

$2.25 SILK WAISTS $2.25
EXCLUSIVELY
WE ARE KNOWN FOR OUR WONDERFUL VALUES
ALPHRA WAIST CO.
29 West 35th St.
Large Stock Always on Hand for Immediate Delivery.

"The Immediate Delivery Coat House"
Styles that are always right for your popular priced
COATS
Thousands of coats always in stock
$4.50 to $22.50
SIEGEL & BARNETT Inc.
1237-1239 Broadway (31st St.) New York

Wash Skirtings
COMPLETE NEW LINE OF
Woven Colors on White Grounds, plaids and stripes, neat and effective for outdoor wear.
COLORS GUARANTEED FAST
Gabardines, Piques, etc., etc., etc.
Full assortment of plain and fancy white effects.
Henry Glass & Co
44-46-48 White St
New York

Gimbel Brothers
32nd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST
OUR BUYER of SILKS
Has Just Returned from Europe with a Superb Collection of Spring and Summer Silks for the Trade
Now on view in our Special Wholesale Exhibition Room—10th Floor. Take first three elevators, 32d Street side.
The Trade Is Invited

Pony Coats Pony Caps
H. Samuel & Sons
are now showing the new Pony Coats and Pony Caps as well as authentic French models just received from our Paris buyer, Mademoiselle Rene Frandu; together with Samuel's conception of the approaching mode.
35-39 West 34th St.,
Oppenheim Collins Bldg.

Want advertisements for The Sunday New York Times received until 6:30 P. M., Times downtown office, 5 Beekman Street; 7 P. M., Times Building, Broadway and 42nd Street; 7:30 P. M., Times Annex, 229 West 43rd Street.

A Timely Investment

For the investor who is seeking high yield, safety and early maturity we recommend

TWIN STATE GAS & ELEC. CO.

6% BOND SECURED NOTES

Due Jan. 28, 1919 to yield about

7 5/8%

Write us for Circular TW

A.H.Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

A 6% Note of a Gas & Electric Company

Due June 15, 1919

To Yield 7¾%

Circular on request

Bonbright & Company
Incorporated
25 Nassau Street New York
London Paris

A yield of 6.10% for 23 years

A first mortgage on property valued at over twice the bonds outstanding against it.

Earnings more than twice annual bond interest.

Ask for complete description.

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston San Francisco Chicago

American Smelters

Reviewed in our Special Letter "T."

Copy on request.

Merrill, Lynch & Co.
7 Wall St., New York
Telephone Rector 6070
Chicago Detroit Cleveland Washington
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Mortgage map covering Union Pacific R. R. Co. and Central Pacific Ry. Co. sent on application.

New York

Suggestions for Investors
may be had on request.
A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
Investment Securities.
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Philadelphia Buffalo
Boston Baltimore London

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Dealings Active on a Rising Scale—Locomotive Shares in Great Demand.

With business running again as it was before the Fuel Administrator's order made the first day of the week a holiday, the financial district enjoyed a busy session yesterday with a stock market both broad and strong. Gains extended through all departments of the list, and they were particularly marked in some of the equipment and motor shares. The advance in American Locomotive, Balwin, Bethlehem Steel B, Chandler Motor, Crucible, Pressed Steel Car, and other industrials was on a scale to indicate marked progress in the improvement in sentiment which made a fresh start last week. It is a healthier market than had been seen in any previous session so far this year, with activity much more evenly distributed. For this reason pool operations played a much smaller part relatively, and commission business a larger part than has been the case in recent trading.

As for reasons, traders had nothing new to offer. The railroad list has been helped by better earnings statements than any one looked for, publication of Atchison's figures for December and the year attracting much favorable comment yesterday. Peace talk has been less in evidence, although the underlying belief in cumulative distress within the German Empire persists in support of the civilian view that the war cannot go on another year. There is evidence in the better attitude shown by investors toward industrial securities that much good is hoped for through the operation of the War Finance Corporation. The slight concession made in the bill by the amendment decided upon in the Senate Finance Committee providing for the appointment of Directors of the corporation by the President instead of by the Secretary of the Treasury was taken to indicate that the bill would be favorably reported in the next few days.

Further evidence of the better state of feeling among investors was supplied by the strength of Government issues on the Stock Exchange. Liquidation of the second Liberty 4s was on a somewhat reduced scale with a recovery which at one time carried the price to 96.20, with the close 96.08. Bankers are hoping that a slowing down in the output of goods under Government contracts to avoid deliveries long before the time when such articles are needed may lighten demands upon the Treasury Department to such an extent that through a liberal use of the war certificates Mr. McAdoo may be able to postpone the next offering of Government bonds beyond the date tentatively fixed. The two issues already sold have not been fully digested, and will not be while so many subscribers are carrying their investmen s with borrowed funds. If financing can be accomplished through temporary means with a view to putting the next campaign further into the Summer the situation will be improved by a more thorough absorption of the outstanding loans among permanent holders.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Iron, Steel, and Base Metal Shares the Chief Features.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The stock market was quiet and steady today with a fair accumulation of week-end orders for investment stocks, but the chief features were iron, steel, and base metal shares. African lands and shipping stocks, which were active and firm. Scandinavian issues were easier, but Russians held steady.

Money was in good demand and discount rates were steady.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—Trading on the Bourse today was quiet. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 57 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London was quoted at 27.17 and the new 5 per cent. loan at 87.70.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	6
Low	5½	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERALS ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	5½@6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	5½@6	Ninety days	6
Four months	5½@6	Four months	6
Five months	5½@6	Five months	6
Six months	5½@6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 90 to 90 days 3½@3¼

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days	4 @4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	5 @5½

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days	5½
4 to 6 months	5¾@6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	$4.75¼	....
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	....
France—				
Demand	5.72⅜	5.72½	5.75⅜	+.00¼
Cables	5.70⅜	5.70⅝	5.70⅜	+.00¼
Rubles—				
Demand	13.00	13.00	13.00	....
Cables	13.25	13.25	13.25	....

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8695 London	$4.75¼	$4.76⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.72⅜	5.70⅜
China—		
Hongkong	72.00	72.25
Peking	110.50	110.75
Shanghai	108.00	108.50
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	43.75	44.25
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.00	35.50
Calcutta	35.00	35.50
5.1826 Italy	8.69	8.67½
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.50	51.65
Yokohama	51.50	51.65
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	13.00	13.25
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	32.75	33.125
Copenhagen	30.50	30.75
Christiania	31.50	32.00
19.30 Spain	21.22	21.30
South America—		
34.42 Rio	26.01	26.11
42.84 Buenos Aires	43.75	43.85
5.1826 Switzerland	4.49	4.47

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 30 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $507,002,902; balance, $64,498,578; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $942,619; Federal Reserve credit balance, $44,588,355.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15625c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $12.1875@12.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, off ⅛d; in New York, 85¾c, off ⅛c. Mexican dollars, 68c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$5,728,604	$101,631,144
Internal revenue:		
Corporation income	1,688,897	20,618,090
Individual income	4,104,866	20,055,053
Excess profits	586,380	13,828,346
Miscellaneous	31,086,730	422,066,222
Miscellaneous revenue	5,474,305	131,090,022
Total receipts	$48,649,787	$718,813,883
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	$42,161,531	2,806,344,633
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts	56,875,442	202,484,068
Expenditures	$90,811,319	3,527,158,516

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, FEB. 18, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	784,145	437,593	280,961
Year to date	19,670,945	26,920,222	25,316,678

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
14¾	14¾	1,100	Advance Rumely	14	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅝
30	31	900	Advance Rumely pf	30	30¾	30	30¾	+ ½
....	....	300	Ajax Rubber	54⅞	55¼	54⅞	55¼	+1¼
2⅜	2¾	425	Alaska Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
2⅜	2¾	300	Alaska Juneau	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	....
25¼	25¼	4,200	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ¼
85½	90	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	85½	85½	85½	85½	−1⅛
80½	80¾	7,000	Am. Beet Sugar	79	81¼	79	80¾	+1
41¾	42	15,800	Am. Can	41⅜	42¼	41¼	41⅞	+ ⅛
94½	96	100	Am. Can pf	95	95	95	95	−2
75⅞	76	5,000	Am. Car & Fdry	74½	76	74	75¾	+1¼
32	32¼	3,800	Am. Cotton Oil	31¾	32⅜	31¾	32⅜	+1½
13¾	13⅝	5,400	Am. H. & Leather	13⅜	14	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
59½	60	1,700	Am. H. L. pf	59½	60	59⅝	59⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	14	200	Am. Ice	13½	13⅝	13½	13½	....
41	44	100	Am. Ice pf	41	41	41	41	+1
55⅞	56	1,300	Am. International	56	56⅜	55⅜	56	+1
33⅛	33⅜	1,200	Am. Linseed	33⅛	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ¼
74½	75	300	Am. Linseed pf	75	75	75	75	....
67⅞	67½	15,250	Am. Locomotive	63¼	68	63	67⅛	+4⅜
99	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	100	100	100	100	+1½
84½	84⅝	19,500	Am. Smelt. & Ref	84¼	85½	83⅝	84⅝	+ ⅝
93	94½	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	− ⅛
66⅝	67	1,900	Am. Steel F'dries	66	67	66	67	+ ⅞
107⅞	108	4,200	Am. Sugar Ref	103⅝	108¼	103⅝	108	+1½
77	77½	4,700	Am. Sumatra Tob	74⅞	77½	74⅞	77¼	+1½
107⅛	107½	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	106¼	107¼	106⅝	107¼	+1½
55⅛	55⅞	3,700	Am. Woolen	54⅝	55½	54⅝	55⅛	+1½
94	94½	100	Am. Woolen pf	94	94	94	94	− ⅛
27½	28	200	Am. Writing P. pf	28	28	27½	27⅝	− ⅛
16	16¼	1,700	Am. Zinc, L. & S	16¼	16⅝	16	16	....
45	47	200	Am. Zinc, L. & S. pf	46¼	46¼	46	46	....
64⅛	65	15,000	Anaconda Copper	64⅜	65	64⅛	65	+ ⅞
86	86⅜	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	85	86½	85	86⅛	+1⅜
81¾	82	200	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	82	82	82	82	....
91	92¾	200	Atlantic Coast Line	92	92	92	92	+1
118⅝	119	8,400	At., Gulf & West I	119½	120¼	118½	119	+ ⅝
62	63½	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	62	63	62	63	+ ½
78⅝	79	50,300	Baldwin Loco	72⅜	80	72	79	+6½
52⅞	53	3,200	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	53	52⅜	53	+ ⅞
55	56	100	Baltimore & O. pf	55	55	55	55	− ½
91	92½	1,400	Barrett Co	80½	92½	80½	92½	+3
100¼	102	300	Barrett Co. pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	+ ½
1	1½	200	Batopilas Mining	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
81½	82¾	700	Bethlehem Steel	81	81	80¾	81	+1
80½	80¾	33,200	Beth. Steel, class B	78⅜	80¾	77⅞	80¾	+2⅝
101½	102	300	B. C. 8 p.c.pf.s.r.f.p.	101¼	101¾	101½	101½	+ ⅛
25⅝	25¾	1,300	Booth Fisheries	26	28	25¼	25½	− ⅛
43	43½	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	43¼	43½	43	43⅛	− ⅛
7	7½	100	Bruna Ter. & Ry. S	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	− ⅛
115½	116½	500	Burns Brothers	115	116½	115	116⅜	+1⅝
10	10¾	1,400	Butte Cop. & Zinc	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10¾	....
21⅞	22	2,400	Butte & Superior	22½	22¾	21⅞	21⅞	....
37⅝	38	200	California Packing	38	38	37½	37½	− ⅝
18	18½	1,800	California Petrol	17⅝	18½	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
48	48⅝	1,750	California Pet. pf	46¾	48¼	46¼	48	+2
147	148	2,100	Canadian Pacific	147	148¾	147	148¼	+2¾
31	32¼	100	Central Foundry	32	32	32	32	+1¼
71⅝	72¾	15,700	Central Leather Co	71½	72¼	71½	72	+ ⅝
104¼	106	400	Central Leather pf	105½	105½	105½	105½	+ ½
215	220	10	Cent. R. R. of N. J	214	214	214	214	....
32	33½	900	Cerro de Pasco Cop	32⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	....
80	80½	2,200	Chandler Motor	84	80	84	80	−8½
54¼	54½	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	54⅛	54½	53⅝	54¼	+ ⅜
7⅞	8	100	Chi. Great Western	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
21	21½	500	Chi. Great. West.pf	21	21	21	21	....
43½	43¾	1,000	Chi., Mil. & St. P	43	43⅝	43	43½	+ ¼
74½	75¼	1,800	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	75	75⅝	74⅞	75	....
94	95	100	Chi. & Northwest	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ⅝
21	21¼	2,200	Chi. Rock Isl. & P	20⅞	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
64	65	100	C., R. I.& P.T.p.c.pf	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	− ⅛
54	54½	1,000	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	54⅞	55	54	54	− ⅛
16½	16⅝	3,300	Chile Copper	16¾	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
44⅜	44½	1,800	Chino Copper	44½	44⅞	44½	44½	+ ⅛
39½	39⅝	1,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	39⅛	40¾	39½	39⅞	+ ¼
21	22	100	Col. & Southern	21	21	21	21	....
34½	35	100	Columbia Gas & El	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
35	35¼	10,900	Corn Products Ref	34½	35½	34½	35	+ ⅜
95⅝	96	700	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞	+ ⅛
84	84¼	21,900	Crucible Steel	82	84	82	84	+2⅝
32¼	32½	9,200	Cuba Cane Sugar	32	32⅜	31⅝	32½	+ ⅛
81	84	900	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82	81	82	83	+1½
94	96	100	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+ ⅛
103	105	60	Detroit Edison Co	105	105	105	105	....
40¾	40⅝	4,500	Distillers' Secur	40¾	41⅛	40¼	40¼	− ⅜
....	....	100	Dome Mines	9	9	9	9	....
24⅝	24¾	100	Elk Horn Coal	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅞
15⅝	15½	2,300	Erie	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
26	27	200	Erie 1st pf	26	26	26	26	....
12	12	100	Federal Min. & S	12	12	12	12	+1⅜
35⅛	36¾	100	Federal M. & S. pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35½	+ ¼
37⅞	38½	2,400	Gaston, W. & W	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38¼	+1⅛
182	187	10	General Chemical	180	180	180	180	....
139	140	800	General Electric	140	140½	139⅜	140	+1
131½	131⅞	5,000	General Motors	130	132½	128¾	131¾	+ ⅞
46½	47¼	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	47⅛	47⅞	47	47	− ⅛
91½	92	1,300	Great Northern pf	92¼	92½	92	92	− ⅛
29⅞	30⅛	10,800	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	29⅞	30¼	29	30	+1
42½	42⅝	400	Greene-Cananea	42½	42⅝	42½	42½	+ ¼
172	180	300	Gulf States Steel	92	92	92	92	....
9	11½	100	Gulf, Mobile & Nor	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅝
38¾	39	200	Haskell & Barker	38½	38⅝	38	38	....
96	97	800	Illinois Central	95	96¼	95	96¼	+1⅜
47	47⅞	4,400	Inspiration Copper	46⅞	47⅜	46¾	47¼	+ ⅜
81½	85	300	Interboro Consol	85	85	85	85	....
14	14½	500	Interboro Con. pf	14	14¼	14	14¼	− ⅛
128	129	2,200	Int. Harvester, N.J	127	129½	127	128¼	+ ⅝
100	111¼	100	Int. Harv., N. J., pf	110½	110⅝	110½	110½	+1
67½	71	100	Int. Harvester Corp	70½	70½	70½	70½	....
27½	27¾	11,900	Int. Mer. Marine	27½	28	27½	27⅝	+ ⅝
100¾	100⅞	38,800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+1
27⅝	28	7,700	Int. Nickel	28⅛	28¼	28	28	+ ⅛
31⅝	32	4,200	Int. Paper	31⅜	32⅝	31⅝	31¾	− ⅛
17¾	17⅝	400	Kansas City South	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½	....
46	46¾	200	Kelly Spring Tire	46½	46½	46¼	46¼	− ⅛
33¼	33⅝	4,000	Kennecott Copper	33¼	33⅝	33	33¼	− ⅛
78¾	79⅝	1,800	Lackawanna Steel	78½	79⅝	78½	79½	+2
15½	16	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	+2¼
59	59¼	200	Lehigh Valley	59¼	59½	59¼	59½	+ ⅛
19	19⅝	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	19	19	19	19	− ⅛
80	85	100	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
113	113½	100	Louis. & Nash	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	− ⅛
62	65	600	Mackay Cos. pf	62	62¾	62	62¾	+2½
97½	98	20	Manhattan Elev	98	98	98	98	....
29½	30½	1,300	Maxwell Motors	27⅞	30½	27⅞	30	+ ⅞
82½	84	1,100	Max. Motors 1st pf	83	83	83	83	+1½
23½	23¾	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	22½	23⅝	22½	23½	+1½
93	93½	22,000	Mexican Petroleum	93½	94¾	92½	93	+ ½
31⅝	32	2,000	Miami Copper	31⅜	32	31½	32	+ ½
46¾	46⅞	13,400	Midvale Steel	45¾	46⅞	45½	46⅝	+1⅝
0	0½	500	Minn. & St. L. new	0¼	0¼	0	0	....
80	95	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	80	80	80	80	....
7⅞	8	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	8	8	8	8	+1¼
23½	23⅞	4,400	Missouri Pacific	23½	24	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
50½	51	3,800	Missouri Pacific pf	48⅝	51	48⅝	51	+2
16½	16⅝	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	16½	16⅝	16½	16½	....
44	44¼	4,500	Nat. Enam. & St	44	44½	43⅜	44⅜	− ⅛
98	99	100	Nat. En. & St. pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+2⅝
57	57½	900	National Lead	57¼	58¼	57	57½	+1⅝
10½	10¾	1,000	Nevada Con. Copper	10¼	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅛
19	20	300	N. O., Tex. & Mex	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝
132	132¼	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	131	132¾	130¼	132	+2
72	72	4,300	N. Y. Central	71¼	72	71¼	71⅝	+ ⅜
29⅜	29⅝	200	N. Y. N. H. & H	29½	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ⅛
104	106	300	Norfolk & Western	104½	106	104½	106	+ ½
85	85¾	1,800	Northern Pacific	85	86	85	86	+1
41	41¼	10,500	Ohio Cities Gas	....	41	41⅜	40½	− ⅛
27¾	28	2,200	Pacific Mail	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
22	24½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tele	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
92	92	300	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	90½	91⅞	90½	91⅞	+1⅝
45	45¼	2,700	Penn. R. R.	45	45¼	44⅝	45	....
48	48	300	People's Gas, Chi	48	48	47⅝	47⅞	+1¼
13	13	100	Pere Marquette	13	13	13	13	....
58	58	200	Pere Marq. prior pf	58	58	58	58	+1
38⅝	39½	500	Pierce-Arrow	38⅝	39½	38⅝	39½	+1½
52⅝	53	3,000	Pittsburgh Coal	51½	52⅝	51½	52⅝	+1
83	83½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	83	83	83	83	....
27⅝	28	1,200	Pitts. & West Va	27¾	28½	27½	28	+ ⅛
66⅞	67¼	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	67	67½	67	67½	+ ⅛
66	66¼	2,200	Pressed Steel Car	63¾	66	63⅝	66	+3
102	....	300	Public Service N. J	102½	102½	102	102	....
117	118	500	Pullman Co	118	118	116½	117	− ⅝
55⅝	55⅞	3,400	Railway Steel Sp	54¼	55½	54¼	55¼	+1½
24⅝	24½	2,900	Ray Con. Copper	24¼	24¼	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
78	78¼	22,100	Reading	77½	78⅜	77	78	+1
79⅝	79⅞	12,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	78	80¼	78	79⅞	+1½
99	100	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
73½	76½	400	Royal Dutch t r	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+ ⅛
12¾	12½	800	St. Louis-San Fran	12⅝	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
24	27	400	St. Louis-San F. pf	26	26	23	23	+2
154	156	400	Sears, Roeb. & Co	155¼	156	155¼	155¾	+2
36⅝	37	3,700	Shattuck Ariz. Cop	37⅛	37¼	36¾	37	....
52	53	1,400	Sloss-S. S. & Iron	50	53	50	52½	+ ⅞
86⅜	86⅞	7,400	Southern Pacific	86	87½	85	86¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	23⅞	2,200	Southern Railway	24	24⅜	23¾	23⅝	....
58⅝	59	1,000	Southern Ry. pf	59	59	58½	58½	− ⅜
94	98	100	Stand. Milling x d	96	96	96	96	+4½
52¾	53⅜	6,000	Studebaker Co	51½	52¾	51	52¼	+1¼
44½	45	100	Stutz Motor	45	45	45	45	....
36¼	36⅝	2,200	Superior Steel	36¼	36⅝	36¼	36½	+ ⅛
16¼	16¾	900	Tenn. C. & C	16¼	16¼	16	16	....
158	159	2,700	Texas Co	157	159	156¾	158¾	+2½
55¼	55½	3,100	Tobacco Products	54⅜	55¼	54⅜	55¼	+ ⅛
39½	40½	100	Transue & Wms	40	40	40	40	....
120¾	120¾	11,100	Union Pacific	119¼	120⅝	119¼	120⅝	+1⅜
71	72	300	Union Pacific pf	72	72	72	72	+1¼
39¼	39½	200	United Alloy Steel	39¼	39¼	39¼	39½	+ ⅛
96⅜	97¼	4,000	United Cigar Stores	97⅜	97¼	96⅜	97	+ ⅛
47	48½	100	United Drug 1st pf	48	48	48	48	+1
131	132	900	United Fruit	133	133	132	132	+1½
15½	15¾	1,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
127½	129	5,500	U. S. Industr. Alco	123	128½	126	128	+2½
58	58⅝	3,400	U. S. Rubber	57⅝	58⅝	57¼	58	+ ⅛
48	48⅜	1,300	U. S. Sm. R. & M	47½	48¼	47¼	48½	+1½
45	47	70	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	46	46	46	46	....
97	97½	116,000	U. S. Steel	96⅜	97⅝	96¼	97⅛	+1
110⅝	111	500	U. S. Steel pf	110⅜	111	110⅜	111	....
84	84½	4,100	Utah Copper	83⅝	84¼	83⅝	84¼	+ ⅜
14½	15	1,100	Utah Securities	14	15½	14	15	+1⅝
41	41½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chemical	41	41⅝	41	41½	+1
61¼	63	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	+1½
81½	84	600	Wabash	81½	81½	81½	84½	− ⅝
43	43½	2,700	Wabash pf. A	42¼	43¼	42¼	43¼	+1
23	23¼	1,100	Wabash pf. B	22½	23¼	22½	23¼	+2
79	83	100	Wells Fargo Exp	80	80	80	80	−2½
16	16¾	2,900	Western Maryland	17¼	17½	16⅜	16⅝	− ⅝
15¾	16	100	Western Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅛
54½	55½	100	Western Pacific pf	55	55	55	55	+ ⅛
42¾	42½	5,000	Westingh. E. & M	42	42⅞	41⅞	42¼	+ ½
10	10¾	100	Wheeling & L. E	10	10	10	10	....
21	23	300	Wheel. & L. E. pf	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+2½
43	43¾	100	White Motors	43	43	43	43	+ ½
19½	19¾	16,600	Willys-Overland	18⅞	19½	18⅞	19¾	+ ⅛
119	119½	100	Woolw. (F.W.) Co	119¼	119¼	119¼	119¼	− ¼
35½	36	500	Worthington Pump	35	35½	35	35½	+1¼

TO FINANCE CUBAN SUGAR.

Arrangements to Form Syndicate of Bankers Will Be Made Today.

Arrangements for the organization of a syndicate of bankers which is to finance the distribution of the Cuban sugar crop will probably be completed today when bankers from Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago will meet with George M. Rolph, Chairman of the International Sugar Committee, and New York financiers who are handling the transaction. The plans call for the raising of $100,000,000, and up to date pledges have been received to the amount of approximately $80,000,000. The banks of New Orleans have agreed to provide $2,000,000.

The final details of the financial operation have not yet been made public, but it is understood that there will be an acceptance arrangement by which bills will be drawn against raw sugar held in warehouses in Cuba and in transit.

Among the New York City institutions interested in the financing are the National City Bank, the Guaranty Trust Company, the Bankers Trust Company, and the Chase National Bank.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

| | High. |

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PACIFIC MAIL SHOWS GAIN OF 200% IN YEAR

Total Operating Income Increases from $873,954 to $2,501,228.

GOVERNMENT TAKES SHIPS

Report Says Requisition of Vessels Reduces Revenues from the Charter of Steamers.

The annual report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company—the second annual report issued by this company since its change in ownership—shows total operating income for the year 1917 from both Panama and transpacific lines of the company of $2,501,228, of which $1,397,609 was derived from the Panama service. This compares with a total operating income of $873,954 for 1916, an increase of only a little less than 200 per cent. for the year. The total net income of the company was $2,454,632, compared to $825,971 for 1916, but of this sum $900,000 has been set aside as a reserve for war taxes.

Especial interest attaches to the report of the Pacific Mail as it is the first annual report of a large American steamship company to be issued since the Government requisitioned a considerable proportion of its fleet for war service. The Pacific Mail has had seven out of its fleet of ten steamers requisitioned for the Government, but all seven, though requisitioned, have not yet been taken over, being simply left in the hands of the company to operate on its regular schedule, but for Government account. The report reveals that the requisitioning, although the Government pays liberal time charter rates, was accompanied by a decided drop in the company's revenues from charters of its steamers. In 1916 the revenue from this source was $420,870; in 1917, $342,658, and Government requesition rates formed $200,296 of this total.

The Shipping Board's policy in requisitioning steamers and turning them back to their owners for operation without, as yet, announcing what compensation will be paid for operating services apart from the straight charter hire, has caused a number of shipping companies to hold up their earnings reports until they have some more definite information as to what return they may expect from this source. The Directors of the Pacific Mail avoid this difficulty by omitting this item entirely from their income returns. Any allowance to be made in future by the Shipping Board for this purpose will, consequently, even further improve the showing made in the report. Regarding this point the report says:

"The operation of a foreign steamer service, such as your company maintains, involves a considerable expenditure for agencies. It is not clear what allowance will be made by the United States Shipping Board for such expenditures. However, your Directors trust that the Government's attitude will be one of fairness to the interests of the company and will not lose sight of the importance of building up our facilities to the end that the Oriental steamer service undertaken by your company and carried through years of adversity, without encouragement or assistance, will go forward to the advantage of great national interests.

"It is estimated that the actual net earnings of your company's requisitioned steamers for the year 1918 will considerably exceed the net income which will accrue to your company as a result of operating these steamers under Government charter rates. This being the case, it might seem that a fair and equitable arrangement would be to allow the difference between the actual earnings and the sum fixed by requisition charter to be left with the American steamship companies engaged in overseas trade, provided that it be used for construction of new steamers on plans to be approved by the United States Shipping Board. In this way aid would be given to the upbuilding of American foreign commerce, drawing only on its own revenues."

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Tilney, Ladd & Co. are offering $300,000 of Central Pacific Railway Company's refunding 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, due 1949, at 81 and interest, to yield 5¼ per cent.

Maury, Rogers & Auchincloss, members of the New York Stock Exchange, announces the admission of J. Theus Munds to their firm as a general partner. Mr. Munds has been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for a number of years.

Thomas H. Spring, formerly manager of Fanning, Buck & Co. of New York, has organized a firm of his own, under the name of Spring & Co., and has opened offices in Baltimore.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company has issued a booklet tabulating dividends declared by more than 5,000 important corporations, giving the amounts and dates, and also the income tax dates.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange, as well as the New York Cotton Exchange, will be closed Saturday, Feb. 23.

The Guaranty Trust Company has just issued two booklets, the Federal Income Tax Law, (in full,) with summary and regulations; and the War Excess Profits Tax Law, including Treasury Regulations No. 41.

The Eastern Power and Light Corporation announces that for the 5 per cent. five year convertible gold bonds of the company aggregating $2,327,500, which fall due on March 1, it offers in exchange, par for par, 7 per cent. collateral trust notes dated March 1, 1918, due Sept. 1, 1918. $2,327,500 of these notes having been authorized by the Directors.

At the annual meeting of the National Aniline and Chemical Company, L. C. Jones, Clinton S. Lutkins, R. C. Taggersell, and O. F. Weber were elected Directors to take the places of E. L. Pierce, J. M. Goetchius, William H. Nichols, and Charles T. Thurnauer, whose terms expired. Other retiring Directors were re-elected.

The Michigan Sugar Company has called a special meeting of stockholders for next Monday, at its offices in Saginaw, Mich., for increasing the authorized capital stock from $12,500,000, divided into $7,500,000 common and $5,000,000 preferred, to $15,700,000, divided into $8,700,000 common and $7,000,000 preferred, the increase to be sold or used for extending operations.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Oklahoma Producing and Refining Company the number of Directors was increased from five to eight. The following were elected to serve for the ensuing ear: John M. Crawford, Harvey D. Gibson, John L. Weeks, Homer M. Preston, Emile Deen, Harry S. Jenkins, J. K. Newman, and David B. Crawford.

Directors of the Pennsylvania Gasoline Company have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 25 to holders of record Feb. 15.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.40
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.70	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.00	5.50
Chicago & N. W.	1918-'23	4½	5.70	5.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	6.90	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	6.00	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	6.00	5.70
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.60	6.00
N. Y. Central	1918-'32	4½@5	6.25	5.75
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@5	6.90	6.20
Pa. Gen. Freight.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.60	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1918-'26	5 @6	6.50	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	7.00	6.25
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.00	5.00

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Asked.
Lead	7.05	7.20	7.05	7.20
Spelter	8.00	8.15	8.00	8.15
Antimony	13.62½	13.87½	13.62½	13.87½
Quicksilver	*$125.00	.....	*$126.00	.....
Aluminium	*37.00	39.00	*37.00	39.00
Iron, No. 2 X fy.	.....	34.25	.....	34.25

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market, all deliveries, 28½c per pound bid.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £.	s.	d.	Saturday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	110	0	0	110	0	0
Copper, futures	110	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	317	0	0	323	0	0
Tin, futures	314	0	0	319	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	28	10	0	29	10	0

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Dec. gross	$14,541,066	$13,133,867	$11,403,127
Net aft. tax	5,548,196	3,838,329	4,031,400
12 m. gross	165,529,619	144,290,288	128,541,813
Net aft. tax	47,829,411	49,077,593	38,990,652

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO RY.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	5,191,248	4,764,996	426,252
Net after tax	1,225,481	1,469,290	*243,809
6 mos.' gross	32,049,790	28,752,377	3,297,413
Net after tax	9,076,365	8,944,589	631,824

*Decrease. †Period July 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive.

Public Utilities.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER CO., LTD.—Combined earnings, in milreis, of all subsidiary companies:

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Dec. gross	8,069,000	7,312,000	757,000
Net earnings	3,697,000	3,940,000	*243,000
12 mos.' gross	92,200,000	84,885,000	7,315,000
Net earnings	47,073,000	46,595,000	478,000

UNITED GAS & ELECTRIC CORP. subsidiary companies—

Nov. gross	$1,406,982	$1,303,741	$103,241
Net aft. tax renewals & replace reserve	442,541	475,125	*$32,584
Sur. aft. chgs.	160,488	204,053	*43,615
12 mos.' gross	16,196,689	14,987,603	1,209,086
Net aft. tax renewals & replace reserve	5,565,808	5,664,636	*98,828
Sur. aft. chgs. and pf. divs.	1,288,621	1,457,720	*169,099

*Decrease.

The United Gas and Electric Corporation received as its proportion of the surplus earnings of subsidiary companies for twelve months ended Nov. 30, 1917, $1,188,753. Total income amounted to $1,400,190. After charges of $630,066 there was a balance of $770,123 left for debt discount and dividends on the first preferred stock. Balances after these two items, which amounted to $704,436, was $65,688.

Miscellaneous.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross profits	$3,248,172	$2,401,862	$846,310
Total income	3,277,715	2,433,770	843,945
Net profit	2,382,423	1,716,186	666,237
Dividends	910,000	700,000	210,000
Surp. for year	1,472,408	1,016,166	456,237
Prev. suplus.	1,190,786	174,620	1,016,166
P. & L. surp.	2,663,180	1,190,786	1,472,403

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY for year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Net profit	9,184,783	8,416,814	8,633,449
*Deduction	34,600	33,248	.....
Interest	1,786,463	1,794,511	1,833,173
Balance	7,363,720	6,589,055	6,800,276
Pref. divs.	1,201,634	1,076,866	1,076,886
Common divs.	3,439,424	3,439,424	3,439,424
Surplus	2,722,662	2,072,765	2,283,986
Prev. surplus.	12,978,127	10,905,362	8,621,376
P. & L. surp.	15,700,789	12,978,127	10,905,362

*Difference between purchase and par of company's bonds purchased and canceled during the year.

The McCRORY STORES CORPORATION reports sales for the month of January, 1918, of $514,586, as compared with $516,594 for the same month of 1917.

BY JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Income	10,130,459	5,604,649	4,392,360
Depletion, &c.	4,520,186	3,330,182	.....
Charges	.....	.....	902,398
Balance	5,610,273	4,674,467	3,489,964
Dividends	3,535,581	1,409,466	854,980
Surp. for year	2,074,742	3,265,001	2,634,984

Boston Bank Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—The Boston bank statement this week compares as follows with that of last week's:

	Feb. 16, 1918.	Increase.
Circulation	$4,905,000	*$417,000
Loans, disc'nts, and inv.	678,410,000	3,296,000
Indiv. dep., inc. U. S.	892,771,000	6,832,000
Due to banks	129,913,000	126,000
Time deposits	22,787,000	*365,000
Exchange clearances	15,179,000	1,581,000
Due from banks	94,553,000	*7,859,000
Cash in banks and in Federal Reserve Bank.	57,690,000	*444,000
Cash excess and with Federal Reserve Bank.	14,765,000	*1,870,000

*Decrease.

THE COTTON MARKET

Monday Trading Duller Than Usual—Practically All Active Months 1 Point Lower.

Yesterday's cotton market was even duller than the ordinary "dull Monday," and while there was a fair amount of news of varying nature which, on other days, might have quickened sentiment, none of it yesterday appeared sufficiently stimulating to affect the general listlessness. Although the volume of trading was small, price movements were as slow as they could have been on a broad market, and during the entire day did not range beyond 10 or 15 points in any of the usually active months. The close was 1 point lower in practically all active months, December alone being quoted 5 points higher.

While no immediate effect was discernible on the market, there was a generally more optimistic tone around the ring, both regarding new crop prospects and also regarding the fuel situation, which has been a continual source of anxiety in New England. Regarding this latter point, the announcement from Washington, although coming late in the day, that the Shipping Board and the Director General of the Railroads had gotten together on a plan for shipping 1,000,000 tons of coal a month into that section, coupled with private advices of the success of various emergency expedients for shipping coal by sea from Norfolk to New England points, was received with thankfulness.

Regarding new crop prospects, private advices telling of rain in Texas formed an effective counterweight to the continued tales of the labor and fertilizer shortage, which have lately formed the staple of new crop news from the entire South. This report of rain breaking the long Texas drought sent the market about 4 or 5 points down in the early part of the session, but there was enough domestic trade buying and covering to bring prices back again.

Exports yesterday were 5,800 bales, making 2,615,904 so far reported this season. Southern spot markets held firm, unchanged to 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat.
Feb.	....	....	....	30.06 bid	30.06
Mar.	30.20	30.30	30.15	30.18@30.19	30.19
April	....	....	....	29.83 bid	29.83
May	29.74	29.84	29.69	29.78@29.74	29.73
June	29.45	29.45	29.45	29.44@29.45	29.41
July	29.20	29.31	29.16	29.29@29.24	29.21
Aug.	....	....	....	28.96 bid	28.94
Sept.	....	....	....	28.27 bid	28.28
Oct.	28.00	28.08	27.98	28.02@28.06	28.06
Dec.	27.80	27.81	27.76	27.80@27.81	27.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 31.45c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 30.75c; New Orleans, 30.63c; Savannah, 30½c; Augusta, 30.75c; Memphis, 31.25c; Houston, 30.60c; Little Rock, 30.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Monday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Port receipts	18,993	Holiday	18,592
Exports	5,800	"	25,464
Exports season	2,616,904	"	3,964,220
Port stocks	1,507,780	"	1,311,420
Interior receipts	16,597	"	8,577
Interior shipments	12,496	"	8,756
New York arrivals	886	"	3,921
New York stocks	155,135	"	148,833

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, dull; middling, old contract, 2 points higher at 23.03d; good middling, new contract, 22.43d. Sales, 2,000 bales; American, 1,000; imports, 2,000, all American. Futures opened steady, 15 to 18 points higher; closed steady at a net advance of 18 to 19 points. Feb. 23.53d; March, 23.13d; April, 22.77d; May, 22.44d; June, 22.16d; July, 21.90d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths, dull.

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Chamberlain's Report, Feb. 16, 1918.

CITY TREASURY.

Balance Feb. 9		$86,029,208.83
Receipts—		
Revenues	$956,441.87	
Miscellaneous	16,419.82	
Loans:		
Revenue bills	$10,000,000.00	
Corp. stock notes	300,000.00	
	10,300,000.00	
		11,274,861.69
		$47,304,160.52
Payments—		
General administration	$2,427,776.37	
Repayment of temporary loans:		
Corp. stock notes	$32,000.00	
Rev. bonds and bills	15,700,000.00	
	15,732,000.00	
Redemption of city debt	425,000.00	
Interest on city debt	969,182.79	
New York State tax	2,821,252.11	
		21,775,211.27
Balance Feb. 16		$25,528,949.25

SINKING FUNDS.

Balance uninvested Feb. 9		$1,857,615.86
Receipts		330,546.05
		$2,188,161.91
Payments		308,978.30
Balance uninvested Feb. 16		1,879,183.61
Aggregate balances Feb. 16		$27,408,132.86

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States showed a decrease for the week of 825,000 bushels, and the total was 11,818,000, compared with 63,900,000 last year. Receipts at primary points were slightly larger than a week ago, but little more than a third of last year's movement. Advices from Washington stated that a new bill had been introduced in Congress fixing the price of wheat for the new season at $2.65.

RYE.—Market steady; No. 2 Western, $2.26, cost and freight, New York.

CORN.

Prices in the corn market were steady, and the cash position again showed firmness, despite large receipts. The movement at Western points was even larger than last week, the total being 2,562,000 bushels, and, on the whole, corn is finding its way to market at the present time more freely than at any time during the last year or two. The distribution, however, is very active, and despite last week's receipts of over 11,000,000 bushels, the visible gained only 890,000 bushels, and the total is 6,833,000, or just about half of last year's total.

In the local cash market kiln dried No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at $1.71½, and No. 3 mixed at $1.70½, cost and freight, New York, prompt shipment subject to embargoes; Argentine corn, $2.15, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	....	....	127⅝	127⅜	...
May	126⅛	126⅛	126⅛	126¼	102

OATS.

New high records were again established in the oats market, although the undertone was noticeably nervous. The cash demand was active in the West and offers were readily taken. There were rumors that leading grain dealers in the West had been called to a conference over the oats situation, and traders were somewhat apprehensive lest some new regulations be enacted which might restrict operations. The visible supply showed an increase of 108,000 bushels for the week, bringing the total to 13,987,000, compared with 39,558,000 last year. The local cash market was firm,; natural quoted at $1.01@$1.02 and clipped white at $1.02@$1.05, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	86¼	85¼	86⅛	86⅛	57¼
May	84⅞	83¼	84⅛	85⅜	57¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was firm and higher early, prompted by an advance in the price of live hogs and on reports that the Government will be in the market again for products in March. The advance attracted heavy profit-taking sales, however, and subsequently prices declined sharply and closed under the final of last week. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 46,000; estimated for Tuesday, 55,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 11,500 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.30	26.02	26.05	26.10	17.00
July	26.47	26.22	26.25	26.20	17.07
Ribs—					
May	25.60	25.30	25.30	25.27	16.00
July	25.70	25.57	25.60	25.55	16.07
Pork—					
May	48.20	48.05	48.05	47.97	30.17

COTTONSEED OIL.

Operations in the cottonseed oil market consisted of exchanges of 1,200 barrels of March to May on an even basis. Otherwise interest in the market was lacking, and final prices were net unchanged. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	20.75	20.75
February	....	....	20.75	20.75
March	....	....	20.90@21.25	20.90
April	....	....	20.80	20.80
May	....	....	20.90	20.90
June	....	....	20.90	20.85

COFFEE.

The coffee market appears to have settled down to a waiting affair, and trading was extremely quiet. The market opened at declines of 3 to 4 points, and prices held within a narrow range, closing at net losses of 4 to 6 points. Private advices from Brazil state that it is difficult to secure freight room even at the Government rate of $2.25 per bag, but it was rumored that 45,000 tons, equal to 765,000 bags, will be arranged through the use of Dutch steamers about to be released.

A fair demand was reported in the local spot market, with prices ¼c higher, at 8¼c for Rio 7s, and 10¾c for Santos 4s.

The Brazilian cable to the Exchange quoted Rio spots unchanged and no quotations given for Santos. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	7.87	7.87	7.86@7.88	7.91
April	....	....	7.90@8.00	8.03
May	8.14	8.14	8.13@8.15	8.18
June	....	....	8.19@8.20	8.23
July	....	....	8.24@8.26	8.28
August	....	....	8.30@8.32	8.35
September	8.38	8.36	8.37@8.38	8.41
October	....	....	8.42@8.43	8.46
November	....	....	8.47@8.48	8.51
December	8.55	8.48	8.51@8.53	8.56
January	....	....	8.58@8.59	8.63

SUGAR.

The recent mild weather has proved favorable for the moving of raw sugars to the refineries and has enabled refiners to make more prompt shipments of the refined article. Delivery is being made to the various sections of the country most urgently in need of supplies at the basic price of 7.45c., less 2 per cent. for cash. Meltings are showing an increase. Shipments of raw sugar from Cuba continue in larger volume than in January, and receipts at Atlantic ports are correspondingly heavier. The trade is becoming more optimistic over the outlook, and if fair weather continues it is believed that the acuteness of the present situation will rapidly be overcome. The International Sugar Committee continues to purchase raw sugar in the February positions, but is showing no inclination to buy in March or later positions. There were purchases announced of 88,000 bags Cubas, at 4.985c., cost and freight, prompt shipment, and 11,000 bags Peruvians, February shipment, at 4.749c., cost, insurance, and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,825 packages. Quite a good deal of stock carried over from last week and fresh trade quite moderate. Feeling steady on the choice and fancy grades of fresh creamery and a little weaker on other qualities. Two cars of held creamery sold at 47c. Renovated steady, with moderate inquiry. Ladles very slow. Packing stock weaker. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 52¼@53c; extras, 92 score, 52c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 49@51½c; seconds, 86 to 87 score, 47@48½c; thirds, 45@46½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 53½@53c; extras, 92@93c; firsts, 50@52c; seconds, 48@49½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 51@51½c; good to prime, 48½@50½c; common to fair, 44@48c; creamery, held, as to quality, 44@47c; renovated, extras, 45½@46c; firsts, 44@45c; lower grades, 39@43c; ladles, current make, firsts, 39@39½c; seconds, 38@38½c; lower grades, 36½@37½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 36@36½c; No. 2, 37½c; lower grades, 35@37c.

EGGS.—Receipts, 3,466 cases. The market was very closely cleared Saturday. A very few late deliveries were carried over, while some dealers failed to get as many eggs as they needed. While fairly good supplies are due and overdue, the deliveries are very slow and the market opened strong. Exchange sales were at fully sustained prices, and in a few instances a little stock was taken a shade above prevailing rates, but at the close the demand appears to be a little quieter, and there is likelihood that at any moment deliveries may exceed urgent needs, in which case prices would undoubtedly break. Country purchases are being made far below present values here. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 62½@63c; extra firsts, 62c; firsts, 61½c; seconds, 60@61c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 64c; ordinary to good, 62@63c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 62@63c; Pacific Coast No. 1 whites, 62c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 61@62c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 63@64c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 61@63c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 18.—Thirty-six new corporations, with an aggregate stock of $4,005,200, were chartered today. They include:

Harry Bents Engineering Co., Manhattan, $20,000; A. R. Oakley, C. A. Cale, P. E. Britsch, 1,528 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Duncan, Fix & Co., Manhattan, commission merchants, 100 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $10,000; A. G. Dibbs, E. G. Budington, E. G. Peters, 379 West 127th St.

Mondial Steel and Tool Co., Manhattan, $160,000; J. J. Oldack, E. G. Delaney, M. H. Rothstein, 192 Nassau St.

Rudd & Rix, Ilion, jewelry, $10,000; J. H. and O. B. Rudd, W. C. Rix, Ilion.

Schoen-Durham Co., Brooklyn, leather goods and textile fabrics, $20,000; B. A. and B. Schoen, A. C. Durham, 23 Park Av.

Glenwood Fuel Corp., Binghamton, $15,000; C. Van Patten, M. T. Rowley, A. Babcock, Binghamton.

Border Coal Co., Buffalo, $10,000; M. C. Bartholomew, B. M. Lempenau, M. L. Heinis, Buffalo.

Federal Enameling and Supply Corp., Long Island City, $5,000; G. F. Demarest, W. Mackay J. Lumsden, 144 West 80th St.

Pioneer Metallic Packing Co., Brooklyn, $30,000; C. Eisenhauer, A. R. Hoefer, W. M. Brudi, 3,599 3d Av.

Three Rivers Machine, Tool and Die Corp., Phoenix, $30,000; M. R. Karge, C. F. Loomis, A. C. Meyer, Phoenix.

Peerless Can Co., Manhattan, $15,000; M. P. Saty, L. and C. Leven, 76 Second Place, Brooklyn.

Cody Brass Works, Manhattan, plumbing business, $5,000; G. Cody, J. H. Naughtin, F. Morris, 27 Catherine St.

Rosenthal's Rumanian Bakery, Manhattan, $5,000; I. Weinreib, S. Rosenthal, M. Goldstein, 196 East Houston St.

Commodore-Biltmore Co., Manhattan, garage, $1,500,000; J. McE. Bowman, P. B. Boden, C. E. Doppler, 288 Fifth Av.

Muller Advertising Service, Manhattan, $100,000; G. Tiernan, F. H. Parcells, J. B. Purcell, 64 Wall St.

Merida Motor Export Co., Manhattan, $10,000; J. Harris, G. A. Canalizo, J. B. Stephens, 344 West 122d St.

Granick's Buffet Lunch, Manhattan, $6,000; A. J. Halprin, C. and W. Granick, 94 Fifth St.

Corbin Building Co., Manhattan, $10,000; B. L. Haskins, V. M. Nordis, L. E. Jones, 149 Broadway.

Broadbooks-Attica-Van Guilder Construction Corp., Attica, $10,000; G. C. Broadbrooks, J. A. Kuhlfahl, G. A. Hoy, Attica.

Harry Rogers & Herbert Metzger Co., Manhattan, leather goods, $15,000; H. Rogers, H. Metzger, R. Goldman, 1,119 Madison Av.

C. & S. Chemical Co., Manhattan, $10,000. J. H. Weinberg, J. Cassell, C. E. Benoit, 19 Cedar St

A. & B. Lipman, Manhattan, deal in scrap iron and metal, $10,000. A., B., and B. Lipman, 235 Eldridge St.

The 25 Broadway Corporation, Manhattan, realty, $1,000,000. R. L. Walker, L. H. Beers, W. J. G. Hudson, 21 State St.

Lowenstein Radio Co., Manhattan, $500,000. A. Harris, F. Lowenstein, H. G. Ellson, 233 Broadway.

Monoson, Pfeiffer Co., Manhattan, furs, $20,000. A. H. Fox, J. Tolchio, S. Monoson, 972 Leggett Av., Bronx.

Schleif Iron and Steel Corporation, Manhattan, $30,000. J. French, R. N. Chambers, H. H. Graff, 59 Wall St.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Shaw's Jewelry Shop, Manhattan, $2,000 to $20,000

Snyder's, Inc., Manhattan, $2,000 to $35,000.

City Hall Place Realty Co., Manhattan, $800 to $15,000.

Alliance Furniture Co., Jamestown, $20,000 to $60,000.

American Instrument and Tool Co., Bronx, $10,000 to $100,000.

The Surprise Merchandise Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $80,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

Motor Starter Corporation, Manhattan, $2,000,000 to $800,000.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Altar Guild of the City Mission Society of New York, Inc., Manhattan, to the New York Altar Guild, Inc.

Whitesell Lumber Co., Buffalo, to Harrigan Lumber Co., Inc.

R. Seril Co., Manhattan, to R. Seril & Sons.

Goethals, Jamieson, Houston & Jay, Manhattan, to George W. Goethals & Co., Inc.

MERGER.

The Croatian News Co., Manhattan, with the Southern Slav News Co., Manhattan.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Robert Bersch Co., Manhattan.
William H. Wright & Son, Manhattan.
Irving G. Leon Corp., Manhattan.
H. W. Kupfer Foundry, Manhattan.
The T. S. Doyle Co., Manhattan.
Jellenik & Frances, Manhattan.
R. J. Watson, Brooklyn.
B. & W. Waist Co., Manhattan.
F. M. Wright Realty Corp., Manhattan.
Monroe Unit Brick and Tile Co., Monroe.
Warehouse Mercantile Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 18.—Charters filed today: Republic Transportation Co., Newark, $100,000; Joseph H. Steinhardt, Frederic W. Schlosstein, Peter A. Cavlechia, Newark.

W. H. Laffingwell Co., auditors and accountants, Harrison, $2,500; William S. Laffingwell, Anna H. Laffingwell, Frederick C. Hunter, New York.

Our Own Cleaning and Dyeing Co., Newark, $25,000; Isaac Garfinkel, Jersey City; Martin Goulin, Paul Goulin, West Hoboken.

Review Publishing Co., Ridgefield Park, $10,000; George L. Leigh, Benjamin Anderson, George W. Dumont, Ridgefield Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Feb. 18.—Charters filed:

International Parafin Oil Co., $12,500,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

Ford Roofing Products Co., $6,000,000; incorporators, same as above.

Alabama Interurban Railway Co., $5,000,000; William F. O'Keefe, George G. Steigler, J. H. Dowdell of Wilmington.

Christian History Film Security, $300,000; A. W. Britton, Samuel B. Howard, George V. Riley of Wilmington.

Sherwood Subdivision Oil Co., $300,000; Sherwood C. Ide, Frank S. Ide, M. Allenberg, all of Buffalo, N. Y.

Lorraine Stores Corporation, women's wearing apparel; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Holders of Record.
Ajax Rubber	1½	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 28
American Express	1½	Q	Apr. 1	Feb. 28
Erie & Pittsburgh	1¾	Q	Mar. 9	Feb. 28
Fairbanks, M. & Co. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Houghton Co. Tr. pf.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Buy & Sell

American Stores Pfd.
Anglo-American Oil Rights
American Cyanamid Com. & Pfd.
American Tobacco Scrip
Babcock & Wilcox Stock
Bankers Trust Stock
Crocker Wheeler Com. & Pfd.
Dixon Crucible
Franklin Fire Insurance
Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
Federal Sugar Com. & Pfd.
Great Northern Paper Rights
Hocking Valley Railway
Ingersoll Rand Com.
James Butler Pfd.
Kirby Lumber stocks
Penn. Coal & Coke
Remington Typewriter Stocks
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Singer Manufacturing
Texas & Pacific Coal
Thompson-Starrett Com. & Pfd.
United Publishers Com.

J.K.Rice, Jr.&Co.
Phones 4000 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

WANTED

Buffalo, Lockport & Roch. Ry. 5s
York (Me.) Lt. & Ht'g 4½s & 5s
Indianapolis & Louisville Trac. 5s
Alfred Light & Power 5s
Birmingham Railway & Elec. 5s
General Railway Signal 6s

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Unlisted Securities Department

Amer. Power & Light Pfd.
Atlantic Holding Co.
Buffalo & Lake Erie Trac. 5s, 1938
Curtiss Aeroplane Pfd.
Dayton Power & Light 5s, 1941
Int'l Motor Truck Stocks
Safety Car Heating & Lighting
Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.

Chas. H. Jones & Co.
Municipal, Railroad and Corporation Bonds
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Unlisted Securities
WANTED
50 Continental Rel.
50 Pacific Coast 1st Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.
50 Manning Bowman Co.
10 West Vir. Pulp & Paper
5 Travelers Insurance Co.
25 National Casket Co.
100 National Marine Lamp
FOR SALE
100 Manganese & Chem. Co.

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43 EXCHANGE PL., NEW YORK.
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100 S. S. Kresge & Co.	50 West Church Kerr Pf.

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Marlin Arms Stock & Notes
Niles-Bement-Pond
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Gt. Nor. Paper Rights
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Kiely & Horton
30 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 6911

Burns Bros. Ice Com.
Carbon Steel
S. S. Kresge

Keyes, Haviland & Co.
Tel. Rector 7961 66 Broadway

Central & South Amer. Telegraph Co.
Salisbury & van der Kieft,
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40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

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Mississippi River Pow. Com. & Pfd.
Elec. Bond & Share Pfd.
Tri City Rway. & Lt. Pfd.
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MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Havana Tobacco Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the home office of the Company, No. 75 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday the fifth day of March, 1918, at one o'clock P. M.

The Common and Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from noon February 2nd, 1918, to 10:00 A. M. March 6th, 1918.

GEO. G. FINCH, Secretary.

MOVE TO REGULATE NATIONAL BANKS

Senator Owen Offers 20 Bills Designed to Put Institutions on a War Basis.

ALL URGED BY CONTROLLER

Would Allow Mergers, Prohibit Loans to Officers, and Guarantee Government Deposits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Comprehensive banking legislation is contemplated in twenty bills offered in the Senate today by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, at the instance of Controller Williams, all affecting national banks. The bills were urged by Mr. Williams, in a letter to Senator Owen as needed to regulate banking affairs during the war.

Among the bills are several which would regulate the financial operation of the national banks. One bill provides a method by which banks may consolidate with one another. Another specifies that the capital and surplus must at all times be at least one-tenth of their aggregate deposits. A third measure permits contributions to Red Cross funds out of money available for dividends.

One bill limits the amount of assets which may be invested in office buildings to the amount of paid-in and unimpaired capital stock. Controller Williams regards this measure as of much importance.

"I have before me instances of several national banks which have been placed in the hands of receivers, and which might have been solvent today had it not been for the unjustifiable investment of the bank's funds in large office buildings," he wrote.

The banks are prohibited, under another bill, to make loans to their own officers, while loans to Directors shall be made only with the approval of a majority of the Board of Directors. The Controller also would be authorized to limit loans on commercial paper or bills of exchange in excess of the regular limitation of 10 per cent. of capital and surplus.

The Controller is authorized to institute proceedings against directors or officers for losses arising out of willful violation of the law in another measure.

Other bills provide: For the regulation of overdrafts; better regulation of savings banks and building and loan associations; that officers and employes of national banks furnish surety bonds; against erasures on bank books and the use of acids, &c., in removing entries; a penalty for obtaining loans or credit from a national banking association based on false statements; authority to the Treasurer of the United States to sell bonds securing circulation thirty days after a bank has entered into liquidation; that receivers shall be included in the penalties provided for embezzlements, &c., of funds coming into their hands; that national banks keep properly and accurately their stock and ledgers and certificate books; for a guarantee by the Government of deposits in national banks to an amount not exceeding $5,000 for each depositor.

The bill requiring the bonding of all national bank employes is regarded by the Controller, as he says in his letter, as "advisable." As to this provision, together with that providing against erasures from bank books or other entries, the Controller says:

"A number of defalcations, which have occurred during the last six months in banks under the supervision of this office show the high importance of these provisions."

The bills were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

CHANDLER MOTOR EARNINGS

Year's Net Profit $2,382,403, a Gain of $666,235 Over 1916.

The Chandler Motor Car Company earned a net profit of $2,382,403 in 1917, a gain of $666,235 over the return in the preceding year. This was the amount left from a gross income of $3,277,715, which was $843,945 more than in 1916. In terms of the outstanding stock, the net was equal to $34 a share, compared with $24.50 in 1916. The profit and loss surplus, after dividends had been paid, was $2,663,189, an increase of $1,472,000, from which the excess profits tax will be drawn.

F. C. Chandler, President, said in the annual statement yesterday that the year's increase of sales and profits was especially gratifying in view of the disturbed business conditions throughout the country. The balance sheet showed at the end of the year current assets aggregating $4,335,215 and current liabilities of $858,544.

Federal Lead Co. Fined $15,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The Federal Lead Company of New York, owner of the principal mines in the Flat River lead belt, was fined $15,000 by Judge Dyer in the Federal Court here today after pleading guilty to a charge of accepting rebates from the Illinois Southern Railway Company. The line was paid immediately.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

	Bid.	Ask.
Alpha	.03	.04
Alta	.03	.06
Andes	.14	.01
Best & Belcher	.01	.09
Bullion	.01	.12
Caledonia	.05	.05
Challenge Con	.04	.04
Chollar	.03	.01
Confidence	.08	.13
Con. Virginia	.13	.10
Gould & Curry	.01	.07

TONOPAH.

	Bid.	Ask.
Belmont	3.00	
Cash Boy	.08	
Jim Butler	.60	
McNamara	.15	
Midway	.08	
Mizpah	.05	
Monarch Pitts	.06	
North Star	.05	
Rescue	.09	
Tonopah Divide	.05	
Tonopah Ext	1.57½	
West End	.70	
West Tonopah	.15	

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.10	
Booth	.03	
Florence	.14	

Goldfield Con	.36	
Goldfield Merger	.03	
Great Bend	.05	
Jumbo Ext	.15	
Kewanas	.07	
Silver Pick	.04	
Spearhead	.04	

MANHATTAN.

Consolidated	.11	
Morning Glory	.10	
Union Amal	.08	
White Caps	.48	

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Packard	.20	
Rochester	.70	
Round Mountain	.24	
United Eastern	4.25	

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	3½	4½
Elkton	5½	8
El Paso	15	20
Fanny R.	1¾	4
Golden C.	178½	180
Gold Sov.	2½	3

Granite	40	47
Isabella	6¼	8
McKinney	6¼	10
Portland	108	115
U. Gold M.	15	15½
Vindicator	35	40

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.
American Oil	14	15
Bay State Gas	9	11
Begole	.50	75
Bingham Min.	8½	10
Black Hawk	.78	80
Bohemia	.85	1
Boston Ely	.70	80
Bost. & Mont.	48	49
Butte & Lon.	14	17
Butte & Det.	.31	34
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2
Calaveras	1	2
Crown Res.	.22	26
Con. Arizona	1½	2½
Cortez	.10	15
Champ. Cop.	7	9
Chief Cons.	2¼	2⅝
Eagle & B. B.	2	2½
Earl-Eagle	4	5
Fortuna	5	6
Gold Lake	1	5
Gila Cop. Sul.	17	17½
Houghton	.75	1
Homa Oil	.78	80
Humboldt	.60	75

	Bid.	Ask.
Iron Blossom	.48	.53
Iron Cap	19⅝	20
Jer. Verde	.75	80
La Rose	.32	80
Majestic	.30	34
Mex. Metals	.50	51
Mojave Tung.	5	6
New Baltic	.90	1⅛
Nat. Z. & L.	.30	34
New Cornelia	17	17½
Nevada Doug.	.95	1
Nixon Nevada	1	1⅛
Oneco	.20	30
Onondaga	.20	25
Pioneer Con.	.57	59
Ray Hercules	4¼	4½
Rilla	2	3
S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1¼
S. W. Miami, full paid	1¼	2
Un. Verde Ex.	41¼	42
Victoria Min.	1½	1⅝
Yukon Gold	1¾	2

APPEAL TO LOAN WORKERS.

McAdoo Says Many Lives Will Be Saved by Efficiency.

Benjamin Strong, Chairman of the New York Liberty Loan Committee, received yesterday from Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo the following appeal to Liberty Loan workers in this district:

The one thing that impresses me in this great time and gives me a stimulus and intensity of feeling that I cannot describe, is the reflection that as we go about our daily tasks here in comparative comfort, men are dying every minute upon those battlefields in Europe.

They are shedding their blood without reservation or hesitation to save us and to save civilization in the world. Our own gallant soldiers are beginning to shed their blood upon the sacred soil of France. Our gallant sailors are being engulfed in the icy waters of the Atlantic as they go forth in the defense of America's rights in the perilous task of ridding the seas of German submarines.

I want you to reflect today that upon the speed and efficiency with which you perform the work committed to you depend the lives of thousands of men and women in the world, because the more efficient America makes herself in this great time the more quickly she organizes her might and asserts it upon those battle fronts, the more quickly this war will come to a conclusion, the greater the number of gallant soldiers and sailors who will be saved, and the greater the number of stricken civilians who will be brought back to life and happiness again.

And so, I beg you to devote yourselves with that patriotism and that eagerness to serve which is so characteristic of the men and women who devoted themselves to these Liberty Loans in the past, to devote yourselves with renewed energy and renewed enthusiasm to these great tasks, and I know that when you bring that sort of spirit, that sort of energy to the consideration of these problems, their solution cannot for one moment be in doubt.

Mr. Strong is also Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97¼	97⅜
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	97⅜
2s, coupon, '38, reg	96¾	97⅛
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, convertible, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104⅜	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104⅛	105½
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	96¼	97⅛
2s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
4½s July,	1967	95¾	96	95¾
4½s June,	1965	95¾	96	95¾
4½s Mar.,	1963	95¾	96	95¾
4½s Nov.,	1957	95⅞	96¼	96
4½s May,	1957	95⅞	96¼	96
4½s Mar.,	1960-80	89½	90	89⅝
4½s April,	1966	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4½s Mar.,	1964	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4½s May,	1962	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4½s Sept.,	1960	89⅝	90⅛	89⅝
4s May,	1959	86¾	87½	86⅞
4s Nov.,	1958	86¾	87½	86⅞
4s May,	1957	86¾	87½	86⅞
4s Nov.,	1956	86½	86¾	86⅝
4s Nov.,	1955	86½	86¾	86⅝
4s Nov.,	1936	89	..	89
4s May,	1919	98⅛	..	98⅛
4s Nov.,	1913	99	..	99
3½s Nov.,	1954	77	79	..

		Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
3½s May,	1954	77	79	77
3½s Nov.,	1955	..	80	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1931	4.00	4.60	4.00
4½s	1924-1923	4.00	4.60	4.00
4½s	April, 1920	4.00	4.60	4.00
4½s	1917-1918	4.00	..	4.00
4½s	1924-1932	4.00	4.60	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.00	4.60	4.00
4½s	1913	5.00	..	5.00
3½s	1940-1933	3.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1926-1930	3.00	4.70	5.00
3s	1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00
3½s	1908-1953	4.00	4.70	4.90
3½s	1930-1939	4.00	4.70	4.90
3½s	1922-1929	4.00	4.70	4.90
3½s	1918-1921	4.00	4.70	4.90

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Strength was displayed by the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange virtually throughout the day. In the afternoon certain of the steel industrials, notably Baldwin Locomotive, became particularly prominent on the advancing side. Earlier, the International Mercantile Marine shares were outstanding features of strength. The whole market was influenced favorably by the over-Sunday news of the settlement of the shipworkers' strike by President Wilson, and the latest Russian developments.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chalm.	25½	24¾	24⅞
200	Am. B. Sug.	81	80¾	80¾
800	Am. Can	42⅜	41⅞	42⅛
200	Am. Can. pf	74¾	74¾	74¾
100	Am. C. & F.	75½	74¾	75½
100	Am. H. & L.	14½	14⅜	14⅜
1	Am. Ice	1½	1½	1½
10	Am. Linseed	38	38	38
500	Am. Loco.	63¾	62⅝	63¾
970	Am. Sm. & R.	86	85¼	86
70	Am. Su. Tob.	76½	74½	76½
20	Am. Woolen	55¼	55¼	55¼
50	Am. Zinc	16⅜	16¼	16¼
910	Anac. Cop.	65⅞	64⅜	64⅞
20	A., T. & S. F.	86¼	86¼	86¼
190	A. C. & W. I.	120	113⅜	118⅜
2,840	Bald. Loco.	76⅜	72¼	73⅜
150	Balt. & Ohio	53¼	52⅜	52⅜
3,110	Beth. St'l B.	80⅝	78⅜	80¼
30	B'klyn R. T.	43¾	43¼	43¼
100	Butte Copper	10	10	10
40	Cal. Petrol.	18	17⅝	17⅝
40	Can. Pacific	148⅝	148	148⅜
950	Cent. Leather	72½	71⅝	72
120	Ches. & Ohio	54⅜	54	54⅜
250	C. M. & St. P.	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜
70	C., R. I. & P.	21¼	21⅛	21⅛
140	Chino Cop.	44⅞	44⅜	44⅜
350	Col. F. & I.	40⅝	39⅝	40⅛
390	Corn Prod.	35⅝	34⅜	35¼
1,540	Crucible St'l	64½	63⅛	64⅛
530	Cuba Cane	32⅜	31⅜	32⅜
400	Dist. Secur.	41¼	40⅜	40⅞
100	Erie	15⅞	15½	15½
150	Do 1st pf.	26	25½	25½
10	Gen. Elec.	139⅛	139⅛	139⅛
290	Gen. Motors	132½	128⅝	131⅜
50	Goodrich Co.	47¾	47¼	47¼
60	Gt. Nor. pf.	92½	92¼	92¼
180	Gt. Nor. Ore	30¼	29⅝	29⅞
90	Inspir. Cop.	47⅝	47	47⅛
1,200	Int. Mer. M.	28⅛	27¼	27⅝
3,000	Do pf.	102⅜	100⅝	101
20	Int. Nickel	28½	28¼	28½
250	Kenne. Cop.	33⅛	33	33⅛
20	Max. Motor	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
1,430	Mex. Petrol.	94⅝	92¼	93
40	Miami Cop.	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛
450	Midvale Steel	46⅝	45⅝	46⅜
270	Mo. Pacific	24	23⅝	24
100	Nat. Conduit	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
50	Nev. Consol.	19½	19⅝	19⅝
1,0	N. Y. Cent.	72	71½	72
90	North. Pac.	86	85⅜	86
280	Ohio G. Gas	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝
250	Pac. Mail	28½	28	28¼
50	Pennsylvania	45	44⅜	44⅜
50	Pitts. Coal	52⅜	52½	52⅜
10	Pres. St'l Car	66	66	66
100	Ry. St'l Spgs	55½	54½	55¼
20	Ray Copper	24½	24¼	24½
2,180	Reading	78⅜	77	78⅛
395	Rep. I. & S.	80¼	78¼	79¼
200	Sinclair Oil	37⅛	36⅜	37
290	So. Pacific	87⅜	85⅝	87⅜
30	So. Railway	24½	23⅞	23⅞
1,020	Studebaker	52⅜	51½	52¼
10	Tenn. Cop.	16½	16⅛	16⅛
280	Tob. Prod.	55¼	54⅛	55
150	Union Pac.	121	119⅝	120⅝
60	Un. Cig. St.	97¼	96½	96½
260	U. S. Ind. A.	128½	126	128
100	U. S. Rubber	58½	58⅛	58½
20,280	U. S. Steel	97⅝	96¼	97
50	Utah Copper	84⅞	84⅜	84⅜
70	Va.-Car. Ch.	41¼	40¾	41¼
60	Wab. pf. A.	43	42¼	41
340	Westing. El.	42¾	42	42¾
780	Willys-Over.	19⅝	19	19⅝

BONDS.

$3,750	Liberty 3½s	98.10	98.04	98.04
1,950	Do 1st 4s	96.60	96.48	96.48
5,450	Do 2d 4s	96.10	96.00	96.10

MINING STOCKS.

600	Atlanta	.10⅛	.10¼	.10¼
125	Belmont	3.12½	3.12½	3.12½
500	Cashboy	.10	.10	.10
500	Jim Butler	.50	.50	.50
500	McNamara	.16¼	.16½	.16½
100	Portland	1.15	1.15	1.15
400	West End	.71	.71	.71

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Davison	34	33½	34
20	Alabama Co.	60	60	60
20	Cit. Nat. B.	42½	42⅜	42⅜
10	Con. Coal	103¼	10 1/4	103¼
40	Con. Power	100¼	100	100¼
1,410	Cosden	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
165	Do pf.	4	4	4
14	Fidel & Dep.	115	115	115
6	Mt. Vernon	15¼	15⅛	15⅜
14	Do pf.	70	70	70
50	M. & M. Tr.	83	83	83
145	Pa. Wat. Pow.	62½	62⅛	62½
50	U. S. Fidel.	90½	90¼	90½
50	Wayland	3½	3½	3½

Bonds.

$1,000	Cy. of Pet. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
3,000	Do 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼
2,000	Car. Cent. 4s	80	80	80
63,000	Cos. 6s, B	82½	82	82½
2,000	Elkhorn 6s	97	97¼	97¼
$1,000	Fairm. & C. Trac. 5s	92	92	92
3,000	Md. Elec. 5s	90½	90½	90½
1,000	State of Md. 4s, 1925	96½	96¼	96¼
5,000	Unit. Ry. 4s	77½	77½	77½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
370	Am. Zinc	16⅞	16¼	16¼
200	Do pf	48	46½	46½
125	Ahmeek	80	79½	80
20	Alaska Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	Alloues	52	52	52
20	Anaconda	65	64⅛	65
1,552	Ariz. Com'l	14¼	13⅜	14
100	Butte & Sup.	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
100	Butte & Bal.	33c	33c	33c
480	Calu. & Ariz.	70	69½	70
30	Calu. & Hec.	450	450	450
340	Cop. Range	47¼	47	47¼
360	Davis-Daly	5⅝	5½	5½
100	East Butte	10	10	10
235	Franklin	6	5⅞	6
2	Hancock	7½	7½	7½
100	Indiana	90c	90c	90c
360	Isl'd Creek	59½	59⅜	59½
5	Do pf	84	84	84
50	Kerr Lake	5½	6½	5½
125	Mass. Con.	6½	6¼	6¼
10	Bos. & Alb.	126	126	126
49	Mass. Elec. pf.	13	12	13
5	N. Y., N. H. & H	29½	29¼	29½

Miscellaneous.

12	Am. Agr. Ch.	86	86	86
3	Do pf	92	92	92
10	Am. Sugar	108¼	108¼	108¼
51	Do pf	111	110¾	110¾
371	Am. Tel. & T.	107¼	106	107
200	Am. Woolen	53¾	55½	55¼
1	Do pf	94½	94½	94½
155	Art Metal	12⅞	12½	12⅝
195	A., G. & W. I.	120	119	119
1,235	Booth Fish.	26	25¼	25¼
75	Cub. P. Cem't	14½	14½	14½
500	E. Bos. Land	5½	5½	5½
60	Gen. Elec	140	139⅜	140

Bonds.

$1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¾
2,000	Do 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	97	97	97

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Shipb.	89¾	89¾	89¾
145	Booth Fish.	26	25¼	25½
80	Do pf.	86	85½	86
1,090	Chi. C. Ry. pf.	17	15	17
125	Com. Ed.	107½	107	107
10	Deere pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾
50	Diamond M.	108	108	108

Bonds.

$4,000	C. C. & C. 5s	54½	54	54½
10,000	Met. El. Ry. 1st 4s	58	58	58
7,000	S. S. El. 4½s	80½	80½	80½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Brill	25	25	25
30	Cambria St'l	125	125	125
30	Elec. Stor'e	50	50	50
45	I. Co., N. A.	25½	25½	25½
1,480	Lake Sup.	15	14½	14⅝
871	Lehigh Nav.	64	63⅝	63⅞
142	Lehigh Val.	59½	59	59
2	Minehill	51½	51½	51½
$5,000	B. L. 1st 5s	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
1,000	C. Trac. (N. J.) 5s	95	95	95
3,000	El. & P. 4s	73	73	73
3,000	Int. Rys. 4s	40¼	40¼	40¼
13,000	L. Sup. inc. 5s	50	49	50
1,000	L. Val. con. 4½s, 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
7	Merg'thaler	120	119	119
105	Mass. Gas.	82	81½	81⅝
14	N. E. Tel.	98	97½	98
15	Reece Rut.	12	12	12
158	Swift & Co.	131	130	131
80	Torrington	49	49	49
80	United Fruit	133	131	132
28	United Drug.	71	70½	71
610	United Shoe.	43	42¾	43
35	Do pf	25¾	25½	25¾
850	Ventura Oil.	7¼	7	7¼
35	Warren Bros.	9	9	9
$5,000	Lib. 3½s	98.00	97.51	97.54
1,800	Do 1st 4s	96.14	95.70	96.14
2,000	Do 2d 4s	96.10	95.54	96.00
$5,000	Swift 1st 5s	95	94⅞	94⅞
550	Lib. 3½s	97.50	97.50	97.50
100	Do 1st 4s	96.00	96.00	96.00
2,050	Do 2d 4s	95.72	95.72	95.72

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Pa. Salt Mfg	86¼	85½	86⅛
183	Phil. Elec.	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
100	Phil. R. T.	27¾	27¼	27¾
1,280	Ton. Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
179	U. G. Imp.	68⅞	68⅝	68⅞
10	W. J. & S.	42	42	42
310	Wm. Cramp.	85	84	84
$1,750	Liberty 3½s	98.00	97.70	97.70
10,000	Do 2d 4s	96.10	95.70	96.00
4,000	Phil. Co. con. 5s	74	74	74
15,000	Phil. El. 1st 5s	94¾	94⅜	94⅜
8,000	Rdg. gen. 4s	85	84⅝	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
Aetna pf	42	43	42
American Brass	235	239	228
Atlas Powder	166	173	167
Babcock & Wilcox	111	113	109
Bliss	300	420	370
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found'g F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	57	60	59
Du Pont	200	205	200
Hercules	240	245	240
Niles-Bem't-Pond	125	128	118
Scovill Mfg	420	440	420
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.
American Cigar	93	95	90
Do pf	85	95	85
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	108	100
MacAndrews & F.	175	190	175
Do pf	93	98	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	160	170	160
Do scrip	140	..	125
R. J. Reynolds	380	440	375
Do pf	100	104	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	‡Aetna Exp.	7	6⅞	7
500	‡Do pf	47	45¾	47
200	B.-Am. Tob. Co. coupon	18	18	18
100	‡Chal. Mot.	6	6

REAL ESTATE FIELD

"Kingsland" Resold by Queen Mab Company—Buyer for West Street Corner.

The resale of a Riverside Drive apartment house was the feature of a fairly active realty market yesterday, with the business well distributed.

Nehring Brothers resold for the Queen-Mab Company the six-story elevator apartment house known as the "Kingsland," at 836 to 842 Riverside Drive, covering a plot 103 by 152, between 158th and 160th Streets. The purchaser is the Kingsland Realty Company, which paid all cash.

The property was acquired several weeks ago by the seller from the Podwil Realty Company through the same brokers. It houses forty-five families, returning an annual rental of about $35,000, and was held at $300,000.

Deal in Produce Section.

Contracts have been signed for the sale of the five-story building at 197 West Street, southeast corner of Jay Street, by John W. Griggs. The property fronts 29.2 feet on West Street and extends along Jay Street for 79.11 feet to Caroline Street, a narrow thoroughfare running from Duane to Jay Street. Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., negotiated the deal.

Plans Chelsea Garage.

R. Kaufstein has purchased as the site for the erection of a large garage from the estate of Samuel Downs its holdings at 510 to 514 West Twenty-second Street, extending through the block to 511 to 519 West Twenty-first Street. The property covers about eight lots, the Twenty-second Street frontage measuring 125 feet, being improved with three and four story loft buildings, while the Twenty-first Street frontage, which measures 75 feet, is vacant. The depth of the site is 197.6 feet.

It was held free and clear and was sold cash at a figure said to be near the holding price, $150,000. The contemplated garage improvement is expected to be undertaken as soon as existing leases expire. George W. Mercer & Son and John P. Finneran negotiated the sale. Leopold Moschcowitz represented the buyer as attorney.

Another Washington Square Deal.

With the sale of the four-story house at 6 East Twelfth Street by C. P. Bonnet, the third deal in this block was closed within the last two weeks, which will result in alteration projects to meet the demand for studio apartments.

M. L. Weiss, dealer in cornices and skylights, who now occupies the grade floor of the building, is the buyer. He will alter the property into small apartments.

Old Renwick Street Dwelling Sold.

As a site for a garage William A. White & Sons sold for a client, to R. Monaco, the four old dwellings 15 to 21 Renwick Street, on a plot 79 by 60 by irregular. The property adjoins the new garage erected last Summer by A. D. Juilliard, and formed a part of the estate of the late Smith Ely, a former Mayor of the City of New York.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Dr. William M. Meyers purchased for occupancy from Dr. Edward N. Roeser 143 West 126th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot of 15 by 100.

Shaw & Co. have sold 120 West 120th Street, a three-story dwelling on a lot 19 by 55 by 100. The purchaser will occupy.

Transfer William Street Office Building.

The office building at 93 William Street, which the late Philip Lewisohn acquired last Fall in part payment for the twenty-two-story structure at 119 West Fortieth Street, was transferred yesterday by the West 40th and 41st Street Company to the Harlem Heights Realty Company. No change of ownership has, however, been effected through the conveyance.

Bronx Sales.

The Knap and Wasson Company sold for a client of Mehling & Kayser, to Frederick Brown, operator, 270 to 274 Brook Avenue, two five-story tenements on a plot 37.6 by 100. In part payment the buyer gave a dwelling occupying a plot 101 by 97 on the southeast corner of 109th Street and Shakespeare Avenue.

An investor purchased from Clement H. Smith the four-story double apartment, 4,673 Park Avenue. Also plot on the southeast corner of 170th Street and Prospect Avenue, 90 by 190, improved with a private dwelling.

Roland Kudlich sold to Ernest Malz 882 Jackson Avenue, a two-story dwelling on a lot 19.9 by 84.

Public Garage in Brooklyn.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for a public garage to be erected on the north side of Stockton Street, 225 feet west of Sumner Avenue, for Frommer & Stein as owners.

Brooklyn.

Snowber & Smith sold for Charles A. Lefferts, Sr., to Joseph R. Spellman a plot of five lots on the south side of Tenth Street, about 100 feet east of Second Avenue. The purchaser contemplates the erection of a factory. This property is in the immediate vicinity of some new buildings now being erected for the United States Government.

Queens Borough Sales.

E. Brechter sold to M. T. Manton the dwelling on the north corner of Cypress Hills Road and Bergen Avenue, Jamaica.

C. M. Eldert sold to Tillis & Loshen, Inc., a plot 100 by 100 feet on the west side of Birch Street, 125 feet north of Ridgewood Avenue, Richmond Hill.

F. B. Robertson sold to J. V. Kline the dwelling and plot, 75 by 113 feet, on the east side of Bell Avenue, 100 feet south of Lawrence Boulevard, Bayside.

H. Benthin sold to C. Bockelmann the dwelling on the north side of Williams Street, 255 feet east of Maple Avenue, Jamaica.

Commercial Leases.

The Durosa Company leased 71 Eighth Avenue, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, a five-story and basement building, 25 by 100, for the George Hayes Company, who have occupied the building for the last fifty-one years, to the Ansonia Sanitary Manufacturing Company for a term of ten years at an aggregate rental of $30,000.

M. & L. Hess, Inc., leased the store and basement at 821-823 Broadway, northwest corner of Twelfth Street, to Gray Brothers, cotton goods, lessee being represented by Frederick Fox & Co.

Manning & Trunk leased for a term of years for Sidney Hughes to Harry Turner 128 East Fifty-seventh Street, recently altered into stores and apartments.

Manheimer Brothers and C. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. leased the store and basement at 610 to 614 Broadway to R. Lipschitz & Son, cotton goods.

A Thousand Dwellings for Shipbuilders to be Erected at Once.

The housing section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the New York Shipbuilding Corporation have selected Electus D. Litchfield, architect, to design houses for shipbuilders at Camden, N. J.

One of the largest shipbuilding plants in the country is located at this point and about 1,000 houses will be started at once to accommodate the employes. The houses will probably be of brick and concrete construction with six rooms, containing all modern improvements, and cost about $2,400 each. They are not to be built simply to meet an emergency, but as substantial, permanent structures.

Tax Sale at Floral Park, L. I.

Floral Park, in Nassau County, L. I., just over the line from Queens Borough, has a village tax muddle as a result of arrears, and next Saturday the village will hold a tax sale for the first time in its history. About 1,000 lots have been advertised to be sold at 7 o'clock in the evening.

Realty Notes.

There were no realty offerings in either the Manhattan or Bronx Salesrooms yesterday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Canal St, 191 and 193, to a six-story store and warehouse; G. J. Grosman, 271 West 125th St, owner; L. F. J. Welher, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $12,000.

Lexington Av, 740, to a five-story store and offices; S. J. Bloom, Lexington Av and 50th St, owner; M. J. Harrison, 63 Park Row, architect; cost, $20,000.

Beth St, 324 East, to a three-story garage; G. Huptel Brewing Co., 229 East 38th St, owner; Bruno W. Berger & Son, 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $5,000.

55th St, 200 West, to a five-story dwelling; Hotel Woodward Co., 210 West 55th St, owner; J. C. W. Buhl, 3,207 Hull Av, Bronx, architect; cost, $40,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, w s, Lot 20, map 186 of Drake Estate, 25x100; John Dowd to James C. Duignan, 1,255 Ogden Av, ½ part, mtg $6,000, Jan. 2, 1913; attorney, John V. Judge, 55 Liberty St.....$100

BROADWAY, 401, n w corner of Walker St, 28.9x108; Walker Realty Co. to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, mtg $152,000, all liens, Feb. 18; attorneys, Schenck & F., 84 William St.....$100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,940, w s, 24.1 ft n of 121st St, 16.8x61.9; Elizabeth M. Cornwell to Carrie Hammond, 1,600 Lexington Av, mtg $4,000, all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, Title Guarahtee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

WILLIAM ST, w s, 93 ft n of Maiden Lane, 60.3x47.10 x irregular; West 40th and 41st Streets Realty Co. to Harlem Heights Realty Co., 61 Broadway, mtg $900,000, all liens, Feb. 6; attorneys, Untermeyer, U. & M., 120 Broadway.....$100

7TH AV, n w corner of 143th St, 80x100; John J. McCann to Isidor Wiesbader, 626 Columbus Av, ½ part, all liens, Jan. 2; attorney, Leo Oppenheimer, 60 Wall St.$1,000

49TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 8d Av, 20x100.5; Charles S. and Josephine L. Towle to Henry B. Towle, Larchmont, N. Y., et al., ¼ part, b. and s., Jan. 11; attorneys, Foster & Thomson, 141 Broadway.....$1

56TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 20x100.5; J. R. Gordon to Louis H. Dos Passos, 18 East 56th St, and John R. Dos Passos, Jr., 214 Riverside Drive, mtg $30,000, all liens, April 27, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

67TH ST, 110 West, s s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; McDougal-Mcalister Co. to Anna Johnson, 108 West 107th St, mtg $9,200, all liens, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

72D ST, 221 East, n s, 240 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8 x102.2; Nettie Dana to Julia D. Heinemann, 221 East 72d St, quitclaim; attorney, S. L. Samuels, 60 Broadway.....$100

73D ST, 137 East, n w corner of Lexington Av, 20x102.2; Emil Reiss to Reiss Realty, 1,434 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, all title, all liens, Jan. 11, 1911; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 3d Av.....$100

94TH ST, 25 East, n s, 42.9 ft w of Madison Av, 21.1x100.8; Nellie E. Sinclair to Charles E. Haskell, 227 Main St, Orange, N. J., mtg $20,000; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Charles E. Gremmels, 294 Fisk Av, Westerleigh, S. I., mtg $20,000, Feb. 18; attorney, same.....$100

101ST ST, 7 West, n s, 167 ft w of Central Park West, 88x100.11; Everuley Childs to Charles E. Haskell, Orange, N. J., all liens, Feb. 14; attorney, William A. Sinclair, 72 Leonard St.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Charles E. Haskell to Nellie Sinclair, 1,029 Wilshire Boulevard, Santa Monica, Cal., mtg $27,000; attorney, same.....$100

118TH ST, East, n s, 160 ft e of 5th Av, 50x100.11, foreclosure Feb. 4, 1918; Harry Huskowl, referee, to Meta Malchow, 1,583 East North Av, Baltimore, Md., 1-3 part; Grace M. Bruning, 145 Hancock St, Brooklyn, 1-3 part; Anna M. Hunter, life interest in 1-3 part, and John T. William G., Edwin T., and Franklin K. Huner, 145 Hancock St, Brooklyn, together the remainder in 1-3 part after life interest as above, Feb. 18; attorney, Albert A. Vanino, 59 Wall St.....$12,000

119TH ST, 307 East, n s, 94.3 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Vito Contessa Realty Co. to Cosmo Nocella, 242 East 117th St, mtg $8,500, Feb. 16; Dr. L. Contessa, 329 East 116th St.....$100

Bronx.

BARRETTO ST, 923, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 105x77; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Aron Realty Corporation, 1,048 East 163d St, Feb. 14; attorney, S. O. Pollock, 302 Broadway.....$100

BURKE AV, 658, s s, 24x92.6; Mary McGarry to Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, Feb. 8; attorney, Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av.....$100

BURKE AV, 660, s s, runs 116.8 x w 3.4 x s 25 x w 25 x n 142.6 x e 28.5; Mary McGarry to Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av, Feb. 18; attorney, Esther V. McGarry, 660 Burke Av.....$100

CASTLE HILL AV, s w corner of Ellis Av, 33x100; Lizzie B. Hickox to Robert C. Schiegel, 481 Brook Av, Feb. 7; attorney, Thomas Hugh, 115 Broadway.....$100

DAVIDSON, J. A., e corner of Buchanan Place, 100x13; John W. Farrell to Wm. J. Flynn, 11 East 167th St, Feb. 13; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

JACKSON AV, s s, 94.9 ft n of 161st St, 19.9x84; Ernest Malz to Roland Kudlich, 104 West 87th St, mtg $3,500, Feb. 16; attorney, H. C. Kudlich, 233 Broadway.....$1

LOT 402, map of Forster-Schmitt, property; Lena Clark to Minnie Finkelstein, 109 West 129th St, Feb. 18; attorney, Minnie Finkelstein, 109 West 129th St.....$1

LOT 151, map Undercliff Terrace; Alex J. Robertson and another, executor, to Helen Follis and another, 333 Alexander Av, Feb. 1; attorney, William G. McCrea, Bronxville, N. Y.....$1

LOT 402, map of Forster-Schmitt, property; Abraham Zack to Harry Zack, Ridgefield, Conn., Feb. 16; attorney, Harry Zack, Ridgefield, Conn.....$1

LOT 151, map Undercliff Terrace; Alex J. Robertson and another, executor, to Helen Follis and another, 333 Alexander Av, Feb. 1; attorney, William G. McCrea, Bronxville, N. Y.....$1

477TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8d Av, 20x100; Realty Corporation to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Feb. 15; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St.....$1

LOTS 185 and 186, map part Hunt estate; Ellen Ida Hanahan to David J. Hanrahan, 528 Leland Av, and another, Feb. 13; attorney, George A. Hanrahan, 528 Leland Av.....$100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 160th St, 40x100; Emilio Farago to Israel Karp, 320 East 166th St, mtg $36,000, Feb. 15; attorney, J. L. Bernstein, 5 Beekman St.....$1

ST. ANN'S AV, 284, e s, 27.6x100x27.6x90.2; Pawnmen Leasing Co., Inc., to Frieda Neff, 1,485 Westchester Av, mtg $10,500, Feb. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, 150, e s, 20x80; Sophie Berg to Abraham Robowsky, 150 St. Ann's Av, mtg $7,000, Feb. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, n e corner of 165th St, runs e 837 to Fulton Av x n 41.8 x w 111.1 x n 87 x w 60.10 x n 50 x w 180 x s 176; Julius D. Tobias, referee, to Blanche B. Neukirch, 9 East 88th St, Feb. 15; attorneys, Carns, L. & G., 128 Broadway.....$30,000

6TH AV, s w corner White Plains Road, 105x50; John O'Brien to William Newman, 2,080 Lexington Av, Feb. 18; attorney, B. Naumburg, 30 Broad St.....$1

157TH AV, n w corner of 2d St, map of Wakefield, 105x114; Dominick Hooks, Jr., to Mary E. Sullivan, 530 Manhattan Av, mtg $3,000, Feb. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

183D ST, 118 East, 25x97; Eleanor C. Byrne to Henry Morgenthau Co., 30 East 42d St, Feb. 14, Installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St...$7,000

MONTICELLO AV, w s, 475 ft s of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Nellie Nelson to Nicholas Swenson, 4,060 Pratt Av, Feb. 13; 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Amos H. Stephens, 30 East 42d St.....$200

183D ST, 113 East, n s, 25x97; John O'Brien Realty Co., Inc., to Eleanor C. Byrne, 113 West 183d St, Feb. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Eleanor C. Byrne, 2,322 Ryer Av.....$2,000

228TH ST, 658 East, s s, 27.5x114; Andrew C. Peifer et al. to Louis C. Riemenschneider, 488 East 144th St, Feb. 18, due Jan. 1, 1923; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 32 Av and 148th St.....$1,200

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

RIDGE ST, 42-44, mtg $23,000, now reduced to $2,000; Morris Harrison to Sarah A. Vedder, at Caldwell, N. J.; attorney, Herbert A. Trebing, 220 Broadway.....$1

87TH ST, 37 East, 2 mtgs, $15,000 and $35,000; Ethel McDavitt to Catharine Burns, Shanghai, China; attorney, Frank McDavitt, 120 Broadway, Int. of.....$1,300

18TH ST, 237 West, mtg $20,000; Bankers Trust Co., trustee, to Peter A. Connelly, 236 East 45th St; attorneys, White & Case, 14 Wall St.....$100

22D ST, 261-265 West; Nassau Mortgage Co. to State Investing Co. of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$18,000

170TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Fort Washington Av, 50x97.6, mtg $12,500; Justin L. Miner to George R. Satterlee, 125 West 58th St; attorney, Warren A. Mayon, 55 Liberty St.....$100

Bronx.

CLINTON AV, w s, 268.5 ft s of Jefferson Place, 22.9x81; Helen B. Dickinson to Association of the Alumni of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St....$5,500

DAWSON ST, w s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av; John E. Miller and ano, exrs., to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 39 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$6,500

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Crotona Aqueduct, 118.8x77.3; Abraham M. Neumann to C. Augustus Meier, 827 Bloomfield Av, Glen Ridge, N. J.; attorney, William R. Adams, 50 Broad St.....$100

LONGFELLOW AV, 1,900; Crown Operating Co. to Miriam Tuckman, 601 West 183th St, and another; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway.....$1

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 21; Sigmund Josephson to H. Robert Burney, 813 Faile St; attorney, F. H. Cowden, 32 Liberty St...$1,000

NELSON AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 165th St, 24.11x91.3; Robert P. Jefferson et al, admrs., to Robert F. Jefferson, 1,042 Woodycrest Av, and ano; attorney, W. F. Wund, 156 Broadway.....$4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same; attorney, same.....$600

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 151st St; Warwick Savings Bank to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....$27,000

ST. ANN'S AV, 150; Rose Wolkof to Harry Lowenstein, 5 McDonough St, Brooklyn; attorney, M. M. Geyser, 320 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Harry Lowenstein to Abe Greenberg, 150 St. Ann's Av; attorney, same.....$900

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 444 ft n of 180th St; Samuel Emery to Morris Epstein, 1,105 Forest Av; attorney, I H. Zinovoy, 51 Chambers St.....$5,000

164TH ST, s s, 113.10 ft e of Boston Road; Assurance Co. of America to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St; attorney, Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St.....—

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

15TH ST, 7 East; Hyman Kaplan against People's House, owner; Clark & Appel, contractors.....$65

80TH ST, 77 East; Henry Glaser Construction Co. against Rachel Levy, owner; Eugene Levy, contractor.....$252

125TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Frank Falk Co. against Willard Storage Battery Co., owner; Steen & Symes, Inc., contractor.$1,235

Bronx.

138TH ST, 410 and 412 East; John A. McCarthy against Mary J. McNamara and T. McNamara, owners; William H. Tiedeman, Inc., contractors.....$93

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

FORT WASHINGTON AV, n e corner of 178th St; Tozzini Marble & Tile Co. against Fourth Church of Christ Scientist et al., Feb. 13, 1918. (by deposit).....$247

30TH ST, 254 West; Isidor Schapiercer against William G. Schmalberger, Jan. 31, 1918.....$35

84TH ST, 167 to 175 East; White Excavating Co. against Onyx Garage, Inc., et al., Jan. 17, 1918, (by bond).....$110

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

CHRYSTIE ST, 99; Caroline G. Coddington against Mendel Berman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Miller, King, Lane & Trafford.

FORSYTH ST, 208; Mary G. Richardson against Jacob Pawel, amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.

FORSYTH ST, 210; Mary E. Blodgett against Flora R. Kaufman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. C. Orr.

MADISON AV, 1,000; Greenwood Cemetery against Ritz Realty Corporation et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

1ST AV, 340; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Michael Mafer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

2D AV, 1,037; Seaman's Savings Bank of the City of New York against Betty Bendheim et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

84TH ST, 130 West; Tempe Kennedy against Lawyers Mortgage Co., counterclaim; attorney, J. T. Smith.

72D ST, 241 to 251 East; Excelsior Savings Bank of City of New York against Hugo Schoolhof et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

116TH, 66 West; Henry Broder against Bessie A. Wilson et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Doernberg.

117TH, 138 West; Samuel Schack against Katie Schwartz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Schack.

SAME PROPERTY; Lillie Treitman against same, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Schack.

117TH ST, 112 to 116 East; Sarah E. Furnald against Douglas Realty Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, R. Kelly.

127TH ST, n s, 268.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x99.11; William Parkin, trustee, against Augusta B. Elzenberger et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. de P. Foster.

Bronx.

LINCOLN AV, 165; Emil Tietze against Day-MacDonald Co., Inc., et al., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. M. Henschel.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 197th St, 61.1x115.2; Helen M. Case against Evelyn Building Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. H Friedrich.

135TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Joseph W. Blaisdell et al. against Margaret E. Rich et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. M. Bellinger, Jr.

RECORDED LEASE.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

9TH AV, 629, store and basement; Charles Jack to Joseph Canensini, 1,101 3d Av, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1918; attorneys, Jaburg Bros., 10 Leonard St.....$1,440

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, CANADA.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

SALE OF CAR FERRY STEAMSHIP "LEONARD."

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Steamer Leonard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Friday the 22nd of February, 1918, for the purchase of the Car Ferry Steamer "Leonard" formerly engaged in transferring cars between Levis and Quebec.

The "Leonard" was built in 1914 and designed to fulfill the requirements of the highest class in Lloyd's for a vessel of this type.

Her principal dimensions are; length over all, 313 feet; breadth, 65 feet; depth, 29 feet; draught, 10 feet.

The "Leonard" is now lying at Levis, Que., below the dry dock where she can be examined.

Information as to the steamer's engines, boilers, steam pressure, speed, bulkheads, tracks, gangways, ice breaking, etc., etc., etc., and further full information can be obtained at the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

An accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada for an amount equal to ten per cent of the total sum tendered, made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals, must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

J. W. PUGSLEY,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, February 8, 1918.

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I am authorized to offer this magnificent property to any desirable purchaser at a total price of less than the house alone could be built for to-day and on practically your own terms. It is wonderfully situated, overlooking a magnificent inland lake 500 ft. above sea level, with beautifully planted grounds of several acres; fine old trees, shrubs and flowers in profusion. The charm of its land and water views is unparalleled near New York. In a picturesque part of the famous Montclair-Morristown section, possessing ideal commuting facilities to New York City. There are 21 spacious rooms, 6 finely appointed tiled baths, 6 open fireplaces, every modern convenience and present day luxury you can imagine, and all planned and executed in splendid taste. This house is nearly new and handsomely finished throughout, ready for immediate occupancy, and is in an ideal location for access to all outdoor sports, including golf and boating, and several exclusive clubs near by. An inquiry by 'phone or letter will bring prompt and full information. GEORGE B. PEARE, 640 Riverside Drive, N. Y. C. Tel. 6634—Audubon.

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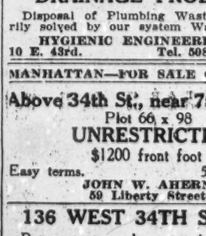
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Between two subway stations, 5 story, 25 x 98.9, $110,000. Very easy terms. 5%, 5 years.
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Beautiful 8-acre country place; South Shore; magnificent views of bay; main highway; fine modern residence; cost $10,000; 9 rooms, bath, steam heat, electric lights, excellent neighborhood; $7,500; worth double.
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A BARGAIN FOR SOME ONE.
All year home near Harbor and Country Club, 30 miles out, North Shore; old-fashioned dwelling in perfect order; 11 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat, open fireplace; also poultry plant and garage; attractive shade trees, shrubbery; nearly 2 acres of land. Non-resident owner will sacrifice at $12,000. Terms.
THEO. S. HALL, 47 West 34th St.
FORCED TO SELL.
My small farm, consisting of 5-room house, newly decorated, full cellar; large plot of excellent soil; few minutes from station, worth $2,500, will sell to quick buyer for $1,800; must have $400 cash at once; balance small monthly payments. B. Lane, 161 West 34th St., New York City.
WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS
Five rooms, bath, all improvements; boating, bathing, and fishing; all-year home; plot 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 cash needed. Address ESTATE, 243 West 34th St. Open evenings until 7.

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1,000 ACRE ESTATE at $90 an acre. Beautiful Hudson River shorefront country place, within two hours of New York. Large brick residence having 4 baths, indirect steam heat, electricity, hardwood floors. Complete set of farm buildings, greenhouse, etc., all in perfect condition. Gravity water supply, fruit, lake, trout stream, woods, hunting and fishing. Superb views of river and country. Remarkable opportunity.
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STORE & BASEMENT
172 5th Av., N. W. Cor. 22d St. Size, 24x100.
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45-49 E. 11th St. Size, 66x83.
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Elevators, steam heat, hot water, etc.; moderate rent
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APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave., at 30th St.—Choice Apartments, two rooms and bath each; rent $55.00 and $70.00 per month, including maid's services. Superintendent on premises or FRED'K FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 540.

BROOKLYN.

STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS
7 rooms, bath, decorated beautifully, $42.50; plenty coal on hand; janitor service. One block Tompkins Ave. Station, Fulton St. "L." Apply 28 McDonough St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
Wanted, by reliable party, $600 toward $1,600 investment first-class rooming house business; Murray Hill section; good security. Write P 42 Times.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN, 75x100 ft., corner, near 167th St. and Concourse; ripe for building; near subway. Toop, Pelham, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

WILL SACRIFICE two-family brick; need $500 cash, rest terms; rents $720 yearly. Also Modern 7-Room House, large plot; $600, rest terms; good opportunity. Belden, Box A 139 Times.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT A BARGAIN ON CHESTER HILL, MOUNT VERNON, centrally located corner property; 7 full lots; very beautiful trees, old-fashioned good Colonial house, stable, hennery; plenty of fruit; price $25,000, easy terms; no trade. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MOUNT VERNON.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Real Estate for Sale.—Lower part Jersey City; two brick houses; good location; one single with four families, and double with eight families. Further information A 237 Times Downtown.

A country estate, 30 miles from city; Lackawanna Railroad; 80 acres; new 14-room house, 3 baths, all improvements; gardener's cottage, stable, garage, artificial lake; price $40,000; free and clear; exchange for income property, or smaller place and cash. Owner, 293 Times.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Berkshire Properties, Farms, Estates. List your properties now. Archer, 10 East 43d.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For sale.—Brick sprinklered factory building, 20,000 square feet, in New England, 40 miles from New York; excellent shipping facilities, both rail and boat; on railroad 1,000 feet from station; unusual opportunity to advertise product. G 67 Times.

Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Brooklyn.

For Sale or to Rent, Brooklyn.—10-room stone house, extension laundry and piazza; good order; 25 minutes to City Hall, with seat; price $10,000; rent $900; same house and location New York, $30,000. J. H

Advertisements and subscriptions for The New York Times are received at the new Harlem office of The Times, 2,109 Seventh Avenue, just north of 125th Street.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

70TH, 204 WEST.—Large, delightful, warm south room, kitchenette; block subway.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Well-furnished double room; southern exposure; private bath; steam, electricity.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Desirable room; may be used single or double; southern exposure.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, private baths, electricity, steam heat; suitable 2 or 3 gentlemen; breakfast optional; references.

73D, 163 WEST.—Large, attractive room, southern exposure; also single room; exclusive house.

73D, 167 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished south front room, hot and cold water, adjoining bath.

73D, 255 WEST.—Large, sunny, front parlor and bedroom; running water.

161 WEST 74TH,
Bachelor room, steam heat, electricity; references.

73TH ST., West End Av., (northeast corner.)—Suite with bath; large, sunny rooms, with or without bath; reasonable; 1 suite suitable for doctor or artist; gentlemen preferred.

75TH, 143 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also large, small rooms; running water.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large room, private bath; also single; electricity.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean, sunny front room; electricity; private bath; kitchenette privileges.

76TH, 116 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, sunny rooms; private baths, electricity; $12.

76TH, 113 WEST.—Large, attractive, well heated room and kitchenette; every convenience.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room with private bath; exclusive house.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Large, attractive room, bath; hot water; also single room.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Desirable small, sunny room; references; reasonable; gentleman.

78TH, 163 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor, connecting bedrooms, piano; large front room.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished comfortable rooms, every convenience.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Elegant three-room suite; also other large room; southern exposure; facing park; private bath; maid service; modern private home, Schuyler 1826.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable large, comfortable room, adjoining bath; reasonable rate; references.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's home; large room, conveniences; business people preferred; references.

82D, 116 WEST.—Large, small, attractively furnished rooms; with board, $10. Schuyler 2850.

82D, 74 WEST.—Small room, convenient bath; private house.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, double, front room; southern exposure; near Drive.

87TH, 201 WEST.—Attractively furnished outside rooms, single or suite, kitchenette; elevator.

88TH, 102 WEST.—Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; convenience.

88TH, 48 WEST.—Large, small, beautiful rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; rooms $5-$15; references.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Elegant room; southern exposure; twin beds; adjoining bath, shower; references.

90D, 140 WEST.—Attractive, home-like suites, every convenience, refined, well appointed private house.

93D, 124 WEST.—Back parlor, bath; southern exposure; refined surroundings; references. Riverside 8133.

95 H[illegible] WEST.—Single room; private family; bath adjoining; gentlemen. Apt. 41.

98TH, 2[illegible] WEST, (Apt. 9.)—Room, twin beds; also room, double bed; adjoining bath.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Small, sunny, well-heated room, facing Broadway, in exclusive home; $6 weekly; references. Raye.

99TH, 200 WEST.—Large, sunny room, suitable for one or two; kitchen if furnished; convenient. Telephone 7004 Riverside. Booth.

101ST, 300 WEST, (near Broadway.)—Two attractive connecting rooms; every modern convenience; private home; breakfast; gentlemen. Apartment 3.

103D, 48 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, hot and cold water. Johnson.

106TH, 238 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, light room; private family; elevator, Apartment 31.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large sunny rooms, adjoining bath; also with kitchenette; $8; newly furnished; private house; telephone; references. Gillette.

110TH ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Congenial young business man wanted to share my apartment. C. L. Mers.

113TH, 502 WEST.—Elegant large room adjoining bath; suitable for couple; private family; no board. Morningside 5418. Fisher.

113TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished double room, adjoining bath; suitable two; elevator. Reynolds.

116TH ST., 124 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath, telephone, electricity, heat; references required.

120TH ST., 350 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; phone.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCague.

121ST ST., 527 WEST.—Attractively furnished, southern exposure, single front room; $5. Mrs. Finch.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Attractive, sunny outside rooms; southern exposure; suite, single. Mrs. Scurry.

122D, 416 WEST.—Small room; near Columbia Thomas, Apartment 51. Morningside 6475.

134TH ST., 518 WEST.—Refined couple would find pleasant home in two connected nicely furnished rooms; all improvements; light housekeeping. Mrs. Schneider, Phone Mgside. 9708.

136TH, 615 WEST.—Pleasant room with private family for two gentlemen, $5; also single room, $3; steam heat; all conveniences; homelike. Apartment 10.

AMSTERDAM AV., 731.—Single rooms, one block 90th subway; kitchen privileges; references. Rogers.

ATTRACTIVE room, en suite; private accommodations par excellence visitors in city. 6776 Columbus.

BROADWAY AND 115TH ST., (SUBWAY.)—Small room, private bath; private family; gentleman, early riser; references. Morningside 5508.

BROADWAY, 2,618.—Cozy room, adjoining bath; phone, electricity, steam; private family. Calder.

CLAREMONT AV., 180, (Apt. 32.)—Well-furnished single room; all conveniences; elevator apartment.

ELEGANT room, bath adjoining; private family; high-class apartment; for gentleman; board optional; West 92d; references required. W 31 Times.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 270, (171st.)—Large, airy room; modern conveniences; private family. Apartment 54.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 100.—Two small rooms, suitable gentlemen; heat guaranteed; elevator service; restaurant in building. Apartment 3, Morningside 4384.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Comfortable, nicely furnished room, overlooking Morningside Park. Morningside 4005.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—En suite, single accommodations; exceptional surroundings; elevator; gentlemen. River, 5830.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (80th.)—Bachelor apartment; also large and small room; elegant house.

WEST END AV, 410, (79.)—Sunny room, bath, private apartment; business person preferred. Blanchard.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

69TH, 141 WEST.—Unfurnished rooms; conveniences; kitchenette privileges; parlor floor or basement; business.

MADISON AV, 220, (36th.)—Attractive room; running water; music studios rented daily, hourly.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

Cultured woman, author and lecturer, desires large room in private house with refined family; moderate terms. Address A. S. P., Hotel Rutledge.

REFINED YOUNG COUPLE desire nicely furnished room, centrally located, west side section; best of references. Address A. L. Pollack, 206 Broadway.

YOUNG lady, studying music, desires room in vicinity of 72d St. and Central Park; state price. W 47 Times.

BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By refined couple, sunny, well heated room and good board with small private family in modern apartment, near Riverside Drive, above 90th St. We desire permanent home; references exchanged. Y 300 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Double room, with board; references.

65TH ST., EAST, (near Park Av.)—Exceptional accommodations in charming private home. Plaza 6631.

West Side.

167TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; excellent board; electricity; all improvements.

53D, 57 WEST.—Sunny large room, second floor; excellent table; refined surroundings; references.

54TH 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

70TH, 41 WEST.—Two well furnished rooms in fine residential section; rooms suitable for two young gentlemen; strictly kosher. Phone Columbus 310.

70TH, 127 WEST. — Exceptionally well-furnished, sunny front room; excellent table; fine service.

72D, 230 WEST.—Attractive rooms, large and small; excellent table; reasonable; gentlemen.

72D, 314 WEST.—Single, warm, front room, near bath; American home; excellent table.

73D, 240 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished, sunny room, one flight; newly furnished house; private bath, shower, twin brass beds, box springs, hair mattresses; excellent cuisine.

74TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive large single room, private bath; southern exposure; steam.

75TH, 147 WEST.—Refined home; attractive medium-sized room; board optional; references exchanged.

76TH, 250 WEST.—Single room, southern exposure, steam heat, electricity, phone.

79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge, steam heat; booklet.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST, "The Little House."—Rooms, bath adjoining; delicious home table.

82D, 68 WEST,
Double and single room; private house.

88D, 17 WEST.—Refined Jewish house, small room, adjoining bath; gentleman; table guests.

90TH, 174 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms; reasonable; home improvements; table guests.

90TH, 130 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Comfortable, large room, other rooms; excellent table; table guests accommodated.

90TH, 6 WEST.—Refined Jewish family offers room; gentleman, couple; excellent board; references.

92D, 106 WEST.—Medium size front rooms, heat, hot water. Riverside 5590, Arrance.

93D, 21 WEST.—Front sunny rooms; Park, "L"; excellent cuisine; business people.

94TH, 147 WEST.—Desirable rooms; front parlor; parlor dining room; private bath.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside.)—Opportunity couple or gentlemen; front room, four southern windows; private bath; private Christian American family.

102D, 250 WEST.—Second floor, private bath; family, gentlemen; other rooms; table guests.

106TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms; good table; 20 guests with us 2 to 10 years; $8.50 to $12; Southerners.

124TH, 7 WEST.—Room facing park; electricity; excellent table; Jewish family; moderate.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 540.—Very desirable, sunny rooms; running water; single, double rooms, adjoining bath; excellent board. Morningside 4660 Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 147.—Pleasant single room with running water; refined surroundings. Schuyler 0957.

WEST END AV., 341, (86th.)—Large single rooms; table guests; parlor dining; social surroundings.

WEST END AV., 301, 174th.)—Double rooms, private baths; meals optional; facing park; singles.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUSTRIAN DAIMLER sedan; latest importation, genuine 1914; elegantly upholstered; body built by Healy; cost $5,500; will sacrifice. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

ALLEN 1917 5-pass. super touring. Cost $3,050. Our price, $425.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

BENZ.—Coupe, new body, thoroughly; no reasonable offer refused. Mr. D. S. De Jongh, 207 West 135th St. Harlem 5840.

BUICK SEDAN, fully equipped, extras, perfect condition; private demonstration by appointment; no dealers need apply. Lenox 2160.

BUICK BARGAINS, 1917-1916.
Tourings and roadsters; guaranteed. Black Co., 1,700 Broadway, third floor, take elevator.

BUICK.—$750 buys my beautiful 6-cylinder Buick touring car; cost me originally $1,985. Bikert, 1,930 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 landaulet, with extra touring body; condition new; extras. Columbus 8060.

CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

CHALMERS 1916 light six touring; extra shoe and tube. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER used cars, all models; overhauled, repainted; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

DE [illegible]ON inclosed drive sedan; latest importation. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

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HUDSON, 1917 SPEEDSTER,
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GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
HUDSON 1917 SPECIAL RACEABOUT.
Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

HUDSON 1917 SEDAN.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
665 5th Av. Plaza 4837.

HUPMOBILE Brougham, 7 passenger, late model, (like new,) $1,400.
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1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Town Car. Cost $2,500. Late model; price $1,600.
CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC.,
1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Demonstrator, 5 passenger touring. Run 200 miles. Bargain.
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1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

HUPMOBILE Sedan, Model N. Cost $1,975. Our price, $1,600.
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1,741 Broadway. Phone Circle 1616.

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JEFFREYS 1916 5-pass. touring; slip covers; A1 condition. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

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1917-18 model.
Brand new; fully guaranteed.
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LANCIA Roadster, fine running condition. Cost $3,500. Our price, $550.
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GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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LANCIA SEDAN, 1916.
FOUR-PASSENGER SPORT MODEL.
GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY,
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MARMON.—Will accept any reasonable cash offer for my Model 41 touring; have no use for it. 1,930 Broadway.

MAXWELL 1917 touring, good mechanical condition; very good appearance.
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Latest Model,
suitable for track
or road racing.
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OVERLANDS, &c.—Exceptional bargains in overhauled and guaranteed Overlands and Willys-Knights; closed and open models; interesting payment proposition; investigate. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND 1918 WINTER TOURING
in exceptionally fine condition, $500.
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PACKARD (1917) Landaulet 2-35, like new. PIERCE-ARROW (1915) Lim. 38; also Tour. F. Turner, 20 Broad. Phone 4478 Rector.

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PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" touring; also brougham; bargains. Cook-Maccomnell, 1,700 Broadway.

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REO 1916 touring car; good mechanical condition.
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REOS 1915, 1916, and 1917 tourings and roadsters; take your choice. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor. Circle 1872.

ROLLS-ROYCE town; also Sedan and sport; bargain. Cook-Maccomnell, 1,700 Broadway.

S. G. V. Brougham, special show car; almost new. Alexander G. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX special, 1915, shaft drive, 4-passenger; Holbrook body; genuine bargain; also Simplex, 1914, 7-passenger; Holbrook body; both cars guaranteed. Harris, 1,700 Broadway.

SIMPLEX Roadster, disappearing seat; very fast; snappy. Pilot Company, 300 West 50th.

SIMPLEX.—$8 shaft drive touring, original cost $6,500; take $750. 1,930 Broadway.

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"Light 4" model; newly painted Brewster green; in exceptional mechanical condition; very economical maintenance; sold with complete manufacturer's equipment and BINDING MECHANICAL GUARANTEE. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 1000.

STEARNS 1917 LIMOUSINE.
Most beautiful car in city; Fleetwood body; every modern appointment; bronze fixtures, inlaid vanity cases, Circassian walnut paneling; cost $5,500; condition perfect. Mrs. Hayman, 222 Riverside Drive. Phone 6374 Riverside.

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WILLYS KNIGHT 1917 7-passenger touring; excellent condition; a car you'll appreciate. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.—Will sell my beautiful brougham; runs, looks like new; cost $2,350, sell $750 cash. 1,930 Broadway.

WINTON light six, overhauled and repainted, fully guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

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1915 CADILLAC, One-piece Sedan.
1914 PACKARD, 3-48 Touring.
1915 OVERLAND Touring, special price.
1914 MERCER Touring, exceptional.

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BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC Brougham Sedan.
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OVERLAND Touring; Electric Starter; $350.
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NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
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Three 1½-ton Trucks.
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Ready for Work. Tel. 3481 Waverly.
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AUTO TRUCKS TO HIRE, TWO TO SEVEN TONS; DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE. WM. COURTNEY, CANAL 3920.

SELDEN 2-ton truck for sale; new; owner drafted; cheap to quick buyer. J. S., 119 Times Downtown.

TRUCK.—One-ton truck to hire, day or week. Bushwick 828-W.

TRUCK.—Have two-ton auto truck to hire by day or week. Gramercy 2063.

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Wanted.—Stutz, Mercer, Cadillac; also Chummy roadster; cash ready. Telephone Circle 2476.

PIERCE ARROW "38" limousine, late model, in good condition. Egidi, 123 W. 52d.

CADILLAC, 1917, touring or similar make; no dealers. B. B., 109 Times.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—Attractive Cadillac limousine, very reasonable, shopping, theatre, or monthly. Phone 5174 Riverside, Morn.

CADILLAC limousine for hire; hour, day, monthly preferred; owner drives. Harlem 3608.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 80th. Riverside 5813.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire, hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-8530 Bryant.

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Graesam, 258 West 69th. Columbus 7236.

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CONSERVE GASOLINE and help win the WAR; dead storage (fireproof) automobiles and bodies. Charles C. Tough, 510 East 73d.

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STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. classes at Broadway. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty 1906. Prospers on Merit."

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BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady 23, high school graduate, six years' experience, possessing brains, initiative, executive ability; controlling accounts, trial balances; complete charge; $20. F 171 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Capable of taking entire charge; competent, intelligent, conscientious; several years' experience. P. R., 208 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, correspondent, thoroughly experienced in corporation controlling accounts; $20. M 215 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, possessing executive ability, and excellent correspondent; conscientious, efficient. A 260 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Five years' experience; monthly trial balances, statements; reference; salary, $20. A 262 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thorough manufacturing experience; entire charge; above average, efficient; $20. F 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—7½ years' experience; trial balances, controlling accounts; $20. W 55 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—12 years' experience; controlling accounts; complete charge; $25. F 91 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Experienced double entry; well educated; references. A 273 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced, capable, University graduate. G 54 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young girl; several years' experience in button mfg. line; wants responsible position. J. K., 22 East 10th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Knowledge of stenography; experienced; age 18; trial balance. W 51 Times.

CLEANER, thoroughness, wants day's work cleaning, (no washing,) private family. Telephone 694 Academy.

CLERK.—Girl, American, wishes clerical position, typing, filing; bank and university reference; $15 per week. Box 157, 852 Columbus Av.

COMPANION to lady of good standing; refined, intelligent young woman desires position; will travel; references required. Y 258 Times Annex.

COOK.—Plain; Scotch Protestant woman; best references; $40 monthly. M. T., care of Sonner, 460 West 47th, top floor.

DRESSMAKER.—$4 day; perfect cut and fit; quick worker; no lunch. Telephone Martin, 2652 St. Nicholas.

DRESSMAKER.—Going out by day; private family. 429 East 64th, Apartment 63.

DRESSMAKING.—Home, out day, $3; fit, finish, stylish. Telephone 2167 Audubon.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, with New York Public Library, desires similar position. L 227 Times Downtown.

FRENCH. — Good education; good packer; sewing; city references; with lady or young lady; good traveler. Address Mrs. M. Raffin, Y. W. C. A., French Branch, 124 West 16th.

GIRL, (14,) American public school graduate, desires clerical position; $7. A 263 Times, Downtown.

GOVERNESS, resident or visiting, young lady of education, wishes engagement; piano, kindergarten, sewing; refined. 63 Madison Av., Newark, N. J.

GOVERNESS, French, experienced, wishes position, children from 4 years up; excellent references; anywhere. Write Governess, 143 8th Av.

GOVERNESS-TEACHER, English subjects, languages, music, wishes position. Reliable. 231 East 72d.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT.—College graduate; experienced in chemical laboratory; business and executive ability. Y 329 Times Annex.

NURSE, experienced, wants care invalid lady; Swedish massage treatment; references. Plaza 8054. W 52 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, (general,) 3 years' experience, thoroughly acquainted with office routine, filing, typewriting, &c.; $12; age 19. G 48 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT-TYPIST.—2½ years' experience; accurate; willing; American; $10. H 284 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS-DRESSMAKER.—Private families; $2 per day; references. Write G. A., 1,335 3d Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—Out by the day. Monahan, 517 East 77th St.

SECRETARY.—Well educated; five years' experience as bookkeeper, stenographer, typist, and correspondent; highest credentials; salary $25. R 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer, able conversant, initiative, executive and filing ability; salary $18. A 253 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—A high-class business organization wishes to place one of its young lady stenographers, who is unusually rapid, accurate, with legal experience; this is a good opportunity to procure services of a valuable office assistant. Room 410, 400 Lexington Av. Murray Hill 1112.

STENOGRAPHER, corresponding secretary; good personality; academic education; age 28; ten years' technical experience; capable mastering technical terminology above average intellect; conversant office detail; capable assuming responsibilities; Christian; $25. M 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Exceptionally wide-awake secretarial training, age 24; seven years' good executive business experience; capable handling technical rapid dictation accurately, seeks situation, any capacity; Christian; $20; unquestionable references. R 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good business training; takes dictation and transcribes rapidly. Minnie Harscher, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2093.

STENOGRAPHER, beginner, hard worker, wishes position where proficiency brings advancement. Edna Reichert, 37 East 58th St. Plaza 2094.

STENOGRAPHER.—Clean-cut, aged 22, four years' mechanical experience, knowledge bookkeeping, willing, conscientious, painstaking; $15. M 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, statistician; high school graduate; 8 years' experience; exceptional references. J. L., 1,483 Bryant Av.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Christian, good address, academic education; several years' experience; salary $20; excellent reference. M 298 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman, well educated, thoroughly competent, several years' commercial experience, desires change; salary $22-$24. Box 393 Times, 2 Rector St.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, with tact and initiative; accustomed to handling details; fluent correspondent; dependable, accurate, neat, and rapid. H 285 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Private Secretary.—Good education and business experience; intelligent, with initiative, tact; compensation $18. A 276 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Technical experience, secretarial capacity, knowledge bookkeeping, office details; $20. A 266 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; executive ability; neat appearance; high school graduate; salary $18. M., 3,516 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable; references; 5 ton St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, assistant bookkeeper; experienced. Anna Zink, 239 East 87th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years' experience; college education; permanent, temporary. Morningside 2896. Apartment 22.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, accurate; 6 years' experience; high school education; references. A 272 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—College education, experienced, reference; salary $18 to $20. Phone Rhinelander 2473.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, not afraid of work; best of references; $15. M 317 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' practical experience; reference former employer. M 320 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced office detail, bright, willing; $12. Miss Prifter, Madison Square 8053.

STENOGRAPHER. — Superior; efficient; well experienced; Christian; academic education. R 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—1½ years' experience; good education; best references; American; $10. F 293 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; capable; references; $15. Frances Ahern, 342 40th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist. — Expert credits, collections; capable correspondent; highest references. A 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, reliable; six years' experience; salary $18. L 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing worker; 3 years' engineering experience; desires reliable connection. A 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, (20,) 3 years' experience; also knows bookkeeping; $15. A 254 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; law, insurance, real estate, architect work; short experience. A 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Efficient, educated, refined, experienced, accurate; high school graduate; $16-$18. G 78 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Legal and commercial; 5½ years' experience; reliable; American; $18. G 90 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Secretary. — Experienced; initiative; not afraid hard work; salary $16. G 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school education; reference; $12. M 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Neat, conscientious; some experience; moderate salary. V., 330 West 141st.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, general office assistant; 5 years' experience; reliable, painstaking; versed up-to-date office methods; $12. M 257 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD and typist, expert; references; $13. Blanche Harbach, 111 W. 103d St., City, care Murdock.

TYPIST AND FILE CLERK.—Two years' experience; wishes position. N. S., 104 East 14th.

TYPIST-OFFICE ASSISTANT.—4 years' experience; all standard; $12. G 79 Times.

WOMAN, young, well bred, desires position in doctor's, dentist's, or photographer's office; two years' art school experience; no typewriting or stenography. G 78 Times.

YOUNG LADY wishes position general office worker, doing filing, switchboard operating, plug, monitor, stenography, typewriting; employed. M 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY.—Experienced office details; knowledge typewriting; educated, conscientious, adaptable. M 325 Times Downtown.

YOUNG LADY will do typewriting at home two or three evenings a week; several years' experience. N 530 Times Harlem.

YOUNG LADY, (21,) desires clerical position at once; experienced. Y 336 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

Berta Carlson Swedish Agency.—First-class servants. 2,415 Broadway, (90th.) Riverside 9163.

COOKS, waitresses, nurses, housekeepers, couples. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. Schuyler 9186.

COLORED HELP, city, country; references. Hope Agency, 432 Lenox Av., Harlem 5040.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY. — Help by month, week, or day. 207 W. 125th St. Morn. 6914.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat colored girls, investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 214 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced workers; excellent cooks; investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers.—Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

HOUSEWORKERS, colored; cooks, chambermaids; references. Columbus 8129. Augusta Agency, 338 West 53d St.

EFFICIENCY BUREAU, INC., Agency, 30 E. 42d St.—Immediate openings high-grade positions.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—34 years of age, American citizen, exempt from draft, wide practical experience; I am looking for a position where tact, reliability, conscientiousness, and responsibility are required; do you need a man of my character and integrity? Can start work now. F 186 Times.

ACCOUNTANT-BOOKKEEPER. — Is sex an obstacle? Nine years' experience and university training qualify me for private or public work; seek position with chance to develop; $1,500. F. C. A., Room 911, 250 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 485.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Income tax returns accountants, well versed in preparation of tax reports, will render assistance to merchants, professional gentlemen, and others; profit and loss accounts prepared; charges moderate; references. V 166 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Want temporary work for eight weeks; 14 years' experience in manufacturing and public accounting practice; understand thoroughly compiling of reports and computing manufacturers' costs, etc. F 188 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, manager; Christian; 28; exempt; 10 years' business experience; not ordinary bookkeeper; thorough business man; accustomed handling matters requiring exacting judgment. M 315 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, capable, intelligent, neat appearance, thoroughly familiar with modern cost systems, seeks connection where ability is rewarded; salary $30. R 302 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; system; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 128 Liberty, Room 104, Cortlandt 6688.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports; trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, 19 Cedar. John 5055.

ACCOUNTANT (junior) desires position; 22 years of age; experience; references furnished; thorough bookkeeper. A 234 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Young man, experienced, desires part-time work with C. P. A. A 259 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTS.—Have books examined before preparing tax reports; C. P. A. R 320 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT to executive, (28,) competent accountant, systematizer, and efficiency man, seeks change; university training; draft exempt. M 309 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT PURCHASING AGENT, 32 years old, is open for position with progressive concern; salary, $1,800; your time will not be wasted looking me up. Results, W 53 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Expert accountant offers his services to install money and time-saving systems and to keep your books at a lower cost than you have to pay inexperienced help; highest credentials; income tax returns expertly prepared

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OFFICES:

Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 42d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,109 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....3,525 Broadway
Brooklyn....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

ADVERTISING.—Man who has successfully sold classified advertising to take charge of group of young men and teach them how to become advertising salesmen; must possess tact and pleasing personality. Address, stating age, references, salary expected, Y 292 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN to work on lucrative magazine proposition; liberal commission basis. O 206 Times Downtown.

A GENTLEMAN WITH MARKED INNATE SALESMANSHIP ABILITY, WHO CAN MEET THE MOST RIGID REFERENCE INVESTIGATION, IS OFFERED A CONNECTION THAT HAS PAID AS HIGH AS $20,000 ANNUALLY COMMISSION. ADDRESS POST OFFICE BOX 339, MADISON SQUARE BRANCH.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY offers for a man with some knowledge of electricity, who understands the handling of simple electrical measuring instruments; preference will be given to one who has studied elementary physics and knows something about light and its measurement; salary to be of the order of $20 per week to start, but will be commensurate with the man's ability; write, stating in detail education, experience, age. ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES, 80th St. and East End Av.

AIRCRAFT WORKERS WANTED.
Expert assembly men wanted for interesting work.
STANDARD AERO CORPORATION,
ELIZABETH, N. J.

APPRAISERS for valuing homes and other properties; state experience, salary. P 44 Times.

ASSISTANT.—Young man, draft exempt, wanted as general assistant in a cotton goods house. Write, stating age, experience, and salary expected, O 264 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR experienced in building and construction work; state experience, references, and salary expected. G 69 Times.

BANK CLERKS.
Experienced bank clerks (no others need apply) for check and tellers' departments of an uptown bank; exceptional opportunities for advancement offered; applicants will state experience, age, religion, and salary. Y 338 Times Annex.

BANK CLERKS.
Young men to start with an uptown bank as messenger; high school graduates preferred; replies must state age, religion, and salary expected. Y 339 Times Annex.

BILL OF MATERIAL MEN
can secure steady employment and good salary; must be American citizens. Apply
STANDARD AIRCRAFT CORP.,
Brunswick Av., Elizabeth, N. J.

BILL CLERK.
Very desirable position is open for young man familiar with the wholesale grocery business; must be rapid at figures; good salary and prospects. Address, giving full particulars, Grocery, Box 218 Times Downtown.

BILL CLERK.—Rapid, good penman, accurate at figures, wanted by wholesale hardware house; reply, stating age, experience, and salary expected. O 258 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, prepared to go to South America shortly for large export and importing house; must know branch house accounts; exempt from draft; state age, experience, salary. A 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Middle aged; large dairy farm, Northern Manhattan; book work moderate; must help in light farm work; wages $25 per month and board; good home; best references required. H 281 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man as assistant bookkeeper in large corporation; unlimited opportunity for bright young man with initiative and intelligence. Answer in own handwriting, stating full particulars. G 74 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Circulation bookkeeper wanted by an afternoon newspaper; state experience and salary expected; confidential. Address H. F. C. P., Post Office Box 304, N. Y. City.

BOOKKEEPER. — Experienced in general work; one who understands stenography and typewriting preferred; excellent position for willing worker. Apply by mail or in person, Manhattan Wash Suit Co., 180 5th Av.

BOOKKEEPER wanted by cotton goods converting house; must be accurate and reliable; good opportunity. Address P. L. Co., 24 University Place.

BOOKKEEPER on stock ledger; fast and accurate at figures; splendid opportunity for active man; state age, experience, nationality, and salary expected. G 72 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Must be experienced in shorthand and typewriting. Partola Mfg. Co., 160 2d Av.

BOOKKEEPER. — Single; country inn, 30 miles out. Apply after 11. G. N. Vincent, 824 6th Av.

BOY.—Must be over 16 years and public school graduate; excellent opportunity for efficient youth to obtain a thorough business training with a reliable concern of long standing; state schooling, nationality, and experience, if any; salary to start $8. Address O 253 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by insurance brokerage office; excellent chance for advancement; applicant must be able to furnish satisfactory references. Apply 37 N. Eaton & Co., Inc., 64 Wall St., New York City.

BOY for filing correspondence in collection office; experience required; good opportunity for advancement. Call at Room 506, 15 Maiden Lane, between 10 and 11.

BOYS IN STOCK DEPARTMENT OF LARGE MERCANTILE CONCERN; GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. 8 EAST 22D ST.

BOY for downtown fire insurance company; must have good education; state salary expected, age, education, and religion. M 334 Times Downtown.

BOY, about 16 years, as assistant to shipping clerk; experience not necessary; good salary to start. Apply 101 Varick St., third floor.

BOY, strong, to work in electrotype plant; $12 start. Knickerbocker Electrotype Co., 424 West 33d.

BOY, about 18, to assist buyer of notions, toilet goods, &c. Adress, stating age and experience, if any, P 47 Times.

BOYS Wanted.—Run errands, carry packages, assist shipping clerk; references. National Whalebone Co., 25 West 45th St.

BOY wanted for office in jobbing house; good salary; excellent opportunity. James, P. O. Box 1384.

BOY, bright, over 18, in law office; attending law school preferred. Room 2806, 120 Broadway.

BOY, bright, wanted in warehouse business; wages $10. Apply mornings, 221 South St.

BOY.—General office work; good opportunity. Call 17 West 38th St., Room 907.

BUYER MEN'S FURNISHINGS
wanted for (4) fast growing department stores; stores in Greater N. Y., Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass., and Boston, Mass.; give reference and experience. L. B., 180 Times.

CHEMIST—ANALYTICAL,
with general experience in organic and inorganic analysis for large New Jersey manufactory; excellent opportunity for expert man. Send replies, giving full details, including salary expected, to C. H., Box 225 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Analytical work. Write, stating full particulars, C. B., 54 Times.

CHIROPODIST and Hairdresser. — High-class hotel, country; good salary, board and room. Apply in person. Lea, 706 Amsterdam Av.

CLERK.—Young man, about 19, to receive orders for advertisements by telephone; must be quick and accurate; hours, 5 P. M. to 12 P. M.; Saturdays, 10:30 A. M. to 7 P. M.; salary, $12 weekly to start. Address, giving references and telephone number, Y 233 Times Annex.

CLERK.—Wanted, an elderly gentleman of good personality and character as information clerk in a large concern; state salary. C. B., 278 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

COLLECTOR AND SALESMAN, with bond of $250, is offered $25 weekly salary and commission. Apply 1,720 Tribune Building.

DESIGNER wanted, by large manufacturer of fine platinum diamond jewelry; designer whose ideas are both original and practical. Answer, stating qualifications, experience, age, present or past employer, and salary expected, W 49 Times.

DESIRABLE POSITIONS MAY BE OBTAINED IN OUR PLANT FOR MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE FOLLOWING LINES:

MACHINIST.
Men accustomed to precision work.
MACHINIST OPERATORS.
On production work.
TOOLMAKERS.
On fine gauge and fixture work.
INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLERS.
On small parts.

This is United States Government work, best working conditions.

Good wages, steady work.
For citizens only.
APPLY 7TH FLOOR, 541 WEST 21ST.

DIE MAKERS.—Experienced men for repairing and constructing blanking, forming, and perforating dies, used in the manufacture of light sheet metal articles. Simon Zinn, Inc., 26th St. and 11th Av.

DRAFTSMAN, MECHANICAL.
YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE, WANTED AS GENERAL DRAFTSMAN AND DETAILER. CHELSEA FIBRE MILLS, 1,158 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DRAFTSMEN—TOOL DESIGNERS.
New York City firm engaged in the manufacture of small machinery has several openings for men thoroughly experienced in the design of jigs and fixtures. This is an opportunity above the average for competent men to associate with a growing concern; give full particulars, stating age, experience, and salary desired. Address D. T. D., 168 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, experienced mechanical detailer and tracer; state age, nationality, experience, and salary desired. T. K., 95 Times.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.
MIDDLE-AGED ELECTRICAL ENGINEER WANTED FOR EDITORIAL WORK; MUST BE THOROUGHLY GROUNDED IN ALTERNATING CURRENT THEORY AND PRACTICE AND VERSED IN MODERN POWER PLANT CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION; ABILITY TO WRITE CONCISELY IN GOOD, CLEAR ENGLISH IS ESSENTIAL. P 45 TIMES.

ENGINEERS, (2,) to operate small Frick refrigerating plant. Call 344 West 23d.

EXECUTIVE.—First-class concern wants experienced man for executive position in restaurant department; permanent position, good wages; excellent opportunity for advancement for earnest worker. P 16 Times.

EXECUTIVE in office of prominent manufacturing company; must understand office system and be an experienced business man able to direct it; one who will suit a good salary and permanent future is assured; state qualifications. Apply in confidence, P 53 Times.

GLOVE BUYER
wanted for (4) fast growing department stores; stores in Greater New York, Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass., and Boston, Mass.; give reference and experience. N. D., 311 Times.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT wanted, between ages 18 and 20 years; one with high school or equivalent education preferred. Call at plant, Edgewater, N. J., between the hours, 9 A. M. and 6 P. M., or write Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Hudson Heights, N. J.

LAW CLERK, with knowledge of stenography; salary, $12. O 256 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.
5 FIRST CLASS ALL AROUND MEN, ESPECIALLY GOOD ON FINE LATHE WORK; AMMUNITION PLANT; OUT OF TOWN. APPLY 244 W. 23D ST.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent trading position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS.—Apply Ball & Jewell, 24 Franklin St., Brooklyn.

MEN.—Three young men as bench workers in machine shop, experience not necessary; fair salary and bonus to start; good chance to learn trade. Apply 101 Varick St., third floor.

MULTIGRAPH OPERATOR, experienced, wanted; must be a high-class man; steady position; excellent references required. Apply Advertising Division, Crevrolet Motor Co., Broadway at 57th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, American firm, pleasant office; opportunity to learn stenography. G 33 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright American boy in large law office; capable of intelligently running switchboard, filing papers, &c.; must live with parents; wages to start, $7. Apply Room 1300, 26 Liberty St.

OFFICE BOY of 16 years wanted by a responsible manufacturing concern in Jersey City; state age, race, schooling, and salary expected. Y 281 Times Annex.

OFFICE BOY wanted in office of manufacturing concern; must be bright and ambitious and not afraid of long hours. Write, stating age and salary expected, P 53 Times.

ORDER REGISTER.—Young man, with pricing and invoicing experience, to operate order register and assist on perpetual inventory; must be capable and aggressive; good opportunity for advancement. Apply, stating age, experience, and salary expected, P 46 Times.

SALESMANAGERS.
SALESMEN.
We are a Boston Banking House building up a sales organization national in scope in a live and progressive manner. Any young man with red blood, strong capabilities and intelligence who can qualify will find splendid opportunities to make a great success in this concern. Remuneration on commission basis. Your letter answered and reply held in strict confidence.

H. V. GREENE COMPANY,
Investment Bankers,
50 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED,
to sell
LEGGINS AND
OVERGAITERS.
Only those with experience need reply. Write, stating references, experience and salary expected, B. B. L., 257 Times.

SALESMAN.
A PROMINENT MANUFACTURER OF FANCY METAL GOODS REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A CAPABLE, ENERGETIC SALESMAN TO COVER OHIO, INDIANA, PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK; SALARY AND COMMISSION; ANSWER IN DETAIL. G 78 TIMES.

SALESMEN.—A large manufacturing house, which maintains a staff of about 500 salesmen in the United States, Canada, and South America will interview a few clean-cut high-grade men for sales work that will pay much better commission than the average. S. G. Benson, 286 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESMEN.—A large New York corporation has openings for several young men between 25 and 40, with good education and pleasing personality; we will take good care of you, if you are a live wire; your future is unlimited; drawing account and commission. S. D., 49 Times.

SALESMAN.—Elks Teeth to the trade; $250 per month easily earned by right party, to whom will give agency for New York City and State; salary and commission. Apply by letter M. Krupp, Lenox Hotel, City.

SALESMAN.—AMBITIOUS INSIDE SALESMAN IN WHOLESALE LACE AND EMBROIDERY HOUSE, WITH KNOWLEDGE OF KEEPING STOCK; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THIS LINE. K. K., 267 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN.—We have several men in New York City earning from $50 to $200 per week; guaranteed drawing account and liberal commission; good future promised for the real aggressive, clean-cut man. W. K., 56 Times.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN.—The Encyclopædia Britannica Corporation has a few more openings for high-grade salesmen with unquestionable character and ability; drawing account and commission. 280 4th Av., 14th floor, near 22d St.

SALESMAN. — Excellent opportunity for a man with successful record as stock salesman; commission basis; if you have energy and resourcefulness, this is your chance. Address Townsend & Sears, 30 Broad St.

SALESMEN, intelligent, ambitious, to sell a non-competitive device essential to every telephone user; real salesmanship ability essential; commission basis. Call 608 Times Building.

SALESMAN.—Assistant salesman in metropolitan district; salary and commission; exceptional earning for experienced solicitor. O 259 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Dress house making better class merchandise has openings for New York City, Baltimore, Washington representatives; also for the Coast; drawing account. W. K., 257 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Experienced leggings, overgaiters; only one familiar with line need apply. Write, stating references, experience, and salary, Y 336 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on motor trucks; exceptional opportunity to capable man; unusual commission; good support. Call Warner, Bryant 7388.

SALESMEN.—Experienced in muslin underwear; also to carry side line of muslin underskirts; commission. Miller & Cohen, 39 Mercer St.

SALESMAN, to travel for book concern; start $25 salary and expenses. Write, stating age and experience, Box P. R., 104 East 14th St.

SALESMAN to handle as side line fancy boudoir caps and camisoles; commission basis; state particulars. M 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, city, to handle as side line fancy camisoles and boudoir caps; state particulars; commission basis. M 256 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, silk, experienced, for the cutting-up trade; commission. Call Gramercy 1283, Department 7, between 10 and 12.

SALESMAN wanted to sell pile fabrics for jobbing trade; commission; good opportunity for the right man. P 48 Times.

SALESMAN wanted for popular line skirts in city only; drawing account against commission. New Model Skirt Co., 9 East 18th.

SALESMAN.—Commission and drawing account. Room 507, 1,476 Broadway, after 6 tonight.

SALESMEN, experienced on dresses; commission basis. Call Chelsea 7724.

SECRETARY and Executive Assistant.—Competent stenographer and typist; familiar with filing systems; energetic, courteous, and tactful; must be able to read French and speak it reasonably well; knowledge of Portuguese or Spanish advisable; location in large and healthful city in Northern Brazil; salary $250 per month and traveling expenses; give full particulars, references, and experience. O 212 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced in cloak and suit house. Apply at once, Millar, Mandel & Co., 38 East 30th.

SHIPPING CLERK, experienced in grocery trade, desired; state references, &c. R 329 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Young man with experience to assist in shipping department; American. Trunk and Bag Co., 94 Mercer St.

STENOGRAPHER-REPAIR MAN.—A large real estate firm has an opening in its repair department for a man with experience; a knowledge of stenography and typewriting essential; exceptional opportunity for a person with the necessary qualifications. Applications to be considered must give full particulars, salary required, etc. Address M 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced in export house; good opportunity and every chance for advancement for a live wire. Address, stating salary and full particulars. Wholesale, M 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, competent also to assist on books in wholesale office; state reference and salary. A 269 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, for work in credit department of Wall Street bank; excellent opportunity. O 264 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced young man, in office of manufacturing plant; state experience and salary expected. G. C., 84 Times.

STOCK CLERK IN WHOLESALE HOUSE; YOUNG MAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN THE NOVELTY JEWELRY LINE; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. P 41 TIMES.

STOCK CLERK.—Assistant wanted in cloak and suit house. Apply at once, Millar, Mandel & Co., 38 East 30th.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted for motor proposition, already producing; liberal commission; no advances. Call at Room 103, 542 5th Av., afternoons only.

TEACHER WANTED.—Teacher of shorthand and typewriting; good salary; permanent position; applications confidential. Wood's Business School, 8th Av. and 125th St.

THE
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.
HAS THE FOLLOWING OPENINGS IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS:

BOYS.
Must be 16, for mail and messenger service; $7 to start; excellent opportunity for advancement.
DRAFTSMEN.
High-class men, experienced in the design and drafting of small machines and apparatus; steady position and excellent opportunity for advancement along engineering lines. Call or write.
GLASSWORKERS.
Men who have had experience at making surgical glass apparatus or similar work; good pay for good men; overtime if you want it at time and a half; double time if you work Sunday.
INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
High-class men on small electrical and mechanical apparatus; must be accustomed to using blueprints and micrometers; steady position and advancement.
MACHINISTS.
Lathe screw machine and milling machine operators; must have tools.
PRODUCTION CLERKS.
Draft exempt and machine shop experience.
RECEIVING CLERKS.
Must have experience with large corporations.
STENOGRAPHER.
Rapid, accurate.
TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
YOUNG MEN.
For telephone inspection work; draft exempt and knowledge of electrical parts.
CALL,
67 BETHUNE ST.
NEAR WEST ST.
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We have immediate openings for several capable young men in our stock and assembling departments. Conditions here are exceptionally pleasant; hours of work are reasonable; salaries are liberal. The young man going into his first position, or with some little business experience, can secure a worth while business training here.
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207 WEST 24TH ST.

YOUNG MAN, 19-23 years, intelligent, ambitious, wanted by large national manufacturer and distributor of well-known grocery products; position at start will require selling the consumer in connection with extensive educational campaign; must be single, willing to travel, reliable, and determined to become a successful salesman; salary to begin $12 per week and traveling expenses; for the man who can qualify, this is a real selling opportunity, full of possibilities for promotion; write full particulars about yourself; state nationality. A 265 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN under 30, unmarried, preferably with some knowledge of motor truck business, though not necessary, wanted for special field work on a motor truck trade journal; while salary will be moderate at beginning, position offers bright future to man who wants to learn the motor truck business and grow up in it; some traveling may be necessary; state age, nationality, religion, education, and experience. P 50 Times.

YOUNG MAN, about 18 years old, high school graduate preferred, to learn to solicit advertising; one who hears well over telephone preferred; must be quick and accurate at figures; stenography needed. Address, stating experience, references, and telephone number, Y 326 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 18 to 22, an opportunity to connect with a nationally known corporation in a position that requires hard work, tact, and aptitude for detail; write giving age, experience, salary, whether subject to draft. Reply by letter only to W. J. G., Pyrene Mfg. Co., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, in cotton department of large export firm; experience in this particular line not absolutely necessary. Address in own handwriting, stating full particulars; good future for intelligent young man. Import, M 323 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN.—Hustler, energetic, with general business experience, for shipping, charging, clerical, and supervising general factory work in fancy goods factory; unusual opportunity for advance; responsible party; state age, experience, and salary expected. X. X., 300 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, 18 years of age; graduate of high school or school of commerce; state religion; $12. Address Opportunity, A 243 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, about 16, in cashier's department large mercantile concern; fine opportunity for bright young man; give full particulars and salary desired. M 310 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, energetic, to assist in receiving and shipping department of a large corporation; state experience, age, and salary desired. Y 223 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN; new firm; desires services of man thoroughly acquainted with golf cap line; must have knowledge of estimating. Box 17, 21 East 14th.

YOUNG MAN wanted for correspondence and office work; large firm; with good prospects for advancement. Y 334 Times Annex.

YOUNG MEN.

Leading financial publication wants clean-cut, energetic young men of good appearance and address to develop into reporters; must have at least a high school education; any applicants having knowledge of stenography or experience in financial or statistical work will receive extra consideration; the opportunities in this field for capable men are unlimited; give details as to age, nationality, education, and previous employment. Write A 264 Times Downtown.

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CALL 9-2.

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EXPORT ADVERTISING MANAGER.
Must be one who can develop into $10,000 man; wonderful opportunity; bring copy. Wall St. Agency, 20 Broad.

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Singer Building, New York.

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Will invest $1,500 in established legitimate business; send particulars. M 316 Times Downtown.

Highest cash offer takes $325 credit in one of the highest class piano houses in America. P 49 Times.

Have $1,000 to invest in partnership of some legitimate business. O 63 Times.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following relieved of previous orders:
Weeks, Maj. A.; Lyon-Campbell, Capt. A. F.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

King, E. | Noble, G. H.
Harrington, S. W. | Weldon, D. F.
Linthicum, F. H.

Following to Base Hosp. No. 33, at Albany, N. Y.:

CAPTAINS.

Brown, R. | Hawn, C. B.
Draper, E. L. | Mendor, F. M.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Childers, R. J. | Schelmeisser, H. C.
Howard, W. P. | Pearson, J.

Strauss, Maj. S., and Gossow, Capt. A. A., to Ft. Riley.

Following to Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., then to stations mentioned:

CAPTAINS.

Stone, H. R., Camp Custer.
Waugh, J. M., Camp Beauregard.
Wickett, Capt. W. H., Camp Sheridan.

Tweedy, 1st Lt. D. F.; Finkelpearl, 1st Lt. A., and Gibson, 1st Lt. C. B., hon. discharged.

Lewis, Maj. H. F.; Bleving, Capt. J. D., and Beebe, Capt. H. McD., Rockefeller Inst. for inst.

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

MacDiarmid, J. | Donshoe, W. S. F.
Merrill, C. H.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Garcia, M. D. | Buckman, E.
Scott, F. G., Jr.

Craig, Capt. S. D., to Camp Wheeler.
Crosby, 1st Lt. L. G., to Cornell Med. College for inst., then to Hoboken.
Billick, 1st Lt. E. J., to Camp Funston.
Pershing, Capt. C. L., previous orders amended; to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst.
Bullock, Maj. E. S., to Camp Cody.
Bunker, Capt. S. M., to Letterman Gen. Hosp.
Bortner, 1st Lt. H. W., to Camp Dodge.
Fleming, Capt. A. S., assigned as med. member of examining board and recruiting off. of Sig. C. at Univ. of Minn.
Nelson, 1st Lt. J. V. D., promoted to be Capt.
Dossett, 1st Lt. R. L., to home.
Metcalf, Capt. B. H., will report to Lt. Col. Howell, Chief of Staff, Army Artillery, this city.
Calvilli, 1st Lt. E.; Stein, 1st Lt. M. I., and Wainwright, 1st Lt. A. G., to Camp Travis with tuberculosis board.
Howell, 1st Lt. R. L., to Army Gen. Hosp. at Ft. Logan, H. Roots.
Reese, 1st Lt. C. L., to Camp Sheridan.
Taylor, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Sevier, with Cav. Sec., Sig. C.
Hutchinson, 1st Lt. L. R., to Camp Johnston.
Gold, 1st Lt. L., to Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1, at N. Y.
Jacobs, 1st Lt. A. W., to Cornell Med. College for inst.
Cooper, 1st Lt. G. F.; Gilrey, 1st Lt. E. W., and Myers, 1st Lt. H. A., to Fort Leavenworth.
Jones, 1st Lt. E. A., to Camp McClellan.
Maus, 1st Lt. J. P., to Camp Gordon.

Ordnance Reserve Corps.

Following appointed as indicated and will report to Chief of Ord.:

Reynolds, Capt. D. R. | Bristol, 1st Lt. K. H.
Anderson, 1st Lt. D. S. | Slater, 2d Lt. R. R.
Edwards, 1st Lt. I. W. | McCrea, 2d Lt. L. W.
Smyser, Capt. J. S. | Gray, Capt. F. R.
Cundell, 1st Lt. A. B. | Brooks, 1st Lt. R. H.
Portmore, Maj. T. G. | Foster, Capt. F. B.

Siqueland, Capt. T. A., to Christiania, Norway, as asst. to Am. Mil. Attache.
Clapp, 1st Lt. S. H., to Ft. Worden, as Ord. Off. of 65th Art.
Floyd, 1st Lt. N., 2d, assigned as Ord. Off. of 66th Art. A Coast Def. of Narragansett Bay, Ft. Adams.
Ward, 1st Lt. W. A., will report to Chief of Ord.

Medical Corps.

Duval, Col. D. F., to Williamsbridge, N. Y., with Army Gen. Hosp. No. 1.
Schreiner, Col. E. R., to Ft. Riley.
Wilson, Maj. J. A., to Ft. Riley, with Evac. Hosp. No. 15.
Cook, Capt. A. H., previous orders rescinded, he having declined commission in N.G.
Thomason, Lt.-Col. H. D., to Saranac Inn, Upper Saranac Lake, N. Y., to inspect property for hosp. purposes, then to station.
Hufford, 1st Lt. H. K. B., to Camp Beauregard.
Lewis, Col. W. F., to Gerstner Field to make san. inspection, then to his station.
Carden, 1st Lt. J. J.; Golding, 1st Lt. H. H., and Moore, 1st Lt. F. McA., to Camp Green, with 61st Inf.

Sanitary Corps.

Crossfield, 1st Lt. A. S., to plant of B. F. Goodrich Co. at Akron, Ohio.
Theriault, E. J., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Army Med. School.
Jacob, J. E. appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Panama Canal Dept. for temp. duty, then to Rockefeller Inst., N. Y.
Freebourne, 1st Lt. W. J., to Ft. Riley.
Ramsey, Serg. J. J., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Base Hosp. No. 24 at Hoboken.
Meredith, L. C., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Army Med. School.
Mantle, Sergt. C. G., promoted to be 1st Lt. and assigned to Newport News.
Miller, W. S., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf.
Carpenter, P. S., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Ft. Leavenworth.
Bates, R. L., appointed a 1st Lt. and assigned to Camp Greenleaf.
Thomson, Sergt. C. L., promoted to be a 1st Lt. and assigned to Army Gen. Hosp. 1 at Williamsbridge.

Field Artillery.

Bernard, 1st Lt. H., hon. discharged.
Christman, Capt. H., R.C., assigned to 304th Cav.

Williamson, 2d Lt. R. E. S., 79th, to duty as Aide de Camp on staff of Brig.Gen. C. D. Rhodes.
Noyes, 1st Lt. W. A., 21st, appointment terminated.
Miller, Capt. M. C., 330th, will report to Chief of Ord.
O'Hair, 2d Lt. E. A., 39th, to Ft. Sam Houston for examination for flitness for aviation training; then to Camp Stanley.

Infantry Reserve Corps.

Hugus, 1st Lt. W., appointed to same grade in Adjt.Gen.'s Dept.
Gilhan, 1st Lt. J., relieved from active duty.
Brown, 2d Lt. W. E., appointed to same grade in Ord.R.C.
Wade, 2d Lt. D. D., and Lockhart, 2d Lt. F., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas, for inst. as pilot.
Barry, 2d Lt. E. K., promoted to be 1st Lt. in 83d N.A. Div.
Kinney, 1st Lt. C. C.; Hadley, 1st Lt. A. D., and Vertrees, 1st Lt. J. H., to 304th Cav., at Leon Springs.
Young, 2d Lt. R. A., assigned to 39th N.A. Div., at Camp Beauregard.

Following to Camp Fremont, with 301st Cav.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Wood, S. B. | Ely, S. P.
Fish, E. T. | Kassulker, W. S.
Thompson, N. B.

Infantry.

Following promoted to be 1st Lts.:
TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Stiffson, E. | Forrest, S. G.
Gordon, F. J. | Summers, J. W.
Collins, A. R. | Rupp, J.

Fleming, Capt. R. R., Jr., to Coast Defenses of Chesapeake Bay, Ft. Monroe, as instructor at training school for Chaplains.
McClellan, 2d Lt. J. P., appointed to same grade in Qm. C.
Kelly, 1st Lt. J. F., Jr., appointed to same grade in Qm. C. and assigned to duty at Hoboken.
Gray, 1st Lt. S. M., appointed to same grade in Qm. C. and assigned to Bakery Co. 356, at Ft. Oglethorpe.
Lund, 2d Lt. E. R., appointed to same grade in Qm. C.
Oakland, Capt. B., to Copenhagen, Denmark, as asst. to Am. Mil. Attache.
Swartswelder, 1st Lt. E. H.; Titus, 1st Lt. C. B.; Adler, 1st Lt. W., and Shupp, 2d Lt. B. A., to School of Mil. Aeronautics, Univ. of Texas for inst.
Kent, Maj. G., previous orders revoked.

Following to Del Rio, Texas, with 307th Cav.:
Tibbitts, Maj. I. W.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hunt, P. | Kennedy, R. M.
Evans, M. | Hyde, J. R.
Blayman, H. H. | Jackson, W. R.
Bang, S. J. | Brown, J. D.
Darrow, J. A. | Walker, A. S.
Black, S. L.

Vieh, 2d Lt. W. F., 138th, transferred to same grade

SEARCH PASSENGERS ON BERGENSFJORD

Government Agents Seize Powders, Liquids, and Letters Brought on Liner.

JUDSON BACK FROM RUSSIA

Princess Cantacuzene Predicts That Royalists Will Not Regain Control There.

Intelligence Department officers, in cooperation with the customs force, made a thorough search of the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Norwegian-American Line steamship Bergensfjord, the second neutral steamship to arrive here with passengers within ten days. The first neutral vessel to get here was the Nieuw Amsterdam.

As in the former case, the examination and search of the passengers began even before the vessel came to a stop at Quarantine, and it was still being continued late in the day. The vessel brought 596 passengers, and some of them will be taken today to Ellis Island, where they will be for a time longer under the scrutiny of the Government officials.

When the Bergensfjord came alongside her pier none of her passengers was allowed to come ashore for more than an hour and the crowd that waited on the pier was not allowed inside the baggage inclosure. Some of the passengers were searched, it was said, and all letters and other forms of writing were taken from them. In addition, powders and liquids were also taken, and these will be analyzed.

The matter taken included articles prepared by newspaper and magazine writers returning from Russia. All the papers were placed in envelopes, marked with the owners' names. If they prove harmless, or the censor believes they do not contain objectionable matter, they will be returned to the owners.

Judson to Report in Washington.

Among the first to come ashore was Brig. Gen. William V. Judson, formerly head of the American Military Mission to Russia. He refused to talk of conditions in that country, and said he was on his way to Washington.

General Judson, then a Lieutenant Colonel, attracted attention in December by sending a letter to the Chief of Staff of the Bolshevist Government, in which he said that this country did not intend to interfere with affairs in Russia, and urged friendly relations between this country and Russia. The Russian press and Foreign Minister Trotzky construed as this country's indorsement of the Bolshevist Government a visit which Colonel Judson paid to the Government headquarters. Later, Ambassador Francis and the State Department at Washington announced that the Colonel acted without instructions. Then followed Colonel Judson's recall and the announcement that he had been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General.

Prince Michel Cantacuzene of Russia and Princess Cantacuzene arrived on their way to Florida. The Princess was Julia Grant, daughter of the late General F. D. Grant, and the Prince was a former commander of the Czar's personal guard. When the Emperor was overthrown the Prince, who ranks as Colonel, was sent to command the garrison at Kieff. He commanded there until control of the army was taken by the Bolsheviki. Then he resigned and went to live near Petrograd. Three months ago he asked permission to leave the country and it was granted. He went to Finland and then to Norway.

Russia's Future a Puzzle.

The Princess said that no one could tell what the future held for Russia. It appeared certain, she said, that the royalists would not get control. Their leaders are scattered.

German submarines are not using Norwegian waters for their operations, nor are they using bases on the coast of Norway, in the opinion of Admiral Urban J. R. Borresen, who retired from the Norwegian Navy about a year ago, and who also arrived on the Bergensfjord. He said that not only was the coast well guarded by Government patrol vessels, but its nature would make it impossible for them to have bases there.

"Our coast is even better guarded than is the coast of Great Britain," he said. "In addition to our guard system, the depth of water along our coast would prevent it from being used for U-boat purposes. It would be impossible for U-boats to hide there."

The Admiral added that Norway intended to preserve her neutrality at all costs. He said that unless she received help from the United States the country would be on the verge of starvation by April. Norway, he asserted, was embittered against Germany and her system of sea warfare.

Berlin in Straits for Fats.

Among others who arrived on the ship were Mrs. ...ara S. Steinberger and her 9-year-old son Raoul. They left Germany in January, after residing there since the first of the war. When Mrs. Steinberger's husband died, she decided to return to San Francisco.

The principal difficulty in Germany now, she said, was the food question. Outside of bread and vegetables the cost of living has soared way beyond the means of even the fairly well-to-do. Mrs. Steinberger said that it cost her 3,000 marks a month to maintain herself, her son, and two maids in their home. Sometimes even when a person has money it is impossible to get certain articles of food in Berlin. The best there is, including nearly all the fats, is going to feed the army. Butter is sold by the quarter of a pound, Mrs. Steinberger said, and it sometimes costs as high as $7 a pound—when one can get it.

Once, when her boy was ill the doctor prescribed chicken broth. She searched the city for a chicken and could not find one, but found a butcher who had two geese. After some bargaining she obtained a goose for $42. There is some sugar to be obtained in Berlin and there is candy on sale for those who can afford such a luxury.

"There are now very few soldiers to be seen in Berlin except those who are absolutely incapacitated from further fighting," she said. "When a soldier is wounded and he is sent to a hospital, the very minute he is discharged he is sent back to the army on the front.

"The transportation facilities are poor and are being used for military purposes. The rolling stock is depreciating."

Young Raoul said that the children with whom he associated were always complaining that theye were hungry. The boy said that the good teachers had left, and that there was a lack of discipline in the schools. As soon as a German boy is 16 years old the Government takes charge of him, and he is given a military training. When this is completed he is put into the army.

Another arrival was Mrs. John Reed, wife of the Socialist writer, whose appointment as Bolshevist Consul General to New York is just reported withdrawn. She was surprised to learn of his appointment and equally surprised at the report that it had been withdrawn. Beyond saying that the Bolsheviki were friendly to the United States, she did not discuss the situation abroad, saying that she intended to write about it.

Baron K. Bonde, recently named as First Secretary to the Swedish Legation at Washington to succeed Baron Akerhielm, also arrived on the ship.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Bankbook No. 75478, of the Union Dime Savings Bank is missing. Any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days or submit to having the said passbook cancelled and a new one issued.

LOST—Saturday last, about 2 P. M., in taxicab, between Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and Globe Theatre, or in the theatre, lady's silver wrist watch and link bracelet. Suitable reward if returned to owner, 51 5th Av.

LOST—On Friday, February 15th, between 1 and 3 o'clock, Broadway between 26th and 31st, diamond half-moon brooch pin; liberal reward will be paid. Telephone 2687-J, Boro Park.

LOST—Between 12 and 5 P. M. Wednesday, diamond platinum bar pin, with baroque pearl in centre; $25 reward, no questions. Apartment 110, 40 West 45th St., city.

LOST—Friday evening, between New Rochelle and New York on Westchester & Boston Railroad, connecting shuttle, or subway, loose leaf binder containing minutes of meeting; reward. Dr. Wright, 10 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

LOST—Silver oval shape breastpin with four black stones, on 5th or Madison Av., between 45th and 70th Sts., Sunday morning. Suitable reward if returned to 12 East 66th.

LOST—Monday, pocketbook, between Sand St., Brooklyn, and Brooklyn Bridge elevated; reward. Telephone Audubon 1930, Robinson, care De Lano, 624 West 139th.

LOST—Sunday night, in taxi or Murray's, or between there and Knickerbocker Hotel, a gold bracelet watch, monogramed B. N.; reward. Newman, 1,190 Madison Av.

LOST—Lady's diamond bar pin, Princess Theatre, Saturday night; suitable reward; no questions asked. Notify J. Couper Lord, 15 Wall St. Tel. Rector 115.

LOST—Opal and diamond brooch, Metropolitan Opera House, between parterre box and 40th St. entrance, Wednesday night; reward. S. G., 45 East 82d St.

LOST—Watch, Waltham, open face; chatelaine, seven one-dollar gold pieces, (1881,) Mott Av. subway, 66th; reward. Hirsch, 152 East 150th St.

LOST—Between 108th St. and Riverside, and Republic Theatre, nose glasses, in Levay case; reward. Return to 860 Riverside Drive, Apartment 7A.

LOST—White gold watch, face set with diamonds, Saturday, between 34th, 37th Sts., 6th Av., Broadway; reward. Greeley 1949.

LOST—Feb. 15, between Carnegie Hall and subway, gun metal wrist watch. Telephone Prospect 8187-R. Reward.

LOST—Chamois case, containing gold watch, &c., Wednesday, Feb. 13; reward for return. Call Plaza 488.

LOST—Skunk muff, Lexington Opera House, Saturday matinee; reward. Haskins, 56 East 72d St.

LOST—Diamond watch bracelet, initialed "A. E. E."; liberal reward. R 396 Times Downtown.

LOST—Cane, Erie Railroad, Sunday evening; reward. Howell, 65 Bleecker St., New York.

LIBERAL REWARD offered for return of pearl and diamond bar pin, set in platinum, four inches long, lost between Maxine Elliott Theatre and Waldorf-Astoria, Feb. 16. Cashier Waldorf.

LIBERAL REWARD for return of Liberty bond No. 3397442. F. Wyble, 338 East 26th.

$500 REWARD for return PEARL NECKLACE to McFall, 116 West 59th St.

LOST—Pearl and gilt opera glasses, probably at Standard Theatre, Saturday afternoon; reward $10. Gramercy 5791.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.

Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. E. Jennings, 45 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

KAISER SAID TO RATE AMERICA MINOR FOE

War Chiefs Are Reported to Tell Him They Are Sinking Many of Our Transports.

RULER'S OHIO DENTIST HERE

He Brings Word That Germany Will Fight On Unless War Is Made a Draw.

Dr. Arthur Newton Davis of Piqua, Ohio, who has been the Kaiser's dentist for the last fourteen years, returned to his native land yesterday on the Norwegian liner Bergensfjord from Bergen. Like other passengers, he was subjected to search by Government agents, and when he finally left the vessel he was not in a pleasant frame of mind. It was said that even his clothing was searched.

Dr. Davis left Berlin Jan. 22 and crossed the border without opposition on a military pass personally signed by the Kaiser. He was not inclined to give a newspaper interview about his experiences in Germany, but to Government officials, who questioned him at length, he had a great deal to say. When asked about the shortage of food in Germany, he replied:

"Well, I don't look starved, do I?"

He said the food situation in Germany was not as bad as had been reported. When he left Berlin the Russian situation was the foremost topic and the developments at that time occasioned great rejoicing.

"The fact that the United States is sending troops to France is, of course, generally known among the German people," said Dr. Davis, "but they do not appear to take the United States seriously. Rather, they do not believe that America is serious. They still have faith in the submarine, but they are not so enthusiastic over the U-boats as they were a year ago."

Dr. Davis said that there were about twenty Americans still in Berlin. They are not interned, but are required to report each day to the police authorities.

It was said that Dr. Davis told the officers who questioned him that a few days before he left Germany he had an inteview with the Kaiser, and the latter expressed the belief that the United States would not be able to take a very active part in the war. The Kaiser, it was stated, said that his military and naval chiefs told him they were sinking so many American transports that only 30,000 American troops had been able to land in France.

The doctor is also credited with having said that Germany went into the war to prevent the Socialists from getting control of the Government, and that the military party did not think the war would last more than six months. Germany, he is reported to have said, will have to cut her coal consumption next year or shut down some of her industries.

Dr. Davis said that Germany was willing to stop fighting if she could get a draw. Unless this happened she would go on fighting, and she thinks she can win. The doctor came to this country last in June, 1916.

ROOSEVELT WELCOMES EIGHTH GRANDCHILD

Son Born to Captain Archibald Roosevelt in Boston—Father with American Army in France.

BOSTON, Feb. 18.—A son to Captain and Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt was born here today. Captain Roosevelt, a son of Colonel Roosevelt, is with the American forces in France, and his wife, who was Miss Grace S. Lockwood, of this city, has been with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Lockwood, since the departure of her husband for Europe after their marriage last year.

The baby was named Archibald B. Roosevelt, Jr. He is Colonel Roosevelt's eighth grandchild.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was "perfectly delighted" when he learned in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday morning that for the eighth time he had become a grandfather. Mrs. Richard Derby, who left her father's bedside when it was evident that he was convalescing from the operations of two weeks ago, telephoned the news from Boston. It was conveyed to the former President by Miss Josephine Stricker, his Secretary. Mrs. Roosevelt had gone for a walk, and Mr. Roosevelt was reported as greatly pleased with the opportunity thus afforded him of turning the tables and telling her what had happened when she returned, after two weeks of being dependent upon her for such glimpses of outside events as were allowed him.

Dr. Walton Martin and Dr. Arthur B. Duel saw the patient again yesterday. Afterward it was said that his progress was so satisfactory that the issuing of formal bulletins would be dispensed with definitely.

House Passes Deficiency Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The billion-dollar Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, carrying $500,000,000 for the military establishment and large sums for the navy and other branches of the Government, was passed today by the House without a record vote.

Texas Air Fatalities Total 31.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 18.—A statement from American aviation headquarters here shows that of the thirty-one men killed at the Texas flying fields, twenty were English and eleven Americans. The list includes several mechanics, who met death on the ground. The fliers have been here four months.

MADERO BROTHERS IN RECEIVERS' HANDS

Bankruptcy Proceedings Follow Arrest of Teutonic Employes of the Firm.

LIABILITIES ARE $350,000

Salicylic Acid Shipped by the Concern as Quinine Had Been Seized.

The importing and exporting firm of Madero Brothers passed into the hands of receivers yesterday, following the filing in the Federal District Court of an involuntary petition in bankruptcy by three small creditors. Within the last few days several persons have been arrested on charges of having used the name and standing of the firm in swindling several banks out of $218,000. The firm made no objection to the naming of the receivers.

The most important of the persons arrested was Tonka Milic, a subject of Austria, who had been employed by Madero Brothers as general manager of their business. Others arrested were Harry Caldwell, proprietor of the Hanover Warehouse in Water Street; Saul Winkler, and another small employe of the firm. All of the prisoners were held in bail for examination.

About Feb. 6 officers of the Army and Navy Intelligence Service seized thirty-two cases of salicylic acid on Pier 7 in Brooklyn, where they were awaiting shipment to the military hospitals in Italy. It was said that a representative of Felice Misleri of Milan had ordered from Madero Brothers thirty-two cases of quinine, that the salicylic acid had been substituted for the quinine, and that those responsible for the substitution must have some connection with Madero Brothers, who had received the order for the medicine. The investigation which followed resulted in the arrests.

Then it was learned that the Bank of Commerce, the Guaranty Trust Company, and the Equitable Trust Company had loaned on warehouse receipts, said to be the property of the firm, $218,000. Just how this money was obtained did not appear yesterday. It was believed, however, that an employe of the firm was in league with the owner of a warehouse, that the latter would give receipts for goods before they had been received, and that he would permit the withdrawal of goods without proper authority.

Shortly after the petition in bankruptcy had been filed Judge Mayer named Samuel Strasbourger and Nathan A. Smyth, receivers. With their counsel, Irving L. Ernst, and Charles A. Kalish, counsel for the petitioning creditors, they began at once an examination of the company's affairs. The concern occupies a four-story building at 100 John Street, and it also has offices at 115 Broadway. The business was incorporated in this State in 1913 with a capital of $1,000,000, of which $264,600 is outstanding. It has been a very large advertiser, having spent hundreds of thousands of dollars in seeking business through publications in various parts of the world.

The three petitioning creditors were the New York Consolidated Drug Company, $2,000; Edward J. Barry, $144, and Rockhill & Vietor, $4,000. But it was said that other claims some of them ranging as high as $35,000, would be filed with the court within a short time.

A report made by the company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, gave the assets as worth $757,068.66, and the liabilities $355,962.59. In the list of liabilities were loans from banks, $104,863; bills payable, $154,188.20, and merchandise unpaid, $116,909.59.

The firm consists of three uncles of the late President of Mexico, Francisco Madero. They are Ernesto, Salvador, and Alberto Madero. Ernesto is the President of the firm. He is now on his way here from Texas, where he has been attending to some of the firm's widely scattered interests. Ernesto was the financial official of Mexico when his nephew was President, but when Carranza became President he not only deposed him but seized all of the property of the Madero brothers. Later the property was returned.

Mr. Kalish, counsel for the creditors, said last night that he understood word had been received from the President of the firm that nobody would lose anything through the firm.

Say He Used Red Cross to Defraud.

Charged with using the name of the American Red Cross, for the purpose of defrauding others, David Rabinowitz, 16 years old, of 871 First Avenue, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday afternoon, and held in $500 bail for a hearing next Monday. The boy sold "patriotic postcards" and increased his sales, it is alleged, by advertising that 10 per cent. of all he made was give to the Red Cross. Business was done under the name of "The Patriotic Postcard Company."

NOT ALARMED OVER REED.

Francis Confirms Dropping of Writer as Bolshevist Consul.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — David R. Francis, the American Ambassador at Petrograd, today notified the State Department that Foreign Minister Trotzky and the Smolny Institute authorities had withdrawn the appointment of John Reed to be Russian Consul General at New York.

Mr. Reed, a magazine writer, is returning to the United States, and is reported to have arrived at Stockholm today. He is coming in his private capacity without any Bolshevist credentials. Reed is under indictment in this country on the charge of having written certain articles in opposition to the enforcement of the army draft law.

At the State Department the opinion was expressed that, whatever happens to Reed after his arrival in this country so far as action under the indictment is involved, is a matter that concerns the Department of Justice without involving the Department of State. The report that the Bolsheviki would hold the Ambassador as a hostage for the non-prosecution of Reed was not regarded seriously by officials.

German Fined $1,000 for India Plot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—H. A. Schroeder, former Secretary of the German Consulate at Honolulu, was fined $1,000 today by Judge William C. Van Fleet in the United States District Court. Schroeder had pleaded guilty to a charge of conspiring to foment revolution against British rule in India. Judge Van Fleet ordered that Schroeder serve three months in jail if he did not pay the fine.

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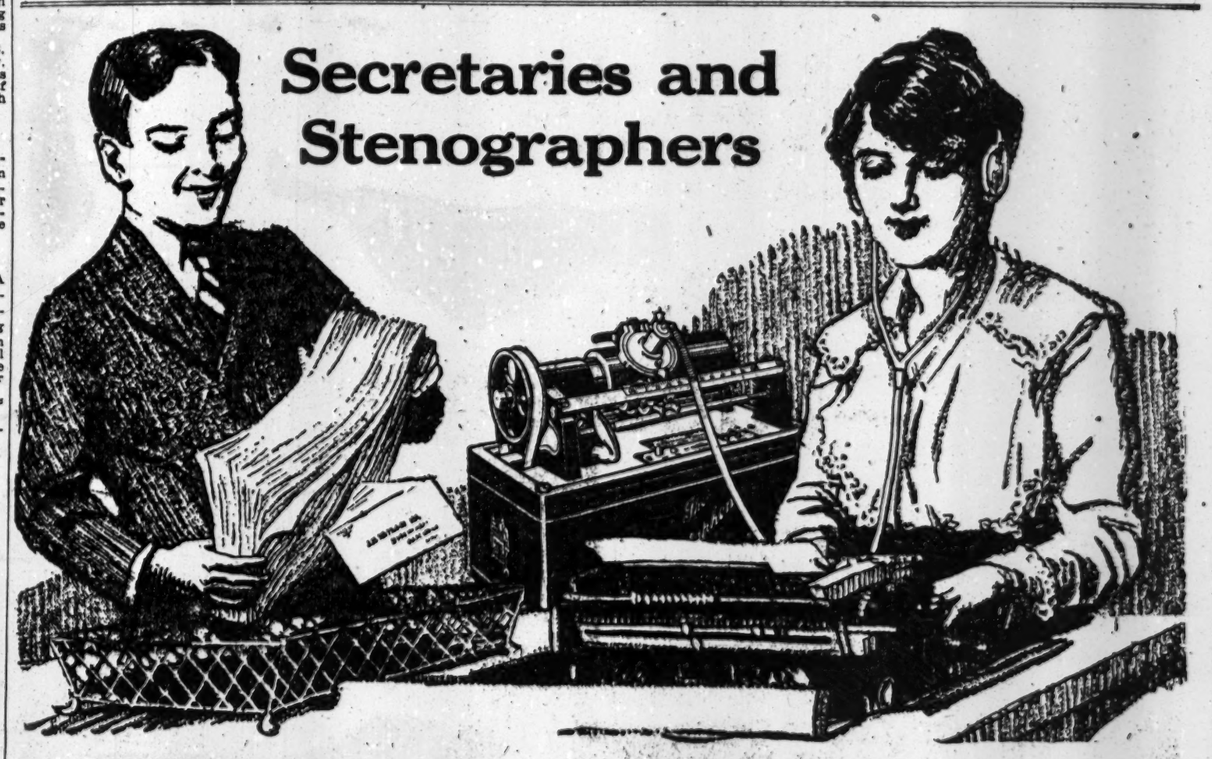

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